# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1893-TWENTY PAGES.

# THE DAILY BEE.

## E. ROSEWATER. Editor.

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Sunday Bee, One Year	PUBLISHED EVERY MORNIN	G.	1
	Dally Bee (without Sunday) One Year Daily and Sunday, One Year Six Months	8 105921 1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000

Omaha, The Bee Building. South Omaha, corner N and 25th Streets. Connell Blaffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribung Building. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street,

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

# BUSINESS LETTERS.

All husiness letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the Bax sent their address by leaving an order at this office.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Courty of Douglas, i George B. Tsychuck, secretary of THE BEE pub-liahing company, does solemnly swear that the sciusi circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 37, 1833, was as follows: Bunday, May 21 Monday, May 22 Tuesday, May 22 Wednowday, May 24 Thursday, May 25..... Friday, May 26 Saturday, May 27 .... 24,198 GEO. B. TSZCHUCK Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 27th day of May, 1863. N. P. FRIL, Notary Public.

### The Bee in Chicago.

THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE Chicago at the following places:	18	on	sal
Palmer house.			
Grand Pacific hotel.			
Auditorium hotel.			
Great Northern hotel. Gore hotel.			
Leland hotel.			
Wells B. Sizer, 189 State street	h		
Files of THE BEE can be s	een	at	the
braska building and the Admini	stri	itio	n bu

### Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281

IN THE Central American republics they do not hold elections. They simply inaugurate a revolution and settle the choice of a new president by the gauge of battle.

OMAHA will be called upon to entertain a great many visitors during the coming month and she will put her best foot forward. The State Business Men's association comes first with 300 representatives, then the National Railway Surgeons association with 1,300 members, and after that the state convention of the Epworth league with at least 1,000 delegates.

\_ THE encouraging advices that come to THE BEE daily from General Van Wyck's sick chamber afford the gratifying hope that the veteran soldier and eminent citizen may ultimately recover his wonted health and vigor. The general holds a warm place in popular regard and the animosities engendered by partisan contention have given place to sympathy in the presence of his grievous affliction.

AS ILLUSTRATING the characteristic elasticity exhibited by enterprising communities in this country in recovering from any great calamity the present flourishing condition of Johnstown, Pa., may be cited. In May, 1890, that town was almost wiped out of existence by the bursting of a reservoir. At the date of this apalling destruction it had a population of 9,592. Upon the site now stands a city of 21,544 inhabitants. THERE is a whole volume in ex-Secretary Foster's explanation of his failure. "My failure simply illustrates the great folly of permitting one's self to be in debt beyond the reach of reasonably quick assets when the hour of difficult borrowing comes. My business was largely done with borrowed money." And yet the greatest enterprises that have been undertaken by prudent and brainy business men have been carried through on borrowed money. ACCORDING to government accounts the recent battle between the Nicaraguan troops and revolutionists, which it had been proclaimed by the latter would prove decisive, is of negative value. So the riotous demonstrations promise to continue indefinitely. But so long as the canal property and other American interests are respected by both sides, as it seems they thus far have been, it matters little were the wrangle prolonged to the definite conclusion of the traditional Kilkenny cat fight.

THE VISITING BUSINESS MEN. During the present week Omaha will be called upon to entertain nearly three hundred representative business men from all parts of Nebraska. These gentlemen come here as the guests of the soveral business and commercial organizations of the city, and they will, with characteristic Omaha hospitality, be royally entertained. One hundred and twenty-five local branches in Nebraska will be represented by live, energetic business men. The delegates will be here three days, and will hold daily business sessions, at which an elaborate program will be discussed. While the business sessions of the

