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## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

#### E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Swarn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of March, 1894. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Tobe Castor, on his way back to Nebraska, marks the ebb in the present flow of federal appointments in this direction.

Colorado seems determined to attract more attention from the public than it is entitled to by reason of its population or prospect.

The taxpayers of Omaha have never asked the council to abolish the city electrician's office. The only parties in favor of that audacious moves are the electric lighting contractor and his jumping jacks in the coun-

cil.

When the local Central Labor uplon and the American Federation of Labor conclude to work in harmony for the promotion of their mutual interests they are exhibiting a loyalty to the cause of labor that is encouraging of good results.

The health authorities are doing quite right in making an effort to stop the dumping of refuse on the lowlands northeast of the city, but they should also exert themselves to prevail on the council to make provision for a different disposition. The garbage question is one that must be met and must be met soon.

Mayor Parker of Georgetown, Colo., seces sion proclamation notoriety wants to run again for re-election, but finds his sense less pronunciamento in the way. If the mayor had confined his attention to the administration of the municipal government and had let the national government alone he would probably now find his path a triffe less rocky.

Congressman Bryan thinks the new tariff on coal and lime will cut off the vehicle by which the money of the masses has been

AFTER TEXAS CATTLE SHIPMENTS. The delegation of Omalia business men now in Texas has accomplished some good at the Fort Worth meeting of the Cattle of the law. The purpose of this is to pro-Raisers association. They are there to show the advantages of the Omaha stock market and to enlist the Texans in the fight for equal transportation rates as between Omaha and Kansas City, Judge Breedlove of the Texas Live Stock association read a resolution adopted by that association asking that freight rates to South Omaha be made the same as the rate to Kansas City; asking that the Cattle Raisers association take similar action and appoint a committee to attend the next meeting of the Southwestern Rate association, which meets in St. Louis in April. The cattle men of course, are interested in having every desirable market open to their shipments, and the transportation companies cannot long withstand the pressure that is being brought to bear upon them. The Fort Worth Telegram makes the following comment on the situ-

ation: The great difficulty thus far regarding Texas shipments to the Omaha yards is that of excessive freight charges, the rate being so much higher than to Kansas City or other Missouri river points that the quality of Texas cattle so much desired by Omaha packers could not be secured. With the energy and perseverance common to hes enterprising business men, the Omaha people have, after several years of unsuccessful work, finally succeeded in enlisting the rallway companies in their behalf, and it is now confidently expected that such traffic arrangements will soon insure a rate to Omsha from southwestern points as will insure her a large percentage of the beef that is an-nually shipped out of Texas and the territory. Omaha packers have at all times been able to secure a plentiful supply of heavy cattle, but in order to insure the variety so much desired in packing house products they are making every possible effort to secure the Texas range cattle weighing from 790 to 900 pounds. If the rate to Omaha can be made such as to make competition possible with Kansas City, Omaha will soon be in position to kill to the utmost capacity of her establishments, and at the same time to more fully supply the variety which her customors require. The capacity of the present houses is over 10,000 cattle daily, and with the advent of the bounding Texas steer this can be increased as occasion may demand.

ABOLITION OF THE LORDS. The disposition of the British radicals to

push the fight for the abolition of the House of Lords is being strongly manifested. . The vote in the Commons on Tuesday by which the motion of Mr. Labouchere, made as an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech, to abolish the Lords was carried, is significant of the strength of the movement. It is true that the proposition prevailed by a majority of only two, but it is to be remembered that this was in the face of the opposition of the government, so that it may be reasonably assumed that but for this opposition the motion would have carried by a very much larger majority. It was obviously a surprising result, and it was one, also, which the government was not willing to stand by. In order to get out of the difficulty the government moved the rejection of the amended address, which

was done, and another substituted, both the conservatives and liberal unionists supporting the government. This action simply postpones the issue, unless the Lords shall be warned by it to hereafter avoid the objectionable interfer-

ence with legislation which has created the

or accrued, or any suft or proceeding commenced, or that may be commenced, in any vestigated because the Carnegie company civil cause before the repeal or modification tect individuals against pecuniary loss and annoying litigation, and has no reference to the existing agreements between the United States and other nations. It is contended, and doubtless correctly, that there is nothing in the semblance of a treaty, nor is there any agreement existing between the United States and other countries, that will operate to except the products of any country from the rates of duty which

