DAILY BEE. THE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. Daily Bec (without Sunday) One Year. ... Us Months. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

OFFICES. Omaha. The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner Nand Twenty-sixth streets
Conneil Binds, 19 Fearl street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, reams 13, 14 and 15, Tetomac building
Washington, 518 Fourteenth street.
CORRESPONDENCE.

unications relating to news filt ed BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company, Omala. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at business office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. County of Douglas. I Robert Hunter, clerk of The Ber Publish-ing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty Reg for the week ending November 11, 1893, was as follows: Saturday, November 10....

Average Circulation for October, 24,315.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my seal. presence this 11th day of November, 1893. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

HARD times have not prevented the directors of the Burlington road from declaring the regular quarterly dividend of 11 per cent upon an inflated capital

WHY should the council rush through a fifty-year gas franchise ordinance at this time or any other time without a full public discussion of its merits and conditions?

THE day has gone by when the hanging of a man in efflgy has any real significance. The chronic idiots who vent their petty spleen by a resort to the effigy habit receive only the condemnation of people of all shades of political belief.

KENTUCKY'S legislature is overwhelmingly democratic in both branches and will elect a democrat to succeed the Washington when his term expires. Democrats are welcome to this consolation prize.

FRANCHISES to any corporation that supplies water, gas, heat or electric lights should not be granted without very full discussion and fair competition. In any event the time is past in this city for granting franchises running for fifty years.

THINK of democratic protests against abolishing protective duties declared by the democratic national platform to be unconstitutional! The followers have evidently changed their minds since they helped to elect President Cleveland on the basis of that platform.

UP To the present writing the Brazilian revolution has been comparatively a bloodless affair, and it is likely to remain so as long as the Brazilian navy rides comfortably at anchor in foreign harbors. The newspaper correspondents are doing most of the hard fighting.

THE endowment of the Columbian museum at Chicago continues to grow with a gratifying rapidity. The public spirit and benevolence of the people of Chicago was by no means exhausted by the great sacrifices demanded for the successful conduct of the World's fair. In her showing of public-spirited citizens Chicago occupies an enviable

HASCALL'S sudden conversion to the anti-vice movement recalls the movements of a cuttle fish when pursued. The cuttle fish emits an inky fluid to keep his movements obscured from view, and Hascall's peculiar performances indicate that he wants to throw the public off the scent in some scheme that he has fathered or expects to engineer through

WHEN Councilman Munro moved that at least one week's time be given for the consideration of the fifty-year franchise to the gas company, which involves two generations of taxpayers and millions of dollars, not a single member of the council present was willing to second the motion, and yet the ordinance was sprung from the recesses of the pockets of the chairman of the judiciary committee, had never been discussed in committee of the whole.

CHICAGO'S coming city election promises to be a war waged between the interests of the taxpayers on side and the interests of the railroads and corporations on the other. The railroad element will be properly represented in the contest. It is to be hoped that the taxpayers will appreciate the importance of the situation and show that they are still in the majority on a question of the control of a fearless and efficient city government.

THE State Board of Transportation received applications from the various railroads operating in this state asking to be exempted from the penalties prescribed by the transfer switch law nearly two months ago. The law calls for a prompt investigation and decision upon all cases brought before the board. Two months maction without a single decision does not betoken well for the sincere intention of the board to carry out the spirit and the letter of the law

THE plurality of Bemis for mayor according to the official count is 2,109 and the official plurality for sheriff is 1,255, which makes just 3,364 as the difference between the mayor and the sheriff running on the same ticket. These figures should convey an impressive lesson to politicians who imagine they can win battles by centering their fire upon THE BEE and making its editor the candidate for every important office that is contested. The delusion that you can elect vulnerable candidates on the imagined unpopularity of Rosewater has been effectually dispelled by the efficial figures of the outcome in this city and county.

A BRIGHTENING OUTLOOK.