visitors may have but little interest to the general public, the people of Omaha will take a lively interest in the visit of the retail merchants. The extension of Omaha's hospitality at these annual gatherings will undoubtedly have the tendency to strengthen the bonds of friendly relationship which already unite the retail merchants of Nebraska with the wholesalers and manufacturers of the metropolis. It is perfectly proper for the business men of Omaha to express the wish that the retail merchants of the state shall come to this city for their supplies. It is equally proper for Omaha wholesalers and manufacturers to try and demonstrate to the business men of Nebraska that this city can supply their trade upon terms equally advantageous with those offered by any other commercial center in the west. Consequently the annual gatherings of the State Business men's association in Omaha are to be encour-

aged. The same courtesy that Omaha extends to the retail business men of Nebraska might with equal propriety be extended to the business men of western Iowa, northern Kansas, eastern Colorado and Wyoming. Omaha is bound to be metropolis of the northwestern' group of states, and the day when she can practically control the trade of this great scope of territory can be materially hastened by cultivating friendly relations with the business men who are developing it.

## AN IMPENDING DANGER.

That pauperism and crime are upon the increase in the civilized world gencrally, and in the United States especially, is the almost unanimous assertion of those who have investigated the facts. Henry M. Boies of Pennsylvania, a member of the National Prison association and other bodies of like nature, has made a special study of this matter, and the statistics he cites are startling in their import, especially as applicable to his own state. There are in Pennsylvania alone 446 charitable, reformatory and penal institutions. The number of criminals in that state increased 54.6 per cent faster than the population within the last decade. The cost of the county jails increased 94 per cent in the last ten years, or four times as fast as the population, and like institutions in relative proportion. Pennsylvania has appropriated within the last sixty years for the support of its own asylums and reformatories the sum of nearly \$35,000,000. Mr. Boies thinks this significant fact repeated in New York, at least, and approximately in

Dr. Westel W. Willoughby, in a paper in the current number of The American Journal of Politics, quotes the declarathe masses and extreme inequalities among the people without: respect of merit, are not only producing dangerous and widespread discontent, but are exciting hate and arousing tendencies which will be more and more difficult to repress, and which, if not arrested, will breed riot and revolution. There is danger to the social and civil fabric." It is not the province of this article to

determine the causes that have led to this grave situation nor to suggest the remedy therefor. All the schools of political economists and social ecientists are wrestling with the tremendous problems that confront them and striving to reach the conclusion. The dogmatic assurance of the San Francisco circular that the worst evil of all to produce the destitution in that metropolis is the "villainous system of finances" is merely a reflex of the discontent and hate for the existing social and economic fabric and not that of intelligent investigation. The practical solution of the important questions in which are involved the temporal condition of the masses so as to ameliorate the lot of the greatest number will be the absorbing

task of the thought, intelligence and philosophy of the approaching century. THE PROPOSED RACE TO CHICAGO.

We do not know who is to be credited with originating the idea of a race from Chadron in this state to Chicago between cowboys mounted on bronchos, but if the purpose was to advertise Nebraska it is being well accomplished. Interest in the projected race is widespread, though not all of it is of an approving character. Some persons are interesting themselves in the matter with a view to stopping the race, on the ground that it will be barbarous, cruel, a disgrace to American civilization, and so on. THE BEE is in receipt of a letter published elsewhere in this issue, from the secretary of the Aurora, Ill., Humane society, who asks if the citizens of Nebraska are going "to tolerate this foul blot upon the fair fame of their admired and progressive state." The writer of the letter pictures terrible suffering for the bronchos ridden in the race, and promises that every effort will be made

to prevent the racers entering the state of Illinois. We have also received an appeal of George P. Angell, president of the American Humane Education society and other similar organizations, calling upon the newspapers of the country to denounce the race and upon humane societies to toke steps to prevent it. The subject was referred to last Sunday by Prof. Swing of Chicago in the course of his sermon, who characterized the plan of having the race as brutal.