congress may impose. It appears that in negotiating a reciprocity arrangement with Spain Secretary Blaine informed the Spanish minister that it should remain in force "so long as it shall not be modified by the mutual agreement of the executive power of the two countries, always reserving the respective right of the congress of the United States and of the cortes of Spain to modify or repeal said arrangement whenever they may think proper." There was a like understanding with Germany and Austria-Hungary. It would thus seem to be plain that if the pending bill should become law the products of no country will be exempt from the rates of duty imposed by reason of any arrangement made under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act. As to the amendment to the pending bill specifically relating to the reciprocity treaty with the Hawallan islands, it is necessary because that treaty provides that it can only be terminated upon twelve months' notice by

the enactment of the tariff bill sugar from those islands will come into the United States free. It is estimated that the proposed duties on sugar will supply a revenue of about \$45,-000,000, but if reciprocity arrangements were to continue in force with countries which furnish the United States with 80 per cent of the raw sugar consumed here and which now comes in free the estimate regarding revenue from this source would obviously be absurd. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, the importations of beet and cane sugars amounted to 3,733,000,000 pounds, of which 2,973,000,000 pounds were produced in countries with which the United States has reciprocity agreements. If the sugar from those countries continued to come in free after the enactment of the pending bill the revenue from sugar duties would not exceed \$7,000,000 a year. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the interpretation of

either party. Until that time expires after

the proposed law as abrogating all reciprocity agreements will prevail, with the result, as was said by one of the democratic senators who concurs in this interpretation, of putting the sugar business on an entirely different basis from what it had occupied under the McKinley law. It might be interesting to consider what the possible effect of this will be upon our commercial relations with Spain. Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and the other countries with which the United States has reciprocity agreements. All these countries made concessions favorable to our products. Will they be likely to continue them after we have abandoned our part of the arrangement, or will they return to the condition that prevailed before of discriminating against our products? In other words, will they adopt a retaliatory policy?

An Omaha correspondent attempts to define the politics of Nebraska in a letter to the St. Louis Republic. He consumes a column in demonstrating that he does not know anything about the political situation in Nebraska. Speaking of the forthcoming congressional elections he says: "In brief the democrats of Nebraska will certainly elect their candidates in the First and Fifth districts, are very confident in the Second and have excellent chances in the Third and Fourth districts." The Second, Third and Fourth districts gave large republican majorities for congress in 1892, while Bryan (dem.) pulled through by a bare plurality of 140 votes in the First district. In 1890 Mc-Keighan was elected in the Fifth district by a plurality of over 14,000 votes, which was cut down in 1892 by Andrews (rep.) to a plurality of 3,260. Up in the big Sixth in 1890 Omer Madison Kem won by a plurality of about 5,000 votes over the republican candidate, but in 1892 his plurality over Whitehead, the republican nominee, was a trifle over 2,000 votes. Kem lives in Custer county, where his party has been scandalized by recent exposures of corruption on the part of populist county officials. He has admitted having used some of the money belonging to the county, and says he does not know whether he owes the defaulting treas urer a balance of \$3,000, which he borrowed, or not. It is highly probable that by the time of next fall's campaign he will have refreshed his memory on this important At any rate the condition of the point. populist party in the big Sixth this year is not such as to warrant the prediction that a populist congressman will succeed Omer Madison Kem. The recent decision which leaves the city burdened with the expenses incurred in filling up certain lots that had been declared nuisances and ordered abated at the cost of the owners should make the council go slow in passing further ordinances of this charac-It is questionable whether the city ter. through its officials has the right to declare lots either above or below grade to be nuisances, although its power to order the filling or grading of nuisance lots is plain. It is so easy to institute legal proceedings to have such lots declared nulsances in the first place rather than to rely upon a favorable declsion in case the city's authority is contested that it seems scarcely justifiable in the council to run the risk of having the expense saddled upon the city as it has been done in these cases. It is of the highest importance that every precaution by taken to comply strictly with the law in levying special assessments of every kind. It happens altogether too often that the neglect or omissions of the city authorities leave the whole city to pay for work that inures chiefly to the benefit of a few property owners.

cause of a scandalons rumor, it is to be inrequests it. Is congress controlling its own proceedings of in the Carnegie company pulling the strings?

