THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1893-TWENTY PAGES.

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER Editor

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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OFFICES.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Strate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BER pub-lishing company, does solomnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending April 23, 1820, was as follows:

Sunday, April 16.	
Monday, Arril 17.	
Tuesday, April 18 Wednesday, April 19	
Thursday April 20	23,893
Friday, April 21	23.673
Baturday, April 22	24,647

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this 22d day of April, 1853. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179

PERHAPS Herr Krupp presented the biggest gun in the world to Chicago because he thought the city needed something that could not be stolen.

SOME of the county jails in Kansas have lately been provided with a formidable supply of Winchesters. The banks of Kansas ought to follow this example.

WHILE the seals of Bering sea are occupying the attention of the world it is interesting to learn that the Newfoundland seal fisheries have this season yielded only one-quarter of the normal catch. If the seals are not protected they must certainly disappear in a few years.

IT WILL have to be admitted that New York City, though it belongs to the effete east and is located a long way from the Columbian exposition, is still of some importance. During the month of March the imports at that port increased about \$8,250,000, while outside of New York the falling off was over \$3,300,000.

THE Minneapolis Journal, referring to the terrible biizzard that visited that state the other day, says that it resulted from putting a man with Nebraska weather ideas at the head of the weather bureau. Considering that blizzards are practically unknown in this state, while they are to be encountered in Minnesota at almost all seasons of the year, this is almost funny enough to put into an almanae.

THE proportion of divorces to population and to the number of marriages is larger in the United States than in any other country excepting Japan. We have 88.71 divorces to every 100,000 peo- achievements attained in the construcple, while England and Wales have only France has only 32.51. But Japan has 608.45, so our record is not the worst. As long as we are less lax than Japan in this matter it cannot be said that marriage is a total failure in this country, though our divorce rate has increased 28.71 in the past seven years.

OMAHA'S COMING GUESTS. The two weeks from May 22 to June 3, inclusive, will be a period of great activity in Omaha. Within that time three of the mest important events of the year in this city will take place, namely, the Manufacturers exposition. the convention of the Nebraska State Business Men's association and the national convention of railway surgeons. The exposition will be open during the whole of the time mentioned.

It had not been the intention of the State Business Men's association to hold a convention this year, but the Manufacturers association, recognizing the importance of the relations which exist between the manufacturers and the retailers of the state, has taken steps which will result in the largest convention of the business men of Nebraska ever held in this city. At its meeting yesterday the Manufacturers association voted to subscribe \$300 to a fund to be used in bringing in delegates from the various cities and towns, and it is proposed that the balance of the amount required shall be secured by individual subscriptions among the jobbers, manufacturers and other interested and public spirited citizens of Omaha. This is a perfectly legitimate and proper undertaking, for it is designed to secure a convention that would not otherwise be held at all this

year, and to bring a large number of retailers to this city at a time when their presence is particularly desired by the manufacturers who will be represented in the exposition. That it will be a benefit to Omaha in many ways goes without saying, and it is not to be doubted that the fund required will be promptly subscribed.

The two weeks during which the Manufacturers exposition will be open will witness unwonted activity in Omaha. Many thousands of people will visit the city and it will naturally follow that the pulse of business will be stimulated. All visitors will be warmly welcomed and taken care of, not merely because the city hopes to be a gainer by their presence, but for the worthier reason that Omaha, like every true hostess, finds pleasure in extending hospitalities to her guests.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

An interesting description of the war vessels composing the various fleets which will participate in the grand naval pageant in New York harbor on the 27th inst. shows that although the important nations of Europe will be represented by some of the best war ships ever turned out of a foreign shipyard, there will be vessels flying the American flag that will surpass any of them in design, strength and workmanship as well as in swiftness and manageableness. Among them will be Admiral Gherardi's flagship, the Philadelphia, of the cruiser type, a class of war ship capable also of line-of-battle fighting. with a record of 19.678 knots an hour: her sister the Baltimore, with the same speed, and the San Francisco, considered the finest of the American cruisers, cap-