THE BEE does not propose to quarrel with the persons who disapprove of the race or to cast the least doubt upon the sincerity of their convictions. This paper is ready to go as far as anybody in condemnation of cruelty to dumb beasts. But we desire to suggest to the persons who are agitating themselves over this matter that they are permitting their imagination to run away with their judgment. In the first place it is to be remembered that the broncho is the toughest member of the couine

family, possessing greater powers of endurance than the mule and capable of making a journey of 700 miles without suffering half as much as other horses would. The bronchos that will be used in the proposed race will undoubtedly be selected with reference to their being in first-rate condition, will be trained as far as practicable, and will not be so worked on the journey as to wear them out before the goal is reached. It is obviously absurd to suppose that they will be ridden from start to finish at full speed, since to do that would be to insure the failure of the race. The cowboy riders will know just what the beasts they ride are capable of doing without exhausting themselves and they will not urge them beyond their ability. Besides, the bronchos will undoubtedly receive much better care on the journey than they ordinarily do in the matter of feeding and other requirements for maintaining their strength and powers of endurance. A few of the contestants may not adopt the prudential methods necessary to enable them to get through the race, but most of them will do so. The objection that the race is to be made in the hot weather of the latter part of June amounts to nothing when it is understood that the broncho can do its best

Mexico and Arizona there may today be seen numerous muchs of the extensive systems of irrigation constructed by a people in the past sh remote that little can be learned 21 them even by tradion. That those possessed superior engineeringskill and knowledge is evidenced by the character of the canals, aqueducts and artificial reservoirs they built, JThe courses of these ancient water channels over the now arid plains may be distinctly traced. They afford unmistakable evidence that the system of integation by which the immense human' masses, which archaeological discoveries testify once existed here, was as complete as that of the most ingenious skill of modern engineering.

But it is known that the raising of crops by some form or other of artificial moisture was co-existent with prehistoric times in other countries. In Asia, ancient Egypt and various sections of the old world, and in South America ruins remain that testify to the efficient knowledge the ancients possessed in this respect.

The methods of irrigation extant at the present time in the old world dwarf any achievement we may have attained in this direction. In Egypt over \$20,-000,000 have been expended within the present century on the dams and adjacent ditch systems alone at the apex of the delta of the Nile. In India the British government has expended over \$100,000,000 during the last thirty years in various irrigation enterprises. It may be remarked, too, that these enterprises have paid a good interest on the investment. In Italy over 2,000,000 acres are under irrigation. The Cavour canal, just completed, cost \$10,000,-000, but it has made the valley of the Po a veritable garden. The entire irrigation system of that country is estimated to have cost no less a sum than \$200,000,000, but the maintenance of this artificial water supply means the prosperity of that kingdom. In France, Spain, Austria and Belgium large sums have also been expended to make lands, otherwise worthless, productive and fruitful. Crude and primitive as the irrigation methods of China and Japan are conceded to be, it is estimated that

over 250,000,000 persons are sustained by them. In contrast with mature and magnificent systems the limited development the irrigating systems of this country have received is more clearly understood. In fact Russia seems to be the only country, where there are vast areas of territory dependent for productiveness on other meisture than rainfall, that has given as little attention to the subject as has the United States. But the czar is now planning extensive works for utilizing the rivers of his empire, which when complete will go far to remove the possibility of famine from the

failure of crops on account of drouth. The amount of money involved in the Salton lake scheme is said to be over \$2,000,000, and it is not hazardous to egar. predict that it wills prove a profitable investment. But there are opportunities for enterprise in this direction nearer home than Arizona and Califorma. It is a matter that interests the farmers of Nebraska and adjacent states. As previously stated in these columns, the topographical features of the country point out the opportunity. The farmers owe it to themselves, and cap-

splendid display made by Germany, but for much of the entire foreign exhibit. In this matter William manifested a broad, liberal, practical intelligence altogether honorable to him.