Congressman De Armond's bill limiting the number of receivers appointed by United States judges to administer the affairs of failed corporations is doubtless aimed at the receiverships recently instituted for some of the large railroads of the country. Instead of allowing the court to appoint as many receivers as the petitioning stockholders may request, Mr. De Armond would make two such receivers the maximum number. Instead of permitting the receivers to take as compensation whatever sums they can persunds the court to consent to, he would con fine the discretion of the court to fixing the amount at a rate not to exceed \$10,000 a year. There have certainly been some noteworthy abuses in both these respects, either because the courts have thought it their duty to defer to the wishes of the stockholders or because they have sought to find fat places for the friends of influential parties interested therein. The courts ought to have a certain discretion in matters of this kind, but if they continue to use that discretion unreasonably there is no reason why a limit should not be set by legislation. If no better way to accomplish the needed reform is suggested, Mr. De Armond's bill should receive the prompt attention of congr6582

The comptroller of the currency very properly declines to extend the patronage system to his department. He refuses, and with abundant good reason, to remove republican bank examiners in order to provide so many more places for democratic workers who demand recognition. In this he is right, The position of a bank examiner carries with it too many responsibilities to permit its being bandled from one party to another But the comptroller should look further than the mere divorcement of his assistants from politics. He should not hesitate to remove incompetent examiners; neither should he hesitate to look into the proficiency of some of the examiners whom he now proposes to protect in their places. It has happened only too often that some of the most disastrous bank failures have followed the most favorable report of an examiner In these cases the examination has clearly been incompetent.

There are over 8,000 voters in Nebraska who are veterans of the war and members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Many of them are democrats. The hostility of the present administration to the pension policy of ex-President Harrison will cause many veterans to vote the republican ticket next fall. This fact has caused certain small-bore politicians in the state to set snares to catch this vote. They are pushing themselves forward at this early day and are confident of winning the veteran vote. But the old soldiers have not yet spoken. They will doubtless concur in the sentiment expressed by General Grant, who said: "It is men who wait to be selected, and not those who seek. from whom we may always expect the most efficient service."

Each congress leaves the administrative features of its tariff bill to the very last and then hurriedly constructs them without due consideration of their probable effect. No coner does the new thriff go into effect than lemands for amending these clauses begin to e made and the administration of the customs revenue is not noticeably improved by frequent changes in the system employed. The senate should not let its attention be en tirely centered in the tariff schedules to the neglect of the administrative parts of the measure. No clause of the bill should be allowed to pass without some positive reason for including it just as it is.

# OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The Russo-German commercial treaty, which passed the Reichstag yesterday by a large majority, is in effect a peace offering by Germany to Russia and has the greater significance because of the fact that it has been brought forward at a time when the fately formed alliance between Russia and France is imperiled by the French Chamber of Deputies' proposal to increase the duty on imported wheat. Germany had cause to regard the Franco-Russian alliance with alarm as, it being an offset to the compact of many, Austria and Italy, it menaced the peace of Europe. Russia and France united which the nations of the Triple Alliance may well be afraid. So long as Russia and France were apart it was unlikely that either would give Europe cause of but together, the one having its designs upon the cast and the other looking with longing eves to the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine war was always a possibility. To re this likely chance of war, Germany To remov ceived the plan of conciliating Russia and weakening the latter's compact with France by giving Russia the advantage of an unusually liberal commercial agreement in respect to her cereals, which, under ex-isting laws, are so discriminated against as to be virtually prohibited. Under the treaty this prohibition will be removed, and Germany, which imports largely of both wheat and rye, will become a most im-portant market to Russia. The scheme to thus weaken the alliance netween Russia and France has been materially assisted by the proposition of the French Chamber of Deputies to increase the duties on foreign wheat. This proposal is naturally considered by Russia as unfriendly, because in furious to her. France is now in the post tion of trying to do what Germany is trying to undo, viz., prohibit Russian competition in cereals. France is really attacking the reat arricultural interasts of her new form dley, while Germany is engaged in an effort to foster them. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to expect that Russia's regard for Germany should increase and for France lecrease according to the different policies

of the two countries.