able of making twenty knots an hour. Among others of the forty or fifty ships taking part in the review that will illustrate the splendid tion of American war ships will be the superb steel protected cruiser Chicag with her formidable armament which could alone today make quick despatch of all the men-of-war combined that ever fought against this country; the Vesuvius, a type of the steel-dynamite class: the Miantonomah, a steel double-turretted monitor of the class designed to stand off foreign cruisers, and a harbor defender; the torpedo boat Cushing, the The trial of Dr. Buchanan in New name of the gallant officer whose bravery demonstrated the utility of this type of battle boat, and the despatch boat Dolphin, built while Mr. Chandler was seccetary of the navy, and which he declared in the senatorial debate on Saturday, in reply to the captious criticism of Senator Voorhees, would appear in the review "as fine a ship as existed in the world of the period of construction.' This gratifying exhibit of the formidable status of our navy leads to the reflection that it has substantially been created within a decade. The navy of ten years ago existed in little else than name, and the work of its rehabilitation was begun during the administration of President Arthur. Since then its construction has been vigorously pushed under the administrations of Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, so that the United States will soon-when the vessels now building shall have been completed-rank fifth on the list of naval powers, England, France, Russia and Italy being the only nations that will then be ahead of us. But although with these accessions she will yet be far behind the chief of these naval powers, neither the disposition nor the necessity appears for attempting to still further compete with them. As showing what this country would have to contend with in entering into any such race it is to be taken into consideration that England in her determination to create the greatest navy in the world has adopted a program that will increase its strength and character within the next half dozen years, and that she has in contemplation additional proposals for ships still greater and more powerful. And it is likely that she will continue in this direction indefinitely. To have the greatest navy of the world has become the Englishman's hobby, his pride, and the fervency of the patriotic ardor of tory and liberal alike has come to be estimated by the degree of enthusiasm with which he gives support to any measure looking to the increase and efficiency of Britain's navy. Moreover, with her widely separated and numerous colonial possessions, England has a most plausible excuse for keeping up a large navy. To possess a navy "one-fourth as powerful as that of Britain in 1900, or one-third of the strength of that of France at the corresponding date, perhaps half that of Russia and equaling those of Italy and Germany respectively," a writer in the New York Sun, whose opportunities doubtless enable him to speak authoritatively, points out that the United States would have to add fifteen battle ships to the present number, which is soven; eight ornisers, twelve in all; ave coast defenders, twelve harbor defenders, an auxiliary force of poisons from putrefaction. Chemists

of ten dynamite oruisers and score or two of torpedo gun-"The whole of this navy would barely match that of Italy or Germany and would be hopelessly overmatched by that of either Russia, France or England, in their own home waters. At the same time, it would be the equal of any naval force that could b es pared to come against these shores, and thus,", argues the writer in favor of increasing the navy to this extent, "it would clothe

the hands of a spirited executive with the power necessary, and no more than that necessary, in upholding all of the nation's rights against aggression from any quarter. AN EXAMPLE OF TRUST METHODS.

boats.

The financial difficulties in which the whisky trust has become entangled in

consequence of its policy of greed and its speculative ventures seem likely to prove as serious as that into which the Reading Coal combine has fallen for the same reasons. The sympathies of the public will not be aroused to any great degree in behalf of either of these monopolies, both of which stand on the same footing so far as principle is concerned, though one deals in a necessary of life, while the other deals in an article that is classed among the luxuries. The whisky trust, according to its annual report, is in a very bad way so far as its finances are concerned, and there is nothing in the report to indicate that its officers have much hope of an improvement. The decline of its stock from 66 to 261 in less than three months seems to have been fully justified by the demoralized state of its finances. The total earnings of the trust for the year ending March 31 were \$2,432,688, while the earnings of

the previous year were \$4,728,827. Its liabilities are \$3,068,287 and its assets are only \$140,000 above that amount, according to its own showing, the distilling plants themselves being excluded from the account. Considering the gigantic scale on which the trust carries on business this is a very small margin. The most remarkable thing in the report is this: "The only safe and reliable way of overcoming competition is to pro-

duce goods at the lowest possible cost and sell them direct to consumers at the lowest prices." How long is it since this great combine was buying up competing distilleries and obtaining control of all the spirits it could lay its hands on, and at the same time pushing up prices and creating a fictitious demand upon the pretext that the tax was to be increased? That speculation was a failure, and now it is proposed that competition shall be overcome by adopting low prices. From an attempt to rob the consumer by keeping prices up the trust goes to the opposite extreme of crushing competition by keeping prices down as a

means to the same end. When competitors are disposed of prices will go up to a point sufficiently high to make good all losses, provided that the combine is able to hold together so long. The general public is less interested

in the operations of the whisky trust than in those combines which control the prices of necessary things, but its methods are nevertheless interesting and instructive, for all monopolistic alliances are of the same character. If are permitted to exist they will find some way to plunder the people. and the fact that the whisky trust and the Reading combine have met with financial reverses in consequence of their excessive haste to get rich at public expense, does not render the principle of combination the less obnoxious. EXPERT TESTIMONY.