THE proposition to secure to the Missssippi valley a cheaper and more direct freight route to the West Indies and South America is attracting the attention of commercial interests. The plan embraces the establishment of a line of steamers from Pensacola to Porto Rico and Rio Janeiro and the other principal West Indian and east South American ports. Advocates of the enterprise claim that the new route would effect a saving of 30 per cent in freight rates and four or five days in time of transportation. It is also urged in favor of the scheme that such a line would establish a good trade between the Mississippi and the cities named. The Louisville Board of Trade has already endorsed the scheme. The transportation committee of the Chicago Board of Trade is said to be favorable to it, and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Memphis, Nashville St. Louis and Omaha are to be asked to endorse and perhaps aid financially in the movement. The St. Louis Republic in allusion to the project says that "the moral support of that city will probably be granted, but the financial aid is not so certain and will not be until more is known of the company's plans." This is precisely the sentiment of the business men of Omaha respecting the proposed

# new Pensacola line.

THE Wyoming newspapers think there is very little foundation for the report that polygamy is openly carried on in western Wyoming. Nevertheless the hope is expressed for the reputation of the state that the charges will be investigated by the proper authorities, and if found true that something be done to put a summary stop to the outrageous practices. It is known that the United States officials in the state have on several occasions secured indictments against violators of the law. The fact, too, that it is very difficult to secure evidence in such cases, is suggestive that there is ground for suspicion that the law is not strictly observed. It would seem as though vigilant and honest officials could secure its enforcement, and their failure to do so would prove that the Salt Lake journalist had just reason for his drastic censure.

CAPTAIN KELLAR'S very common sense and practical views respecting the utility of the army canteen, should convince the preachers in the Presbyterian general assembly at Washington that they have denounced something they knew nothing about.

### The March of Improvement. Chicago Tribune.

Since it has been found possible to make pure maple sirup from concobs some cheaper material than corncobs must be used hcreafter for the manufacture of pure cider vin

# A Ministerial Bull

Indianapolis Journal The presiding officer of the Presbyterian General assembly, who used the phrase "at this stage of the game," undoubtedly had reference to a properly conducted base bail contest.

# Musionaries and Demagogues

Galveston News. While American missionaries are carrying to the Chinese lessons of justice and mercy American demagogues are giving to them refined but forcible lessons of American in-

# QUILTY AS CRARGED.

Genoa Leader: Whatever the result, the evidence shows a gross negligence on the part of accused officials which one would hardly expect to find in business transactions of strictly honest men.

Inter Ocean: Miss Touchey would make just the wife for some struggling doctor. Why She is always giving some one fits. Blair Pilot: Regardless of the verdict of the supreme court in the impeachment cases, enough has been proven to effectually impeach the accused officials in the estima-Rochester Democrat: When a lover throw his sweetheart a kiss he is generally in the last threes of parting. tion of the general public. Their political doom is scaled in this state whether the

Atlanta Constitution: Now comes the mar who, when life ends, will sizz and boll an stew. of whom they'll ask as he descends:"Is hot enough for you?" court convicts or acquits. Grand Island Independent: The old railroad paper, the Lincoln Journal, has also gone into the prophecy business, predicting Buffalo Courier: While a great many thing are entirely different from what they seem, and a rule the hen goes as she lays. the acquittal of its friends, the impeached Philadelphia Record. An uptown youth into now a firm believer in dreams. The other night to he dreamed of a conflagration, and the nex of day his employer "fired" him.

state officers, by public opinion. In a long article full of assertions, without any evi-dence, and without logical force, that paper praises the innocence of these men who alowed all the robberies without interfering with the frauds. Auburn Granger: Already the have learned that not only something is rotten in Denmark, but that the whole shooting match is badly decomposed. In borrowed language the Granger will remark

Kate Field's Washington: May-How woul, of you like this world if there were no men in itein Belle-There is just one thing that would make it endurable-we wouldn't be botheresco-with chaperons. that if the state officials are to be acquitted and allowed to go on unchecked as hereto-Somerville Journal: The favorite wrap for small girls, according to a fashion note, is reefer jacket of tan or navy blue wool. Th favorite wrap for larger girls is a coat sleeved adequately filled. fore, then we are without any real safeguard, and a government by, for and of the people is a failure. Fairfield Tribune: The course pursued by Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly: Harry-of went to see Minnie's father yesterday. Charley-What passed between you? 12 Harry-His foot.