There are cheering indications of a gradual resumption of business activity. Nobody of practical judgment expected that months of distrust and depression would be succeeded in a day by a restoration of the confidence and the enterprise which prevailed before the shock came from which the country is now reeovering. The destruction or serious impairment of confidence is a matter of days or even hours, but it may take months to restore it. The United States have had a trying experience. The country has passed through a period in which credit has been severely shaken up and every business and enterprise subjected to a tremendous strain. The effeet was debilitating, and, like an individual who has passed through a weakening fever, the recovery of strength must be gradual in order to be healthy. This is the natural process and no other is to be desired. What the country knows is that there is no longer anything like panic and that monetary stringency has given place to monetary ease, and with these conditions assured the resumption of business activity can

be but a question of time. It is natural to ask how long a time will probably be required for the full realization of this desirable change. That cannot be definitely told, but assuming that the favorable tendencies now apparent are not disturbed the time of complete business resumption should not be remote. Of course capital is still cautious regarding investments, but it is relieved of all apprehension respecting the continued soundness and stability of the currency. In that direction, at least, there is no danger. What it now awaits is accurate information as to what changes are to be made in the tariff policy of the country, and when that is known it may be expected that capital now idle will again seek active employment. The present promise is that the knowledge desired regarding the tariff will not be long delayed, and there is some reason to believe, also, that it will show no such reactionary policy as has been feared. It is highly probable that the voice of the people in the late elections has penetrated the chamber in which the democratic majority of the ways and means committee is formulating a tariff democratic senator representing it at | bill and that it has not been entirely without effect there. Still capital will wait, as it should, for definite informa-

Undoubtedly there is more general economy among the people as a whole than for many years. Reduced incomes quite generally, and in many thousands of cases no incomes at all, compel this. Of course this retards the resumption of business activity and will continue to do so until the movement of capital again starts the wheels of enterprise. Inasmuch as there is now but one obstacle in the way of this being done, and the promise is that that may soon be removed, there is manifestly reason for regarding the outlook hopefully. The resumption of activity and prosperity may not come as soon as most people would wish, but the conditions seem favorable to its being reached sooner than many have believed possible.

WHEAT IN THE NORTHWEST. One of the effects of the hard times ocen to cause a heavy movement of wheat in the northwest, he pressure upon the far mers on the part of creditors compelling them to sell, although prices for some time past have hardly more than repaid the cost of production. The majority of estimates placed the yield of wheat for 1893 in Minnesota and the Dakotas at 100,000,000 bushels. Of this amount there was available for the market at the commencement of season, August 1, 80,000,000 bushels, the remaining 20,000,000 bushels being needed for bread and seed. According to a statement in the St. Paul Pioneer Press about 52,000,000 bushels have been marketed. leaving in the farmers' hands, say 28, 000,000 bushels, to be disposed of during the balance of the crop year, a period of over eight months. It is said that it would be difficult to recall another instance in the history of the northwest when so large a percentage of the crop had been marketed so early in the sea-

That 65 per cent of the supply should have left first hands during the first three months of the season, with prices so abnormally low, is due primarily to the pressure upon the farmers to meet their obligations. A large part of these fall due in October and November. and owing to the depression creditors have been more urgent this year than usual. Had wheat prices been better the producers could have discharged their obligations without having to come so near exhausting their whole crops, but with the present prices they have been obliged to sell almost double the ordinary quantity of grain to accomplish the same result. In such times as the present the farmer gets little leniency from his creditors, and this is why the wheat producers of the northwest have been compelled to market their grain at values but little above the cost of production. It would seem, however. that the pressure is about over, and the disposition of the farmers, it is said, is to hold back the modicum which remains in the hope of better returns, so that it is expected the remainder of the season will be characterized by a hand-to-mouth movement. Whether this hope of the producers will be realized appears to be questionable, in view of the fact that the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada at the beginning of the current month was reported to be the heaviest on record and the export movement since has not been large. It is the view of some that the statistical position of wheat should make it sell at 90 cents or \$1, but if Europe will not take it at the current price it is obviously useless to hope for any material advance. The truth is there does not seem to be much chance that there will be such a revival of business before the next harvests are gathered as will permanently raise the price of our food products. Such an advance must come from an in-