a of equal repute" with those summoned by the prosecution maintained, and indeed demonstrated, that there are polsons developed in the decomposing bodies of human beings, more particularly after death from diseases of the liver, which exactly simulate in their chemical reactions the reactions of morphia and sometimes even of atropia, the drugs claimed to have been administered by Dr. Buchanan to his wife.

The effect upon the minds of the jury of this conflicting and contradictory expert testimony innst be extremely confusing, but whatever may be the result of this remarkable trial it is inevitable that popular confidence in this class of evidence must be greatly weakened. There have been numerous occasions when so-called expert testimony was more or less discredited by the radical disagreements of those giving it, but none in which the conflict of opinions was quite so radical as in the present case. Distrust of expert medical testimony will certainly be greatly increased by the developments in this trial, regardless of the jury's verdict.

IT is patent that the theoretical temperance advocates of South Dakota are determined to learn nothing by experience. Otherwise they would have long since realized how futile must be any attempt to enforce the prohibitory law in that state. The law, however, affords opportunity for canning leaders of this agitation to earn a livelihood, and some of them make a good thing out of the attempts to enforce the law. Many of them are supported by the contributions of well meaning religious and temperance organizations while others derive greater emolument through the spoils of fine and blackmail. So it is not strange to hear that at a convention at Huron the other day it was resolved to pursue "a vigorous campaign" this spring toward enforcing the law. This pronunciamento has aroused the indignation of a very large proportion of the Black Hills people who want to be let alone." and think they "can manage their affairs very nicely without any assistance of the Eastern Dakota people," One paper tells them very plainly that no further attempt of the ridiculous work is wanted in the Hills; that the law is inoperative there and is likely so to remain. "Our saloons," it says, "are conducted with open doors and the liquor traffic is carried on with reasonable and common sense restrictions, and the fact is patent that there is less crime resulting from it and immeasurably less drunkenness than in those sections of the state where

there are no (?) saloons."

THE first decision in the United States court of claims in the suits for damages growing out of Indian depredations in 1865-6 has greatly encouraged the attorneys who are prosecuting a large number of claims, for like resulting damages filed in Utah. The decision just handed down was in the case of Samuel Marks et al, against the United States and the Piute and Bannock Indians, and was brought in Idaho. The court found for the defendants on the democracy. ground that at the time of the alleged depredations the Bannocks were at war with the United States, and hence the latter should not be held responsible. The difference between this case and the suits, which grow out of Utah the depredations of the Utes and Navajoes in the southern portion of the territory in 1865-6, is that these Indians were in amity with the government at the time the alleged depredations were committed. Therefore, it is agreed, the logical inference is that the decisions in these cases must be just the reverse of that in the Idaho case. FOR some time the claim has been made by business men of Kearney that that city was being discriminated against by the railroads. The ground for such complaints will probably appear at the hearing appointed in Omaha by the Interstate Commerce commission on May 10, for the purpose of considering the complaints that have been submitted in relation to freight tariffs between Kearney and other cities, both east and west. In the meantime the Kearney Board of Trade has adopted a series of resolutions setting forth reasons for submitting the claim that the freight rates granted to Kearney shall be upor the same basis as freight charges by the railroads upon freight earried by them to and from the cities of Lincoln, Omaha and Beatrice. These resolutions have been forwarded to the various railway companies doing business in the state. the Interstate Commerce commission and the Board of Transportation of the state of Nebraska.

it was satisfactory. Such being the case there is little likelihood that the president will do anything to save the country from the reproach of having entered into such a treaty with the Ruslan despot, even if he has the power to

FOR nine years Brigadier General David G. Swaim, judge advocate general of the army, has been serving out the sentence of a court martial, suspending him from rank and placing him on half pay for twelve years. During all this time the duties of his office have been performed by an acting officer. Interest is again revived in this old army scandal by the fact that the time has come when General Swaim can ask to be retired from the service on account of age. It will be remembered that the suit he brought some time ago to recover the balance of his full pay, on the ground that his trial was illegal, was decided against him, and the question now agitating army circles is whether he will request to be retired and go out on three-quarters pay, instead of remaining on half pay until the time of his sentence shall have expired.