HE OMAHA BEE in its efforts to unearth the frauds connected with the management of the state institutions and to bring the guilty parties to justice is commendable. THE BEE has always been found waging releutlass warfare on fraud and corruption high places. The fact that it may have defended these same officials before the whole ruth was known does not militate against its present con.mendable position.

Seward Rights: Each day brings one step nearer the time when the people will know whether or not those men who have been using the places of high trust, to which they have been elected by the votes of the state. to enrich themselves or their friends shall be punished. That they are guilty of the prossest kind of negligence, if not actual theft, no one for an instant doubts, but they have very serious doubts as to the probability of their receiving any punishment. It is generally thought that some loophole will be found through which they will make good their escape and avoid the punishment to which their acts more than entitle them and for which in small fraction even a private citien would be summarily dealt with. Until we have read the ultimatum of the court we will continue to hope that full and complete justice may be done.

Grand Island Independent: When Mr. Humphrey appeared in the impeachment case as witness in his own behalf, he did not accomplish much good for himself, as he show pretty clearly that the overwork excuse is a flimsy pretext. He gave a number work he had to do; that during his two years' term he had to keep 75,000 ledger accounts, had to give 36,000 for feiture notices, to make out 10,000 leases and so on, besides attending to all the other work of super-intending the administration of the public institutions in which the frauds occurred that caused the impeachment. But in the cross-examination he had to admit that not much of this apparently extensive work was done by him, that he had three clerks and one assistant clerk who did the main part of this work and that he only signed most of these papers. Most all of these papers are blanks which are filled out by clerks, and the sign-ing of from fifteen to twenty leases and fifty forfeiture notices per day can be easily accomplished in from twenty to thirty minutes even if allowing plenty of time for this work. This shows that the big figures do not amount to much and are arrayed only to blind the hearers of such testimony.

# SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Globe-Democrat: Presbyterian clergy men who denounce Dr. Briggs from their pulpits are taking a course that is particuarly calculated to prejudice the public mind in his favor.

Pioneer-Press: There is nothing in par-

ticular amiss in the suggestion that if our missionaries are deported from China they

can find plenty to do in the home field, where the field is not only white for the narvest,

but red and black and several intermediate

Indianapolis Journal:

of their habitation."

plight.

shades

New York Recorder: The awful charge is unde against Archbishop Satolli by some aristocratic Jersey priests that he is not by birth a "nobleman." The twelve apostles, Tea rose bengaline with white lace collar and cuffs and black silk stockings. Low cut patent leather shoes. it will be remembered, were in the same



Puck: Missionary-1 have come, my be lighted brother, to lead your people to a bet

The time." Native-Got no time now. King taking ame teur photographs, queen trying on crinolin and people all learning to ride bicycles. Bet ter try the next village.

A MEMORY.

Detroit Free Press.

Down by the quaint old wooden barn She stood that sweet June day: She caught my eye, in passing by, As she trilled her merry lay.

I called to her in gentle tones-She trilled her merry lay: And when I drew some nearer to Her, quick she ran away.

European Edition New York Herald

Down by the quaint old wooden bara I see it now as then. And clear today I hear the lay Of another speckled hen.

A HINT FROM PARIS.

COMICAL FIREWORKS

Yonkers Statesman: A teamster often lose ils back board. So does a boarding house

keeper.

DRESS FOR A LITTLE OIRL.

IT WILL be difficult for the citizens of Omaha to excuse the dilatory tactics of the Board of Education in the matter of the erection of the new school buildings. Nearly two years ago the tax-payers voted bonds to the amount of \$400,000 for the erection of the much needed buildings. Although eighteen months have elapsed none of the buildings are well enough advanced to warrant the belief that they will be ready for occupancy next fall. In the meantime the interest on the bonds goes right along.