In a recent article in the Journal de-Debats, M. Leroy-Beaulieu predicts that Germany and France will before long collapse under the same national bankruptcy which has befallen lesser lands, like Greec and Portugal. France has just trium phantly refunded its 4M<sub>2</sub> per cents in a 3 per cent ioan, but M. Leroy-Reaulieu predicts that this is the highest point French redit is ever likely to reach. The refund ing saved the French treasury \$13,600,000 rear: but a deficit of \$26,000,000 annually left to roll up a floating debt, which, in the decade from 1881 to 1891, grew at th rate of \$100,000,000 a year. Military naval expenditures are bad enough; but now that to these is added a vast number of semi-social outlays, M. Leroy-Beaulieu see no escape from national bankruptcy, and that not distant. The state is asked for subventions for agricultural credit, for ed operative societies, for associations of pop ular credit, and lastly for old age per slons, already granted in Germany, are certain to go on until they create a vast industrial pension list which no tax-ation can meet. France, the richest country in Europe, has an annual deficit of \$26,000. 000, and not a great city in France live on its income. Italy has just confessed to

a yearly deficit of \$35,000,000 and is raising its taxation, a 20 per cent income tax being a sample. Russia, in its budget for '92 had a deficit of \$37,000,000. Spain had a deficit of \$85,000,000 in the five years from 1883 to 1888, and has run behind from \$15. 000.000 to \$20.000.000 each of the last five Portugal for twenty years has averyears. aged a deficit of over \$10,000,000 a year. Greec in its recent budgets has fallen behind \$3,000,000 annually. These are the big and little bankrupts of Europe. Germany is avyet on an even keel, but a deficit is certain under the recent expansion in military expenditure. The accounts of Austria-Hungary are too mixed to permit of clear analysis but every one believes that the dual empire has a yearly deficit. The four small countries of northern Europe, Norway, Sweden Belgium and Holland, barely pay their way but not much more. England has to raise taxes almost yearly to prevent a deficit and has an income tax far heavier than the one

electric apparatus, invented by a Vienna engineer, to give an alarm the instant the shock produced by a bomb is felt in any

corner of the house. The object is to enable the servants to close all the exits of the building without loss of time, so as to pre-vent the escape of the culprit. Another prolect that was considered was the proposal to over the walls of several courts inside the ubling with a large netting of strong wire, like torpedo nets, to break the force of an explosion of bombs thrown into the courts. or the moment, however, the sole measures adopted are the closing of a number of en trance doors and staircases, and the Essuing of special passes for the members, officers and servants of the two houses and the representatives of the press, and finally the transformation of the large reception room of the members, which is considered too near to the two houses, into a members' room, and the conversion of a small room

# ception room. PEOPLE AND TRINGS.

close to the postoffice in the House into a re-

There is a disposition in certain quarters to call White black. Asylums adjacent to the line of march of Coxey's army are to be securely barricaded. In view of the many Arctic expeditions

way a large increase in the number of attractive summer resorts may be looked for. Governor Tillman of South Carolina says he will not be a candidate for re-election.

He is content to rest with his fame blown in several battles. Colonel McClure of the Philadelphia Times, who is now able to walk about the house a little after his long illness, expects to start soon for Atlantic City.

It is said Senator Blackburn has been converted to a religious life. There is an abund-

ance of room for like improvements amon other Kentucky statesmen. The introduction of ordinances in the Chi-

cago council granting franchises to gas companies indicate that election day is approach-ing and aldermanic gas bills are to be properly liquidated.

Senator Hill denies that he is engaged to be married. The St. Louis Republic adds to the announcement the assertion that the senior New York senator is devoting tentions to "the painted harlot of protec tion."

One effect of the collapsed revolution I Brazil will be the reduction of war corre spondents to a peace footing. The slaughte mmitted by the correspondents imaginary foes illumined an otherwise dreary political row.

The late Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Gladstone's physician, used the three following aphor isms in conversation with Frances Willard: "Labor is the life of life." "Ease is the way to disease." "The highest life of an organ lies in the fullest discharge of its functions."

Sewell B. Parker of Toledo, O., died a few days ago and an autopsy showed that he literally had a broken heart. The same fact was shown by a post-morten on the death of Sewell's father a short time ago. The

father's death was superinduced by worry over the wildness of his son. John E. Owens, who is campaigning for the nomination down in Breckinridge's dis trict in Kentucky, is said to have "touched the hearts of true Kentucklans," That is interesting if true. Mr. Owens was tempo-rary chairman of the Chicago wigwam con-

vention and in his opening address failed to fire anything except an inflated reputation for oratory. A lively foot ball game for charity's sake took place in San Francisco recently. There was a large, fashionable throng, unbounded and much spirit, skill and enthusiasm and much spirit, skill and strength displayed in the game. It was a typical exhibition of Rugby science and ath letic hospitality. Two players contracted fractured collar bones, a third had his abdo

men reduced by a kick, a fourth carries his check bone in a sling, a fifth suffered a sprained ankle, and the sixth was rendered oblivious of subsequent events by stopping a calked shoe with his temple. It was an exciting game all around.