AND now a clean-cut fight is progressing between R. J. Coles and S. A. Stephenson for the York postoffice. True the term of H. M. Dellrick has not vet expired, and numerous leading democrats, remembering that the last postmaster was allowed to serve out his time, after change of administration, have declined to sign a petition for his removal. It is further true that the present postmaster has administered the affairs of the office to the general satisfaction of the people of the community, and that no graver offense can be alleged against him than that he is an "offensive partisan." Nevertheless, the fight between the applicants goes on bravely while the republicans look on with much the same indifference as that of the old lady whose husband contended with the bear.

THE method adopted by the two murderers who have made their escape from Sing Sing prison was an improvement upon that of the assassin who recently shook the dust of the Michigan penitentiary from his feet. The latter murdered a guard, but the two former only found it necessary to throw a little pepper into the guard's eyes. It is hardly necessary to say that carelessness provided a way of escape in both cases. Murderers who leave first-class prisons without permission are less to blame than those who are charged with the important duty of preventing them from doing so. It would seem that entirely too many liberties are given to imprisoned murderers, and that the interests of public safety require that they be treated with less consideration.

Has the Party Deteriorated?

Neligh Advocate. Is he honest? is he competent? is he faith-

ful to the constitution? were the require-ments laid down by Thomas Jefferson for office holders. Is he "wid de masheen!" is the standard of fitness exacted by modern

One Lasting Service.

Tecumsch Republic,

THE OMAHA BEE did the people one lasting service when it defeated Tom Majors before the state convention. Had that shirted corporation fiend been elected biue

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

St. Paul Globe: The Chicago church peo-ple propose to make the Chicago Sabbath during the World's fair as dry as possible. They are now engaging in a movement to close the saloons Sundays. This is ungrate-ful, since the saloons helped them to close the fair Sundays. the fair Sundays.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: There is little trouble in selecting a successor to Bishop Phillips Brooks of Massachusetts. The clergymen who might come nearest to equaling Brooks decline to take the position, and the gentlemen who wouldn't decline are very

carefully omitted from the invitation list. New York Sun: If Rev. Morgan Dix meant to withdraw himself from considera-tion as the successor of the late Phillips Brooks by the request to "stop the use of my name in this connection," his desire should certainly be respected. A clergyman who can write such English is scarcely fitted to be a bishop.

Kansas City Times: Rev. Dr. Briggs and his friends rejoice over securing a majority of the New York delegates to the general assembly which is to try his case, much as unregenerate politicians congratulate themselves on carrying primaries, and the victory seems to have been secured by methods not

altogether dissimilar. New York Herald: So long as theology occupies first place in the church the words of Christ will be of no avail, but when a pure heart, a noble life, high aspirations, lov one's neighbor are proclaimed to be primary requisites, the clergy will cease their quar-rels, there will be one fold and one Shep-herd and the millennial bells will begin to

Minneapolis Tribune: Pittsburg had Minneapolis Tribune: Pittsburg had a nice quite Sunday yesterday. Men walked who had seldom walked before, funerals were postponed and many an elevator stopped for the lack of steam in the boiler. The law against worldly employments on the Sabbath is being enforced to the letter

n Pittsburg to the end that the blue law of 794 may be made odious. St. Louis Republic: There is no such con uandant as "Thou shalt not dance" but it s said "Thou shalt not kill" Yet here is a light in a Missouri town in which the durches are trying to stop dancing in a military academy, though they have no ob-ection whatever to its work of training boys to familiarity with the idea of becoming professional killers. Some things-in fact, a good many things-are curious.