WHILE there have been no unusual notes of preparation for the observance of Memorial day, which will recur next Tuesday, it is presumed that the usual activity prevails in Grand Army circles everywhere looking to its celebration. This holiday, elevating in its character and beautiful in all its suggestions and associations, must never be allowed to fall into disregard, and there is hardly a possibility that it will be while there remains among the living a number of union veterans sufficient to hold an observance of the day.

CAPITAL is evidently beginning to understand the significance of the popular hostility to trusts. The unfruitful results of the efforts of several of these combines to borrow money last week so indicate. Stocks of these corporations that a few weeks ago were "gilt-edged" receive now little or no consideration. No one can long violate a natural law with impunity, and these trusts exist in violation of the natural law of trade as surely as of the ethical code and legal statutes. Their imminent condition merely again illustrates the truth of the trite adage that the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine. Ichabod is written on their charters-their day has departed.

tion of Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira, N. Y., reformatory: "It is conceded that within the past two decades crime has more than doubled." He then directs attention to the still more startling exhibit that, among all the civilized nations, in the United States is the greatest increase of crime found. In 1850 the proportion of prisoners in this country was 290 to each million of the population. In 1870 the proportion had risen to 833; to 1,169 in 1880, and the census figures for 1890 show a still further increase. In the last decade the number of inmates of penitentiaries, jails and reformatories increased 45.2 percent. The whole population increased only 25.5

some other states.

per cent. This shows an increase of crime almost double that of the total population, and supports the claim of Superintendent Brockway, as applied to the last ten years. To cite further from the appalling record relative census statistics and other official reports show that while in 1850 the proportion of criminats in the United States to the total population was I to 3,500, in 1890 it was 1 to 786.5, an increase of criminals of 445 per cent, as compared with the increase in population of 170 per cent. Without taking into consideration the eleemosynary institutions for the honest indigent, some estimate of the enormous cost of supporting the reformatories that this immense criminal population renders necessary may be made from the fact that in the United States there are fifty large penitentiaries and over 17,000 county jails and numerous other like

places of imprisonment. It is calculated that \$500,000,000 would be a low estimate of the cost of the erection alone of these institutions.

Comparatively heavy also is the bar den imposed upon the country for the support of the pauper classes, a burden already intolerable and constantly increasing. Its gravity is so sufficiently recognized as to render an array of facts and figures unnecessary to carry conviction. In all the large cities the indigent class is constantly increasing. Almost daily come calls from some quarter for benevolent consideration. An instance in point is a circular just received from the secretary of the San Francisco unemployed. The declaration of destitution and appeal for aid upon which it is founded is signed, it is claimed, under notarial seal, by 3,000 persons. The intemperate language in which it is couched is illustrative of the growing tendencies of this class to which recognition was so earnestly commended at the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city in May of last year. The address signed by all the bishops of that religious denomination declared:

"The rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few successful speculators. the tendency to concentrate in a limited class of not always the most worthy, the grinding and soulless arrogance of monopolies, working impoverishment to

hot climate. The contest, if it take place, will be a unique one, and we frankly confess our inability to see any valid reason for interforing with it. While we are in full sympathy with the sentiment which demands the protection of dumb beasts from cruelty, we can see no sufficient ground for applying that sentiment in this case. Consequently we cannot join with those who are protesting against the proposed race.

work in such weather. It belongs to a

ANCIENT AND MODERN IRRIGATION. There are millions of seemingly barren and worthless lands yet remaining in the western country that may be transformed into fertile fields by the antithetic systems of drainage and irrigation. It is out of these vast areas thus reclaimed that thenceforth farms are to be cut and made to order. It is to irrigation that popular attention is at this time more aspecially directed.