#### Sarcasm from the Pineries. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. There is one virtue which the democrats of the country stem to posséss in ever-increasing measure. It is an intense love of home. So strong is it that it will not yield to the seductive influences even of an important election. Election day finds these domestic voters hugging the fireside and refusing to leave it, even although the penalty of their affection be the turn-ing over of affairs to republican hands. This disposition became very evident last fall. It grew stronger when two congress-men were to be elected in New York City. It piled up an unheard-of majority of 187,-600 for Grow in Pennsylvania. It has just swept the town elections in New York state for republican candidates, except where leading democrats had political push enough to assert themselves. Politics has nothing to do with it. The Bland bill has nothing to do with it. The Hawalian business has nothing to do with it. All these things we know, because our dear democratic friends tell us so. There is one virtue which the democrats The politicians all are knaves,

Philadelphia Re

#### THE MASSILLON RAIDERS.

Buffalo Express: Coxey, the modern Jack Cade, and his followers, who are not likely more than a handful, will be vagged in the first or second town they strike, and that will end the great march on Washing ton.

Chicago Tribune: If Crank Covey, after he reaches Washington, can be persuaded to prolong his march about 400 miles straight eastward a grateful people will clear track and furnish him every facility for moving on.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Before Mr. Coxey begins the march to Washington with his 100,000 unemployed he should appoint Henry Watterson brigadier general of the army. Watterson has had some experience in marching 100,000 men to Washington-or

Boston Globe: Reformer Coxey of Ohio dedeclares that he will march on to Washington according to program, starting from Mas-sillon, March 25, with 5,000 men. "The petition with boots on it," he says, "will be irresistible. By June 1 there will be work at good wages for every one." Reformer Coxey may get on to Washington all right, but if he makes any disturbance with his

army when he gets there it won't take the authorities very long to get on to him. New York Sun: At 12:45 last night Hon. Silica Coxey of Massilion was still Hon. Silica Coxey of Massilion was standing on the hay scales in the rain and waiting for March 25. His only weapons at the ware a glaive, a scinitar, a waiting for alarch 22. His only weapons at that time were a glaive, a scinitar, a Scythian snickersnee, a Bilboa blade, an assegat, a Javan war club, a cuiverin, a basiliak, a small mangenel, and a cartoon photograph of the ground plan and elevation Hon Carl Brown's Jaw. Hori

Silica Coxey means business and his descent upon Washington will be watched with apprehension by all military authorities.

#### TICKLESOME TIPS.

Plain Dealer: "After all, free sugar's a bore!" as the farmer said when he tapped the maple.

Siftings: A tea kettle can sing when it is merely filled with water. But man, proud man, is no tea kettle.

Hallo: American (abroad)-Well, here I have been traveling through Italy for nearly a week and I haven't seen a macaroni field vet.

Lowell Courier: "Down brakes!" cried the railroad man's wife as the dinner platter slipped from her grasp.

Raymond's Monthly; Ethel-Do you allow Charles to kiss you when you are not en-gaged to him? Maud-It isn't an allowance; he colls it a perquisite.

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14.

Philadelphia Record: The reformed thief says it's easy enough to pick pockets after you once get your hand in.

Indianapolis Journal: "I like to see a man think a good deal of his home," said old Mrs. Jason, "but when he stays out all night to brag about how happy a home he has. I think he is carrying his affection a little too far."

There's many r

New Orleans Picayune: It takes an ele-vator boy in a hotel to bring a pompous guest down.

Inter Ocean: "Did you have a pleasant evening at Gayboy's?" He-Glorious. "What did you do?" He-That's like a woman. How could it have been a glorious time if I could remember anything we did?

Indianapolis Journal: He-Women are

CROAKING. Kansas City Journal.

world," he said, "grows worse, I The

Sad sight for contemplation; The country totters on the brink Of utter desolution.

Atlanta Constitution: There's note 'twixt the poll and the vote.

Philadelphia Record: After all that has

been said about the cook and her peppery temper, no man would want one who wouldn't make things hot for him.

Indianapolis Journal: He-Women are more superstitious than men. She-I don't believe it. He-Anyway, they have more faith in signs. You don't see men breaking their necks to get to a counter where there is a sign displayed that the goods have been marked down.