Kansas City Star: The followers of Mo hammed, now sojourning at the World's fair, must either have left their Korans at home or have concluded to interpret them literally so as to permit of unlimited indul gence in beer. Certain it is, unless some heck be put on their consumption of the foaming amber, they will have to undergo a course at the Keeley institute before they will dare to return to "Araby the blest." Chicago Herald: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D. ector of Trinity church in New York City, as declined the office of the Episcopal ushopric of Massachusetts, to succeed the lamented Phillips Brooks. He says that "there are insuperable objections" to

his acceptance "of a bishopric anywhere in the church." This great divine, preacher and man of business is the sor the late John A. Dix, United States and ator, general in the union army, author of the sentiment "Shoot him on the spot," and governor of New York. Morgan Dix is not

only Trinity's preacher, but the manager o its vast estate, estimated at \$100,000,000, nearly equal to that of the Astors. His pul put salary is \$50,000 a year, and his pay for the business management of the Trinity estate is probably twice as much more. course there are insuperable objections to his acceptance of the Massachusetts offer at a little annual salary of \$6,000. It would re-quire a very loud call to affect the auricular



Mr. Blount is bearing the Claus Spreckels

ugar stock The rajah of Kapurthala, one of the Sikh princes, is expected in London shortly on his

nerve of any clergyman under such or simi

way to Chicago. Hamlin Garland, who has tilled the west very profitably for characters in fiction, is about to make a tour of the south to study

the conditions of life there. Leo XIII is the only pope that ever saun tered down London's famous Plecadilly. The pope performed the feat when, as Mgr

Peeci, he visited London in 1846. Ex-Minister Wiffiam Walter Phelps will return to his home in New Jersey next month and take his place in the court of errors and appeals at the June term. William Waldorf Astor has purchased an "ancestral estate" in England, and now he has only to purchase a titled ancestry in order to become a genuine English nobleman.

CHEERY CHATTER.

Rochester Democrat: Some people's eyes

Binghamton Leader: The man who was issatisted with the menagerio said it was a eastly affair.

Troy Press: It wasn't until woman startes n to improve her mathematics that she begas o count for much.

New York Herald: Willie Wilt-Aw, really, liss Perte, I'm not such a fool as I look. Miss Perte-Rut Mr. Wilt, you know we can-not always see ourselves as others see us.

Buffalo Courier: "How old are you, my little man?" asked a gentieman of a tof who was less han 4 years of age. "I'm not old," was the ndignaut reply, "I'm almost new."

A man without any get-up to him can't ex-pect to make much of a success as a hod carrier.

He: I've bought you a pet monkey to amuso you, darling. She: Oh, how kind of you! Now shan't miss you when you're away.

Texas Siftings: A lady says that she could always know when she had taken just too much wine at dinner-her husband's jokes began to seem funny.

Philadelphia Times: The process of trying to get an office is very simple. First, the ap-plicants file their applications, then the party n authority polishes them off.

Washington Star: The American is inevita-bly predisposed to slang. Even the infant in ts cradle discovers that he feels "rocky."

Philadelphia Record: "I was crossing the plains once," began the storyteller, "when tighwaymen entered the car and I was made to throw up my hands." "I was crossing the ocean once," interrupted the purster, "when was made to throw up my feet."

TO-WHO, TO-HOOT.

Brooklyn Life.

Out in the wood a knowing old owl Sat on the bow of a venerable yew, With never a smile and never a scowi, Contentedly booting: "To-who?" whoo?" "To-

But a Boston maid, who was passing through The wood at twilight, 'mid the gloom, Cried out in despair: 'Oh, I beg of you, Mister Owl, don't say 'To-whoo!'—say 'Te

HER ATTRACTIONS.

Chambers' Journal.

he has no dazzling charms, no classic grace, Nothing, you think, to win men's hearts about her; et looking at her sweet and gentle face, I wonder what our lives would be with her! without

She has no wish in the great world to shine; For work outside a woman's sphere, no yearning; But on the altar of kome's sacred shrine She keeps the fire of pure affection burning.

We tell our griefs into her patient ear; She whispers "Hope!" when ways are dark and dreary; The little children like to have her near,

And run into her open arms when weary

Her steps fall lightly by the sufferer's bod; Where poverty and care abound she lingers; And many a weary heart and aching head Find gifts of healing in her tender fingers.

The holds a helping hand to those who fall, gently guides them back to paths of

duty: Her kindly eyes, with kindly looks for all, See in uncomellest souls some hidden beauty

Her charity would every need embrace; The shy and timid fear not to address her: With loving tact she rightly fills her place, While all who know her pray that heaven

may bless her!

A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald,

THE unsatisfactory condition of the "Darkest England" funds, as shown by the twenty-sixth annual statement of the accounts of the Salvation army for the year ending September 30, 1892, affords a matter of serious consideration for the Methodist and General Assurance society (limited) which has been tending its money to General Booth upon the security of Salvation army property. Within the year there has been a general and remarkable falling off in the receipts and profits of investments in every direction.