Irrigation in this country is in its inancy. In a recent article THE BEE discussed the comprehensive schemes for the redemption of arid territory in southern California. The system is to include the whole Salton territory. The topic possesses wonderful fascination for every thoughtful observer. It is not necessary to point to the Immense populations that the fertile undulating prairies and rich calcareous plains in the temperate agricultural latitudes of the central and western states are capable of sustaining. This is seen and clearly understood. Yet it is not so generally known that not only can a much more dense mass of humanity be supported in luxury in regions where irrigation is an absolute necessity, but that history teaches that present barren western deserts once sustained millions of thriving people possessed of practical knowledge and skill in the artificial use of water for agricultural purposes.

In portions of Colorado, Utah New

italists to the state, to address themselves at once to a matter in which the interests and prosperity of the people are so closely involved.

## GERMANY AT THE FAIR.

The natives of Germany in the United States have a just right to feel proud of the interest which the German government and people have taken in the great Columbian exposition. Among the foreign exhibits that of Germany, it is the universal testimony, is the finest. The fact that this is the case is due, it seems, largely to the interest of the emperor in the exposition. As the history of the matter is now written, the manufacturers and merchants of Germany were not at the outset disposed to look with favor upon the fair. Commercial reasons induced them to regard the enterprise with disfavor and their first impulse was to ignore it altogether. Their argument was that there was little use making an exhibit here of goods against which a formidable tariff wall had been erected, and while there were a few who were not influenced by this feeling the majority were, and for a time the prospect of Germany having any such exhibit as she was capable of making seemed very

But the emperor began to interest himself in the matter and from that moment there was a change. Germany had not appeared in the French exposition, and William determined that she ought to be protected from future raids of should have no rivals in the American. the kind by proving that the way of the transgressor is ultimately hard however and the German empire should show its prosperous he may seem during a portion of evidences of wealth, prosperity and grandeur, which she had declined to do in Paris. So it was that in May, 1891,

Germany declared strongly for the fair, and immediately other nations, thus influenced, entered finto the matter. At the Philadelphiaic exposition Germany had 680 exhibitors and occupied 70,000 square feet. At Chicago she has 6,200 exhibitors, 2,400, in the liberal arts and manufactures (building alone, and occupies 500,000 square feet of space. She sent 400 mechanics, artists and artisans and laborers to plan, build, decorate and install, and 220 duly appointed and authorized officials to direct in all departments. The entire appropriations of money for the purpose of the fair amount to nearly 0,000,000, almost \$1,-000,000 being appropriated by the German government, and Prussia and other states contributing the rest in special appropriations. A million dollars will hardly cover the value of the German exhibits, and the aggregate money value of the German demonstration, transportation, salaries and all expenditures included, is put by the German commissioner at nearly or quite \$16,000,000.

The American people know how to appreciate such friendly consideration as that manifested by Emperor William toward the exposition, the good effects of which were not confined to Germany but extended to other countries in stimulating them to greater effort than they probably would otherwise have made. Thus we are as a people indebted to the German emperor, not only for the

justice and inhumanity.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck, New York Commercial

Ex-United States Senator Van Wyck, who nes ill at Nebraska City, was prominent in this state until twenty- years ago. He was born in Poughkeepsie, was district attorney of Sullivan county, repeatedly went to con-gress from this state, and through valuant services in the war rose to be a brigadien general. At the age of 50 he "went west," only to new honors, including an election to the United States senate.

### Financial Napoleonism in Australia. Indianapolis Journal

The five colonies of Australia have only 3,000,000 population, yet they have contrived to get credit in Great Britain in one way and another for nearly \$750,000,000, while tralian banks got from British depositors on etbooks in Brooklyn and New York certificates of deposit bearing interest \$500. 000,000 more. The annual interest on this British money could not have been less than \$50,000,000, which is a larger sum than 3,000, 000 people can pay. But Australia has rail-roads, public buildings, telegraphs, etc., to roads, public show for the British money, while the Brit-ish investor has nothing but finely printed even one man. certificates of indebtedness.