Washington Star: "The family across the way is quite unfortunate," said a woman to her neighbor. "One of the sons is a paranolac and the other is a kleptomaniac." "Dear me! They must be very rich."

conveyed to the railroad and mine magnates. He seems to forget that the rail roads are still to regulate the freight charges. new tariff or old tariff. The price of coal depends more on the railroad tariff than on the customs tariff.

The conviction of Justice Sutherland, the pliant judicial tool of Boss McKane, is another feather in the cap of the cause of electoral reform. The ballot-box corruptionists are getting the worst of it all along the line. A few more examples of this kind of justice in different parts of the country would have a very beneficial effect upon the next elections that may be held in our larger cities

Congressman Bryan has been absent from Washington now over two weeks, and not one telegram to summon him to return in order to assist the wheels of congress to revolve How congress has been able to get along without him is more than we can tell. Only those members who have been compelled to put in extra work during the interval will ever appreciate the almost insurmountable difficulties that arise as soon as Bryan absents himself.

Defaulting county officials are becoming too numerous in this state. It so happens that a majority of them are populists. This trouble may be due to several causes, chief of which is their known incapacity and the prevailing hard times. Public money used for private speculations is sure to go glimmering in the season of business depression. County officers who get caught short in such deals are public thieves; others who succeed are statesmen.

The death of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, which occurred the early part of this week. takes away perhaps the highest English Authority upon criminal law. Justice Stephen had himself presided at many important criminal trials. He had written voluminously upon the history of criminal law in England and his digest of the criminal law is very generally referred to by judges both in England and America. Justice Stephen's death leaves a place in the list of living legal authorities to fill to which the ambitious jurist may well aspire.

The insurance companies and their patrons and policy holders demand rigid inspection of electric wiring and regulation of the stringing of deadly wires outside of build-Such an ordinance was carefully ings. prepared by the city electrician. But Councilman Wheeler and the Wiley contingent want to mutilate this ordinance and leave some of the most desirable features The question is will the council lend out. itself to such work to the detriment of property owners who are burdened with high fire insurance rates on account of defective wires?

In protesting against the tax on cigars, as proposed in the senate tariff bill, the cigar makers are arguing that the increased tax will result either in increasing the cost of the cigars to the consumer or in a radical decrease in the salaries of those who are employed in their manufacture in this The cigar makers leave out encountry. tirely the profits of the manufacturers in their calculations. It is quite possible that the tax may distribute itself in varying proportions among all three of the parties concerned. The disinterested position of vided in this section that the repeal of the of the eigar manufacturers is hardly to be reciprocity clause of the present law shall been obtained. Instead of investigating the sustained.

strong popular sentiment against them. What the temper of the people is in the matter is shown in the manifesto issued by the National Reform union, which declares that it is useless to hope that poular reforms can be achieved even by a liberal government unless the powers and privileges of the House of Lords, "which enable a selfish and irresponsible clique to frustrate such measures, be curtailed or abolished."

The spirit which this language discloses is unquestionably widespread and there is no probability that it will become less so. On the contrary there is every reason to expect that it will go on growing, the rapidity of its growth depending upon the conduct of the hereditary legislators in relation to the proposed policies of the government. Mr. Chamberlain, the unionist leader, expressed the opinion that the proceedings showed it was time that the government asked the constituencies for a fresh mandate, but evidently the government is not yet ready for this, and it would perhaps be a grave political mistake to go to the country on this issue now. The wiser course is to give the hereditary legislators at least another chance to show whether they are disposed to continue in an obstructive position to the representatives of the people or are willing to give respectful consideration to the popular demand. The opportunity to put the Lords

to the necessary test will probably not be long delayed, for the evident intention of the liberal leaders is to urge forward the measures to which the government is pledged as vigorously as possible.

As to abolishing the House of Lords it bould be understood that this cannot be accomplished by the mere adoption by the Commons of a motion or resolution favoring the abolition of the Lords. Such action amounts simply to a declaration of sentiment, the only practical effect of which is the influence exerted upon the country, which must pass upon the question of abolishing the Lords. The election of a House of Commons on this issue, with a large majority against the hereditary legislators, would perhaps result in abolishing the upper house, as in that case the Commons could refuse to allow the Lords any legislative functions.