crease in the consuming capacity of the

populations to which the food produc's

are supplied, both on this side of the

Atlantic and the other. The fact re-

siderable quantity of wheat can be spared from northwest supplies in hand or in prospect unless a great mistake has been made in the estimate of the

vield. It is suggested that the discouragingly low prices will inevitably tend to promote diversified farming, and it will be well if they have this effect, but the thing to be expected is that the farmers of the northwest will continue on in the course they have been pursuing. It is doubtless a sound proposition that protraction of low prices for any given product means substitution of other crops more promising in their returns, but it will require more than a year or two of low prices for wheat to induce any considerable number of the farmers of the northwest to give up growing that grain or to materially reduce the area given to its production.

RAIDING THE TAXPAYERS.

Boodlerism is nearly as rampant and brazen in the city council now as it was when the Holly waterworks job was attempted. Dr. Cushing had no firmer grip on the council of 1880-1 than Mr. Wiley has on the council of 1893. That was shown by the deflant disregard for the unanswerable protest embodied in the mayor's veto of the Thomson-Houston lighting bill. Every member of the council knows that the contract with the electric lighting company under which we are to pay \$175 a year for arc lights calls for lamps of 2,000candle power. This contract has never been complied with and therefore the Thomson-Houston company's claim to full pay is an imposture. Mayor Bemis in his veto asserts that the city electrician and other experts do not concede more than half as much candle power in the arc lamps as the contract calls for. If councilmen were actuated by a desire to protect the taxpayers instead of seeking to help the contractors to rob the taxpayers they would have sustained the veto. When the identical claim for August and September was vetoed before the election the veto was sustained. What made those councilmen who voted to sustain the mayor before the election turn right around and pass the claim over the mayor's veto after the election? Is not their action a dead giveaway? Is it not manifest proof that they regarded the claim as fraudulent and did not dare to show their hand until after they were either re-elected or defeated?

The question is, will the taxpayers of Omaha quietly submit to these repeated raids on the treasury? The remedy is in their hands if they seek it in the

THE SOUTH AND THE INCOME TAX.

Advocacy of an income tax comes almost wholly from the democratic representatives of the south. While the general sentiment in that section is opposed to any increase in the revenue taxes now imposed and there is also a considerable opposition there to the reduction of tariff duties upon certain articles, the sentiment is nearly unanimous in favor of levying a tax upon incomes. The reason for this is apparent. The number of incomes inthe south exceeding a few thousand dollars is not relatively large and consequently the representaives of that section favor this method of taxation because it would draw by far the larger part of the revenue derived from it from the people of the north. Prorably four-fifths of the returns from an income tax would be drawn from the people north of Mason and Dixon's line and the greater part of this would come not from the capitalists, but from the people of fixed salaries and ascertainable incomes, who could not evade the law. The number of such in the northern states is perhaps ten times greater than the number in the states of the south, but at any rate it is certain that it an income tax law should be properly executed the northern states would contribute to this source of revenue at least four times as much as would be derived from the tax in the states of the south The reason why the southern repre sentatives are practically unanimous in favor of an income tax is therefore plain.

The democratic majority in congress is in a dilemma as to what should be done in the matter of revenue legislation. Proposals to increase the tax on spirits, beer and tobacco are meeting with a more or less formidable opposition, in which the party is compelled to consider the possible loss of many votes. There is a strong opposition in the party to remitting the duties on certain articles protected under the present tariff. The necessities of the treasury call loudly for more revenue, and how to provide for this and at the same time carry out the pledge of the party regarding the tariff is the perplexing problem. To the average democratic mind, in the south at least, the solution seems to be in an income tax, and there is every pospect that a very carnest fight will be made in behalf of this means of raising revenue. The ways and means committee has heard some arguments in favor of an income tax, but there is uncertainty as to how the majority of the committee stands regarding it. It is also a matter of conjecture as to the views of the administration, though there is reason to believe that the president is not favorable to a return to this inquisitorial war tax. Nevertheless it will undoubtedly be urged in congress and will receive a