> Trusts and Thievery. Chica o Tribune

broke up after finding it impossible to

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Georgia's prospective crop of 30,000 water-

A Chicago policeman essayed to shoot a

During the past four months permits for suildings to cost \$2,817,135 were issued in

Colonel Charley Jones and Colonel Phoebe

Couzens have joined the ranks of the Mis-souri coloneis out of a job.

One result of the cruiser New York's lively pace will be to put \$200,000 premium in the pockets of the Cramps.

Ex-Vice President Morton, who is talked f as republican candidate of New York, is

The discovery of a mammoth cave in New

cannot successfully compete with the

In her Chicago address Clara Morris said

it was not necessary for an emotional actress to convert herself into a human reservoir. Clara is considerate. Chicago abhors brine

Hellen Keiler, the blind little prodigy from

Boston, asked one of the justices of the supreme court in Washington if he knew a

certain Boston lawyer, and upon his replying in the negative reforted brightly: "Why,

A Kansas City editor has discovered the

efficacy of soap and water and cordially in-vites the residents to try it on. Should the

advice be put in practice generally, towns to the southward on the Missouri will be obliged to fumigate the water.

Doctors have a way of sizing up a man's pile and billing him accordingly. For in-stance the two doctors who attended John W. Mackay after he was shot sent in bills

for \$7,500 and \$5,000 respectively, or some thing like \$150 a visit. And yet some people roar because \$5 goes on the doctor's call.

are you not brothers in law?

Mexico loses much of its timeliness because

64. but as active as many men of 50.

His foot obstructed his aim and re-

nelons will endear that state to our in

termination.

affections.

ceived the bullet.

Washington, D. C.

governor of Oregon

on the side.

dog.

If the Whisky trust has collapsed there BROWNING, KING ought to be some way of reaching the fellows have conducted the affair to this ination. They should not be permitted to escape by the simple process of disband-ment. As well might a gang of robbers be Largest Manufacturers and Retailers allowed to go unpunished because they broke up after finding it impossible to hold together any longer. To some of the mem-bers of the combine the result will be a punishment, but not punishment enough. They should be taken in hand by the strong arm of the law, not from a vindictive spirit but from a sense of duty to society, which

# Astonishment

Was depicted on the countenances of all our

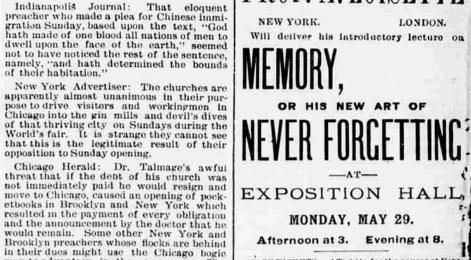


visitors the past week-not only on account of our magnificent new quarters, but also the great variety of new goods never shown before. The weavers of the cloth contained in our suits have not allowed any poor material to

be used in their make, and we have made them up as well as tailors can do the work. We specially call your attention to the line of \$10 suits that our tailors have made up to make an extra good impression during our opening week .-- There are many other choice suits in both the boys' and men's department that it will pay you to see. We can fit you with the latest style hat at half of hatters' prices.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 4.34 ! S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.

apparently almost unanimous in their pur-pose to drive visitors and workingmen in Chicago into the gin mills and devil's dives of that thriving city on Sundays during the World's fair. It is strange they cannot see that this is the legitimate result of their opposition to Sunday opening. Chicago Herald: Dr. Talmage's awful



man to advantage in the same way. The drift Chicagoward is now so pronounced that FREE TICKETS and Tickets for the course at Forc & Chariton Music Co., Ecc Dodge street. or Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Instruction class course at Y. M. C. A. May Tist, June ist and 2d. Afternoon at 3, Evening an easterner will give up his boots to stop