#### RECIPROCITY AND SUGAR.

A discussion has arisen as to the effect of the tariff bill upon the reciprocity treaties already ratified under that clause of the McKinley act. The question raised is whether the Wilson bill, which provides for the repeal of section 3 of the existing law, does not abrogate the treaties made under the reciprocity clause of that law. Certain democratic senators have been quoted as saying that it is not the intention to do away with existing reciprocity agreements, but simply to abrogate the authority given the president by the McKinley act to' make treaties or agreements of this kind. Other lemocratic senators interpret the proposed law as nullifying all reciprocity agreements

made under the existing tariff act, and there seems little reason to doubt that this is the correct construction. Section 106 of the pending bill repeals sec-

tion 3 of the McKinley act, which authorizea the president to suspend so much of that act as admits sugars and other products free of duty when satisfied that the countries producing the articles given free admission discriminate against the admission to such countries of the agricultural and other products of the United States. It is also pronot affect any act done or any right accruing armor plate contract because it has been the

Congressman Stone's explanation in congress Monday as to why he objected to the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on naval affairs, calling upor the secretary of the navy for information concerning the charges that the Carnegie company had attempted to defraud the government under its contract for armor plates is an explanation that itself needs explanation. Congressman Stone entered his objection in the first place because, as he said,

he had no personal knowledge of the matter and he wanted first to communicate with the Carnegie company. On inquiry by telegraph he learned that the latter was not averse to the passage of the resolution. The telegraph did not give him any greater personal knowledge of the matter than he had before, but it worked like a charm in inducing him to withdraw his objection. It amounts then to this, that an investigation can only be ordered by congress after the consent of the parties to be investigated has

# The Exact Figure.

New York World The amount of interest that Associate Justice White had in lobbying for the sugar-tax is now clear. The report of the secre-tary of the treasury shows that \$49,553.92 was paid him as sugar bounty.

Politicians Abhor a Vacuum. St. Louis Republic

The appointment of a successor to Judge McDill on the Interstate Commerce com-mission will be much like an appointment to fill a vacuum. But it is evidently the sort of a vacuum that a great many people who want to fill it abhor.

# Spiking the Guns.

idge

'guns"

The Kentucky attorneys for the Breckin dge defense now have to check their guns" before entering Judge Bradley's burt room. If this isn't an infringement a the personal rights of a member of the

### at any rate. Neighborly Trade Relations.

Senator Gallinger's proposition for virtual Senator Gailinger's proposition for virtual free trade with Canada will please the country. Free trade with Mexico also would be a good thing. The United States can afford to remove its tariff barriers on its northern and southwestern frontiers whenever the countries on the other side of those lines reciprocate.

#### Straining National Politeness. Boston Globe.

The greatest objection to the United The greatest objection to the United States senate is that it is deaf to the voice of the people. "Get to work" is the pre-cept the people have been long hurling at the senate but the senate has sat, like a deaf-mute, apparently oblivious to the poular demand. A senate elected directly by popular vote would not be so inattentive to the people's request. Kill the Robber.

New York Sun

New York Sun. To kill the income tax, the robber astride of the Wilson bill, is the one paramound duty of democratic senators who are dem-ocrats in fact. Club or shotgun, rapier or knife, no matter what instrument, so long as the deed is done. Any measure of ob-struction or deservation is legitimate, though it involve the fact of the plebald creature on which the robber rides.

#### The Army of Cranks, Kansas City Star.

The most prominent idiot in the United States at this writing is the party named Coxey, who proposed to march a lot of workingmen to Washington. If Mr. Coxey knows where he can'march the workingmen up against some work with new attached up against some work, with pay attached, he should take the route immediately, but no other walking is likely to be of the slightest use. There are too many idlers about Washington now without reinforcing their number.

#### An Emigration Failure. Philadelphia Record.

General Master Workman Sovereign has told a St. Louis reporter that the Congo is the richest country in the world; that it has a fine climate; and that the negro of the United States could secure all the land he would need there. The general master workman talks with all the důlect persuasiveness of an emigration agent: persuasiveness of an emigration agent; but the negro of the United States, though he may occasionally chafe under the home climate, has really given no sign that he is in need of any land at all in the lovely clime of Congo

#### An Important Court Ruling. Springfield Republican.

Springfield Republican. If Judge Grosscup's decision in regard to compelling people to testify against them-selves is to stand it must have as dire effect on the force of many other laws as on the interstate act. As has been pointed out, the decision is about broad enough to protect the cilizen from all attempts of the federal tax-gatherers under the income tax bill to get at his income through an eath or the examination of his papers. And in that case it would be broad enough to nul-lify many of the means by which the cus-tome taxes are now collected. In fact the scope of the decision seems to be wide enough to break down a considerable part of the machinery by which existing laws are commonly enforced. are commonly enforced.

proposed in this country. In all these coun-tries, local governments, city and town, are steadily rolling up debt and staggering under taxes laid on every object, food included. ....