very considerable support. The objections to an income tax have been heretofore stated and they are tamiliar to everybody who remembers the operation of this tax in the past. It was not during the war and it cannot be made an equitable method of obtaining revenue. Honest mon and those whose incomes are fixed and ascertainable can be reached by an income tax law, but all others will evade it, and thus such a law will prove oppressive to one class while allowing those who should contribute most under it to escape all or a very large part of their just responsibility. The numerous objections to such a law it would seem, cannot fail to outweigh the demand for it, which is prompted by solfish and sectional interests. It is hardly possible that any large number mains, however, that no farther con- of northern democrats will unite with

those of the south in support of an in-

THE Denver Republican manifests the right spirit when it declares that a state situated as Colorado is does not need condolence. That paper points out that the resources of the Centennial state are of a nature to insure it continued progress and increased prosperity if they are properly developed. It not only has coal and iron in great abundance, but also oil, lead and building stone, all of which can be made to profitably employ labor and capital to a much greater extent than they have yet done. "The variety of their resources," says the Republican, "has been a matter of boasting with Colorado people for years. Now is the time for them to show that their boasting has not been vain." This is sound, commonsense advice, and it will apply as well to the other silver-producing states as to Colorado, even though they may be somewhat less favored with a diversity of resources. The time has come when the energy and enterprise of the people of these states is to be put to a more thorough test than ever before, and there can be no doubt they will be found equal to the demand upon them. They are recovering from what they professed to fear was a death blow, and there is every reason to expect that they will ultimately gain by the experience.

THE necessity for a radical revision of Nebraska's constitution becomes more and more apparent every year. There are but few who will maintain that the present constitution is sufficient to meet the requirements of the state. It lacks broadness and comprehension. It affords too many opportunities for disregard of the people's rights. Nebraska needs a new constitution which will give the people a more definite control of their own affairs. Whether the present constitution shall be revised by a convention or by a legislative commission is a point that has never yet been carefully considered. There is much that may be said in favor of a revision by a commission appointed by the legislature. Indeed, a joint resolution looking to such revision was introduced at the last session of the legislature, but the interest in the senatorial contest detracted the attention of the members of both houses from the importance of the matter. The same factor will doubtless defeat the object at the next session. Governor Crounse may yet find it advisable to call a special session of the legislature to take up this and other important matters that will be neglected in the beat of the coming senatorial contest.

ACCORDING to the statement of the secretary of state, the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings has never recognized the rights claimed by Dorgan under the alleged transfer of the prison contract from C. W. Mosher to himself. And yet the same board has permitted Dorgan to operate the contract for nearly two years without so much as a question as to his rights to do so. Dorgan has given no bond to the state. He has possession of an immense amount of state property. Under the circumstances the neglect of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings to take action in the matter amounts to an ndifference that is almost criminal

THE Iowa legislature has a difficult task before it when it meets to tackle the prohibition question. The republicans should make no mistake. The party's adherence to the prohibition error has nearly destroyed it in that state, and any mistaken policy now, when the tide has turned, will be almost

Now that the democratic press has recovered its assurance sufficiently to point to the recent republican tidal wave as an endorsement of the present administration, it is fair to presume that the bourbons have caught their second wind.

WILLIAM T. STEAD, editor, from London, has undertaken the moral reformation of Chicago. This is the first intimation ever given to the public that the distinguished London journalist expects to live to be 1,000,000 years old.

As LONG as so corrupt a city as New York can resolutely set its face against political vice, there is hope for the people of Nebraska.

HASCALL'S post-election spasm for social purity at least amuses the populace and does the people no harm. It is not dangerous.

> By a Large Majority, Indianapilis Journal

If the administration's unpatriotic and un-American policy in Hawalian affairs had been published before the election the re-publican majorities would have been bigger than they were. The people of this country do not believe in hauling down the Ameri can flag and restoring monarchies.