THERE is a young woman in Columbia S. C., who is in a position to sympathize with Dr. Briggs and other distinguished people whose orthodoxy is in question. This young lady is an operator in the telephone exchange and has also been a member of the Presbyterian church. Her duties require her to work on Sundays, and as the pay is good and she is the sole support of an invalid father she refused to comply with the demand of the presbytery that she give up her job. She has been put outside of the pale of the church, but still clings to the belief that she is committing no sin, and it is needless to say that she has thousands of sympathizers.

UNDER the school law of 1888 in Wyoming the five years' term for which the school books in the state were adopted is about to expire. A change of text books involves a direct outlay by the people of the state of many thousand dollars which they can ill afford. As the yearly school meetings in all the school districts of Wyoming are to be held shortly it may be that the expression of the people will be such as to inauce superintendents to retain the books now in use for another five years. In this case the question will doubtless soon be decided whether the best interests of the people shall prevail in the face of importunate, clamorous text book agents.

THE socialists are actively arranging for their national congress which is to assemble in Chicago during the week beginning July 1. Assurance has been given of a large attendance of socialists from the principal cities of this country and distinguished delegates are expected from Belgium, France, Germany and Switzerland. The congress will discuss national politics and issue a manifesto of principles, and also select delegates to the international congress of socialists, which will meet at Zurich, Switzerland, in August. It is probable that the recently expressed views of ex-Senator Ingalls respecting labor and capital and the general bearing of the labor question at the present date will form one of the principal themes of consideration.

York, charged with causing the death of his wife by poison, has attracted almost unparalleled interest by reason of the extraordinary test to which the value of that class of evidence known as expert testimony has been subjected. The prosecution called to its assistance several of the best known pathologists and specialists, who testified as to the presence of poison in the stomach of the dead woman. They agreed as to the nature and effect of this poison and made out what seemed to be an almost conclusive case against the accused, so far as the consensus of opinion that the woman must have died from poison administered to her was concerned. An attorney for the defense, who also has a very thorough medical education, in a day achieved almost national repute by his cross-examinations of the medical experts for the prosecution. He forced them to confess that some of their statements were purely guess work, that others were open to question, and that of many important matters connected with the science of which they

were professedly masters they were absolutely ignorant. Not only the so-called exports of the prosecution, but the prosecuting lawyers themselves, the jury, and the general public were dumbfounded by the revelations of ignorance, or more properly speaking, of narrow information which the young lawyer for the defense had developed. Lawyers and scientific men of long experience were attracted to the trial as never before, and it was felt that not so much the fate of the accused as the value of expert testimony was in the balance. After the prosecution had exhausted

its resources in the production of alleged expert testimony the defense presented its medical experts, and the effect was sensational. Every position taken by the experts for the prosecution was combatted and apparently successfully overthrown. To one side or the other the conflict meant absolute disaster. The prosecution had apparently proved that poison had been administered to the dead woman; that her death could be accounted for in no other way. The experts summoned by the defense not only disputed the trustworthiness of the evidence given by the medical men who testified for the proseeution, but by elaborate expositions and experiments sought to discredit the whole theory presented by the prosecution. They did not hesitate to assert that specialists who testified for the prosecution were wholly ignorant of the latest methods of experimenting with the poisons which they professed to discover, and were entirely behind the times as to ascertain facts regarding the development

THE capital city of Minnesota is setting a worthy example for other cities to follow. The wires of the two electric light companies of St. Paul will soon be under ground, those of the telephone company are mostly down, an ordinance to dispose of the lines of the Western Union Telegraph company has passed the assembly, which will insure the gradual disappearance of the wire network of this great corporation. Eventually, it is probable, improvements in the methods of application of electric motor power will relegate the wires of the trolley system to the past, but the danger to be apprehended from fires originating from the wires of the electric street raliway or of, their interference with the efforts of firemen is insignificant in comparison, with that arising from the great cables and network of wires in the principal streets of every large city.

THE czar has signed the extradition treaty negotiated with the United States, and as we understand the matter this is conclusive, the convention having been ratified by the senate. At any rate it is not probable, assuming that our government could still prevent the consummation of the treaty, that the president will be disposed to do so. It was negotiated under the first administration of Mr. Cleveland and rejected by the senate, owing to a clause more objectionable than the one it new contains, which was substituted by senate at the last reguthe lar session. This clause is understood to have been discussed by the administration, to which, according to a reported statement of Secretary Gresham,

ernor the people would have been denied any egislation

Booming Corn Abroad.