A Braggare Catled Down. Chicago Herald Prompt demand by the State department

for explanation of firing on a ship under the American flag has brought from Hunduras apology instead of explanation. No explanation was possible that would not have made apology its sequence. The little braggart of Central America will exercise more discretion and less valor next time it wants to take a political refugee off a vessel flying Uncle Sam's colors.

> A Month of Disasters. New York Tribune

It would appear as if the month of November, 1893, were destined to remain memorable for the number of terrible explosions that are signalizing its course. Although the month is not yet this over, two appalling catastrophes of that character have already taken place in Spain, while in the cable dispatches published today will be found an account of the dispatches are the control of the cable of the ca count of a third disastrous explosion in Rus-sian Poland, resulting in the loss of many lives and in the destruction of a number of

Chicago Post (dem.): That is the true doctrine of democracy. "Cheer up, it will be all right in the spring." In the mean-time the winter is coming on and the tariff must be reformed-nay, abolished, we should

New York World (dem.): The repeal of the McKinley tariff, like the repeal of the Sherman silver purchasing law, is some-tning to be done promptly. Business de-mands to know and has a right to know what it is to expect.

Indianapolis Journai (rep.): When a declaration by congress that there shall be no tariff legislation for two years would start up industries which would give employment to half the idle men and women of the country, the refusal of the leaders to do so seems little less than downright cruelty. Cincinnati Commercial (rep.): If the demo

crats in power at Washington are really sin-cere in their declarations of interest in the restoration and maintenance of prosperity they have an easy way of proving it to the people, and that is by speedily fling the re-port of the tariff tinkers in the waste basket. Philadelphia Inquirer (rep.): The people demanded the repeal of the silver bill. They got it. They now demand hands off the tariff, and they will have their way or know the reason why. Unless the democratic senators go back upon their own record and push through cloture there is not likely to be any tariff legislation in this congress. The resubbleans in the senate will gress. The republicans in the senate will

Kansas City Times (dem.): Let no deme crat be deceived. The duty of the hour for the democratic party is tariff reform. The country has a right to expect a prompt settlement of this question in the line of the promises of the democratic platform, and a failure of the party to understand its duty and perform its mission at this time will be its ruin. No party caucuses are needed to

hatch compromises and eyasions.

San Francisco Examiner (dem.): Presidential conceit and obstinacy and congressions. sional supineness have brought the catastrophe. Let congress tell the president to mind his own business, which is to execute the laws, and without the loss of a day when it reassembles proceed to carry into effect the promises of the Chicago platform. Reform the tariff and smash the trusts. store silver to its constitutional place in the

currency. Cowardly triaming has been tried; now give courageous action a chance. Chicago Herald (dem.): The only way to effect a reform worth having and to secure prolonged ascendancy to the party of reform is to adhere strictly to the doctrine of the democratic platform that no taxes, tariff or excise, should be laid for any other purpose than to raise needed revenue, and that it is essentially unjust for government to promote the interests of any class or section by means of taxes or in any other way. Let the demo-cratic party hold fast to this dectrine and apply it fearlessly, regardless of selfish appeals from any quarter, and it will win and hold the confidence of the people. But if it revises the tariff on protection lines and goes tote hunting among the populists and other cheap money cranks, it will be turned out of power as soon as people get a chance at it after they recover from the demoralization of the silver panic.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Hawalian restorative proves a dismal failure as a democratic tonic The saddest thing about the prospective death of Mrs. Maybrick is that it would leave Gail Hamilton without a grievance. While the administration is in the restor ing business it should not forget to restore the king of Coney Island to the court officers awaiting him. .

Dr. Depew will visit Pompeii while on the other side. History records that the city was destroyed by some very powerful afterdinner spouting.

People possessing musty and frazzled thrones will learn something to their ad-vantage by communicating with the democratic administration.

A Philadelphia girl recently laughed herself to death. The cause of the fatal mirth is not announced, but it is probable she was induced to read a Times editorial on the

Tarsney and Dockery, a pair of Missouri democrats, have been neatly turned down in the distribution of federal pap. Vest and Cockrell are not as lonesome as they looked last week.