Kansas City Journal. It is gratifying to learn that Secretary Morton means to continue the policy of Sec-retary Rusk in pushing the consumption of corn in European countries. The more corn Europe consumes the more dollars the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska will have in bank.

> One of the Possibilities. Kearney Telegram.

As the time draws nearer for the impeach nent trial to begin there appears to be less said on the subject. In the meantime the array of legal talent is hard at work preparing their cases. Some of the interested par-ties will not be able to attend the opening of the World's fair. And some of them may not be able to get beyond the confines of the state for several years.

An Example for Omaha. Philadelphia Record,

Gradually the telegraph and electric light wires are disappearing underground, and the city's conduits thus vindicate their right to continuance. The arrangement under the terms of which Broad street is to be relieved of Western Union poles is but an earnest of the good time coming when the wires, though averywhere present for use, will be ef fectually concealed from sight.

> Judge Ogden. Blair Pilot.

We would be sorry to see Judge Ogden appointed to the United States district attorneyship, were it not for the better nts which accompany the office and of which his abilities entitle him to, For no man has ever set on the bench of Washington county who gave so general satisfac tion as he has in the term of court closed last Saturday, and his patience and urbanity were remarkable under the circumstances.

> Give the Law a Chance. Sciented Reporter

The maximum rate bill has become a law, aving received the signature of Governor Trounse. The Reporter felt confident that he would sign the bill, and is glad he did so. people of the state had shown clearly that they wanted a law of this nature, and the governor would have made a great mis-take had he disregarded their wishes. There is some talk of the law being held unconstitutional, on account of some of its provisions. that this will not be the case. that the law may be thoroughly tried. If proves good the entire state will be glad of its enactment, and if it proves to be a mistake the next legislature will amend or repeal it

BLASTS FROM BAM'S HORN.

Stinginess is harder to cure than the conumption Success in this world often means failure n the next

There are too many people who never pray atil they have to When you bury animosity don't put any owers on its grave. No knife can cut so deep as the one held in the hand of a friend.

It is hard to get some preachers interested n the subject of religio No man has any lasting power for good who cannot control himself. A man with a quick temper is as unsafe as a ship loaded with dynamite No matter how good the shepherd may be, sick sheep will not follow him. Many are great workers in the church as long as they have their own way, but the moment they are crossed they stop.

THAT DAY.

Home and Country, It seems to me to be But yesterday since we Anild the flowers Were seated, you and I. 'Neath a clear and radiant sky. For many hours. And now your hair is gray. Though 'twas golden on that day When we were wed. But the meni'ry of your grace. With your fair and youthful face, Has never fled. Hon. Sam Josephs, author of that stirring song known as "Grover," wants four years more in clover as United States marshal of the southern district of Pennvlvania. M. Turpin, whom President Carnot has

released from prison, named the explosive he invented melinite, partly in bonor of M. Meline and partly because he didn't care to call it Turpintine. Emin Pasha has scarcely been again res

rrected before that oft-killed celebrity. Osman Digma turns up once more-raiding in Upper Egypt. These twomen have staid dend a shorter time than any others who have been the subjects of periodical obituary sketches.

Senator Morrill or Vermont thas just cele rated his S3d birthday. Mr. Morrill has been in congress continually since 1855, welve years in the house and twenty-six in the senate. Should be live to the close of his present term, he will be able, like Thomas Benton to write his "Thirty Years in the United States Senate." Mr. Morrill is in vigorous health.



The above stylish walking toilet was sketched at the horse show. It was worn by a well known mondaine, and consisted of a prune colored cloth skirt, with a white cloth jacket and prune colored satin collarette edged with a velvet coquille. The lady's coiffure was in the "consulat" style.



Did you hear the husky howling of the wind

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along the street? Did you see the prancing people as they tried to keep their feet? How it whistled round the corners! how it galloped through the doors! It climbed into the attics, and it burrowed 'neath the floors; But of all its beastly

antics there was one that beat them all. 'Twas the flendish way it frolicked through that hole that's in the wall. As a matter of fact did you ever see such weather. In one respect it's like our suits; hard to find their equal. Our own make, guaranteed. Men's spring suits \$8.50 and up. Boys' suits \$2.50 up. Stacks of 'em.

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