William McKinley was born in Ohio. Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison—all the presidents elected by the republicans, with the exception of Abraham Lincoln-were born in Ohio.

Prospective Nasbys are a unit in declaring that the restoration of some decayed thron some far off land and the placing of Bissel hereon would redound to the glory of the administration and edify the hungry. It should be remembered in connection with that off-color transaction that Queen Lil sent her seal brown daughter. Princess Kaiulani, to plead with Cleveland, and the

princess subsequently was lavish in lauding the graciousness of Mrs. Cleveland. Kaiu lani is a greater diplomate than Van Alen. The Denver Republican is suffering from another attack of Omahaphobia. These at tacks are becoming quite frequent and i would not be surprising if fatai results for Meanwhile the greatness which the Republican covets is anchored on the west bank of the Missouri and sheds its gracious light and vivacity on the dark and spiritless

surroundings of N. P. Hill. One of Wisconsin's two statues for the national collection in the old hall of the house of representatives in the capitel at Washington is to be of the heroic missionary Washington is to be of the heroic missionary Pere Jacques Marquette, French explorer, who made, with Louis Joliet and five others, a remarkable canoe strip down the Missis-sippi in 1673. They are generally considered to have been the first Europeans to explore he great river, and, with the exception of De Soto, the first to look upon it.

Philad:lphia Press,

Turn which way it may there is danger for democracy. If it shall keep faith with its piedges the people have warned it of the punishment in store for it. If it shall break faith it has not an issue or a principle to stand on. And thus it finds itself at the beginning of a democratic administration dis-trusted, repudiated, abandoned and overthrown by majorities that are simply stu pendous to contemplate. Its legislation best must be mere patchwork. Oblige raise revenue it must raise it, but the money must be had in a series of bills, none of which will meet the approval of the people. Can it be possible that out of the dangers that beset it the democratic party can pull itself through another presidential election? Can it successfully bamboozle the people

Judge Field's Italian Hand Philadelphia Record,

The refusal of the senate to confirm the nomination of Mr. Hornblower for associate justice of the supreme court is attributed mainly to the opposition of Judge Field. The ground of his opposition is understood to be because of litigations that must come before the supreme court in which Judge Field anticipates that the views of Mr. Hornbiower might possibly be influenced by his past professional connection with similar litigations. This is rather a slender basis for opposition; but it may suffice. as a new nomination must be made, and Mr. Horn-blower may not desire a grudging honor even if the president should again propose

The Way to Hel ran Atlanta Constitution (dem.) The truth of the matter is the administration must get down to a practical business basis, and the sooner it does so and stops firting with mugwump theories and Boston dsms the better it will be for the democratic party and the people.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Lucius T. Dailey has been sentenced at Tekamah to one year for burglary. The Norfolk sugar factory turned out its three millionth pound of sugar this week. Harry Henton, formerly station agent at Superior, has been transferred to Plain-

Judge Hayward has returned to his home n Nebraska City after an extended visit in New York

Incendiaries set fire to Rinneth's lunch ouse at Broken Bow, but the flames were liscovered in time to prevent a serious con flagration

There is an effort being made to throw out the vote of Harrison township, Nuckolis county, because the county clerk sent a lot of official ballots there by mistake for samples. It will hardly work

Editor Sprecher of the Schuyler Quill and James Langley, enairman of the Colfax county republican central committee, came to blows as the result of election hard talk, but their friends separated them before nuch damage was done.

The elite of Table Rock turned out the other evening in force and gave an old settler a testimonial of their regard in the shape of a charivari. The occasion was the marriage of William Fellers, one of the sub-stautial residents of the city, to his son's wife's sister. The peculiar part of the service was the fact that the happy couple were joined together in the bonds of wedlock while seated in a buggy during a downpour of rain, and the minister was forced to perform the ceremony with his body encased in a rubber coat. The campness of the occa-sion, however, it is said, did not dampen the ardor of the participants.

The Elm Creek Champion says: L. P. The Elm Creek Champion says: L. P. Wells, while working the highway about three miles northwest of this place last Monday, plowed up a lot of bones that, from their size and appearance, we judge to have belonged to the leg of a mastadon. The bones are only fragments from about joints, so that no certainty can be ascertained as to their length, but in all probability the animal to which they belonged had a leg about twelve feet long. They were found about two feet and a half below the surface, where a hill was being cut down. The bones. a hill was being cut down. The bones, which are about six inches in diameter, were brought to town Tuesday and placed in F. M. Barney's shop window, where they have excited the curiosity of all beholders.

Trend of the Procession. Globe-Democrat.

There is no longer any reason to doubt that the democratic party has started on its Wattersonian "march through a slaughter nouse to an open grave."

GAGS AND GRINS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The more the pro-fessors try to suppress foot ball the more the students kick.

Buffalo Courier: If you want to learn just where a man stands follow him into a crowded

Binghamton Republican: The man who beats a bass drum should never be encouraged to try to beat the record.

Boston Transcript: "Can't you wait upon me?" said the impatient customer. "Tw pounds of liver; I'm in a hurry." "Sorry," said the butcher; "but there are two or three ahead of you. Surely you would not have your liver out of order!"

Rochester Democrat: "Did you know that Bingley's wife wore a wig, a glass eye and had artificial limbs?" "Yes; but with all her false he loves her still."

Tid-Bits: A lonely spot on a dark night— Would the gentleman be kind enough to assist a poor man? Besides this loaded revolver I have nothing else in the wide world to call my

Life: Hojack—Isn't it odd that Staggers will never admit that he is drink? Tomdik—Not at all. He simply does not know that he is loaded. Bostou Transcript: Tenant (hesitatingly)— I've been reading a very good article in my paper, headed "Rents Must Come Down." Landlord (confidently)—All right, you just come down with the rent.

Somerville Journal; It isn't always sure that a young anan is religious because ne goes regularly to prayer meeting. It may be the girl who is the religious one:

Washington Star: "William," said the statesman's wife, "why do you spend so much time being interviewed by the newspapers?"

"Because I've got common sense," he replied. "In these pays no business pays without advertisin'; not even office holdin."

THE ESCAPED TURK Cleveland Plain Dealer The Midway's lonely path,
About his ears the wild winds plied
The measure of their wrath—
"Och, wurra, wurra!" moaned he loud,
I've lost me taste for wurk—
Bad 'cess that in that nagur crowd
Ol'd shtay six months a Turk!"

TO ENTY-ONE.

Springfield Graphic They were engaged. She came to him With eyes that glowed as hot as hades And said, with angry look and grim; "I'm told, sir, you have kissed two ladies!" 'Why, darling, how absurd your rage!" He, laughing, cried, "'Twas but in fun; Fogether add both maidens' age 'Twould but amount to twenty-one!" Her unger soon was laughed away: She only thought of ten and eleven. Her eyes again shone bright as day, Reflecting there the lover's heaven.

Oh, rogue! Though what you said was true, She did not know the truths between, That one of them was only two, The other temptress—sweet nineteen.

POLICY OF INFAMY.

Scatning Review of the Administration's Treatment of Hawaii. New York Sun (dem.): The announce ment of the Cleveland policy respecting Hawaii has come. It is not the American policy. It is not the policy of the United States government, or of the people of this republic. It is not yet, thank God! the policy of the democratic party. It is neither more nor less than the personal determina-tion of an executive officer, charged with

temporary power, to use that power tenforce a personal conclusion, and to commit this country to his personal conclusion, regardless of consequences in infamy or blood. Stripped of every special plea and specious Stripped of every special plea and specious pretext surrounding the essential fact, what is the purpose which Mr. Cloveland now declares through the so-called report of his too subservient secretary of state? To crush the life out of a young republic, already recognized by us as an independent and responsible government; to employ the armed power as well as the moral influence of the United States to thrust back upon a civilized people. American in their instincts civilized people, American in their instincts and habits and aspirations, a barbarous monarchy, in the person of a vite and ridicu-lous person whom they have driven from the throne; to undo the work of a revolution which made Hawaii a republic, by means o which made Hawaii a republic, by means of a counter revolution by coup d'etat planned in the white house at Washington and secretly but deliberately ordered by a president of the United States!

president of the United States!

That is the Cleveland policy. The American policy was settled long ago. It has never varied. It was never better defined than by James Buchanan, a democratic secretary of state, when he sped to the new-born republic of 1848 in France this assurance of America's sympathy for every people struggling out of the forms and traditions of monarchy: "It was with one universal burst of enthusiasm that the American people bailed the late glorious revolution in France in favor of liberty and republican government. In this feeling the president strongly sympathizes. Warm aspirations for the success of the new republic are breathed from every heart. Liberty and order will make France happy and prosperous. Her destinies, under Provi dence, are now in the hands of the French people. Let them, by their wisdom, firm-ness and moderation, refute the slanders of their enemies and convince the world that they are capable of self-government." That

is the American policy.

The date of the revolution overthrowing monarchy in France in 1848 was February 24, and news came slowly then across the Atlantic. The date of Buchanan's spirited message to the new republic was March 31. Polk and Buchanan did not wait to ascertain whether the new republic represented a numerical majority of all of the people then inhabiting France. They did not inquire whether a numerical majority would have preferred the continution of monarchy. They did not ask whether American citizens residing in France had borne a part in the revolutionary movement, or even whether the official representatives of the United States government had manifested sympathy with the Frenchmen who overthrew Louis Phillippe. President Polk and his secretary of state sent out no commissioner with authority paramount and instructions to investigate Minister Rush's attitude towards the revolutionists, and to make a case, if possible, to warrant American intervention in behalf of the friendly king who had just been dethroned. They sent to the young republic the godspeed as above printed and knew that behind them in that message of sympathy and joy was every true American heart; just as every true American heart would have been behind Grover Cleveland and his administration If a similar message had gone from Washington to Honolulu in March of this year 1893. Never before now has an American execu-tive undertaken to stamp out republicanism

and to set up monarchy in any part of the world. Never before, we believe, has an American president issued orders for the assassination of a free and successful govern ment. Never before has any officer of this government undertaken, upon his sole re-sponsibility, and without consulting congress or the people, to decide the destiny of a foreign country in diplomatic relations with ourselves. Never before has a president invited or commanded his cabinet advisers to assist him in the odious business of setting up again a rotten and broken throne.

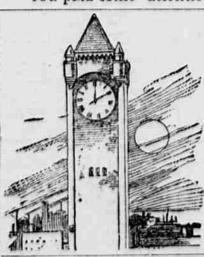
Was there no American spirit in the cab inet when this policy of infamy was decreed? Walter Q. Gresham would have done well to tear his commission into pieces and fling the pieces in the face of his master, rather than to sign his name to the document which carried to the nation yesterday the aunounce ment of the nation's share.

So cumulagly and so secretly has the way peen prepared at Washington for the restora tion of the wretched Liliuokalani at Hono lulu. If possible, before the public sentiment could assert itself in the United States, and so advoitly have the promoters of the coup d'etat timed the publication of their instructions in order to cover Minister Willis movements under his secret instructions that the astounded people of the United States do not yet know what has happened in Hawaii. Have the hopes of the woman who called herself queen, of her interested British triends, of the mercenary Spreckles, of the dull and projudiced Blount, who went out to make a lawyer's case against the Hawaiian government, been crowned al-ready by the success of the counter revolution ordered by the president of the United States? Has Alliuokalani been marched back to her throne under escort of American bayonets and to the music of "Hail, Colum-bia?" Or are the intelligent respectable and patriotic citizens of Hawaii today against American troops and dying in the streets in a struggle to preserve the govornment they have established and the blessings of liberty and order which they thought they had obtained for themselves and their children?

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