No more startling financial scheme has ever been laid before a parliament than that submitted by Sig. Crispi and his finance minister, M. Sonnino, to the legislature at Rome with the object of effecting a settlement of the terrible economic crisis in which Italy s now involved. After explaining that the otal indebtedness of the treasury exceeds \$100,000,000, to which must be added the deficit of \$38,000,000 for the fiscal year 1894-95, it proposes to grapple with the difficulty by effecting savings to the amount of \$10,900,000 a year, and by an increase of the rev

enue to the extent of \$20,000,000 by means o additional taxation. The income tax upor personal property is to be raised by nearly 7 cent, and will now amount to no less than 20 per cent levied upon the gross income, without regard to deductions made by the state in the interest on the public debt. That is to say, a man enjoying an income of \$20,000 per annum will have to sur-render \$4,000 thereof every year to the government under the head of income tax The government further announces an increase in the price of sait, which is a state monopoly, and in the excise on Centucky bar, it appears very much like it, spiritous liquors, the general duty on spirits being augmented to 20 per cent. The duty on corn is to be raised from 5 to 7 frances per quintal, which naturally means an in-crease in the price of bread, and, finally, the rates of interest on the existing 5 per cent loans are to be reduced to 4 and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ With the object of losing no per cent. time, royal decrees were issued on the day following the presentation to Parliament of this financial scheme, giving immediate force to the measures contained therein and without waiting for the ratification of the regislature. Unfortunately, there is no talk whatsoever of reducing the enormous military expenditure, which is the key to the entire difficulty and the principal cause of the crisis. Under the circumstances it is not astonishing that the Italian Parliament should have been appailed by this, for the first time, sincere exposition of the financial ituation of this kingdom, already so terri bly overburdened with taxation, nor is it to be wondered at that the minister of the treasury should have concluded his state-

ment with the earnest and almost despairing words, "God save our dear country!" .... Colonel Tilschkert of the Austrian engi-

neer corps, an expert in such matters, has just delivered a lecture upon the different armor plates of the day. In the course of his remarks he referred to the armor plates produced in American foundries, where a pressure of from 7,000,000 to 14,000,000 kilograms is obtained, as compared with the 5,000,000 kilograms of Krupp and the 2,000,000 of Witkowitz. The American hammer, he said, had a force of 127 tons, while those in European foundries reached only fifty to eighty tons. Great progress had been made by the Austrian military authorities in utilizing thick cast-iron as armor for turrets and casemates. Referring to the alloys of steel, Colonel Tilschkert by his best alloys of lifet, Colonel Thschkert said that the one formed by an addition of nickel was the best now known. These nickel-steel plates were either homogeneous or had the surface hardened by the Harvey process, and both gave equally good results. The important ad vance made through the use of this alloy was evidenced by the fact that a plate of nickel steel had a power of resistance equal to that of a plate of welded iron of double its thick-ness. He considered that the Tressider method, by which compound plates were hardened in a manner somewhat similar to the Harvey plates, would prove valuable. This would be particularly the case in com-pound welded blocks composed of steel and cast iron with an addition of nickel in both parts. The hardening process could also be employed in the preparation of cast-iron turrets, and would largely increase their power of resistance.

The general nervousness caused in Europe by the recent bomb outrages is illustrated by the proceedings of the House committee of the Austrian Reichsrath, who have been in consultation as to the best means of defending themselves and their fellow legislators from the militant anarchiste. Among other devices which they examin NAS BR

The Lulu for Spolls.

Philadelphia Record. The platform of the new political party m control in Honolulu provides among other things that no person shall be em-ployed by the government unless he be loyal to it. This is the subtropical para-phrase of the maxim that "14 the victors belong the spoils:" and more specifically it means that the royalist sympathizers have been reduced to the ignoble status of statesmen thrown out of jobs. Yet they may have cause to be thankful their heads are still kindly permitted to adorn their necks.

cond.

The pollicians an are knaves, The statesmen are no better; The people are but abject slaves Bound down with chain and fetter. I'm not a populist, and yet The outlock makes me shiver; I guess I'd better go and get Some quinine for my liver."

#### A BURNING SHAME.

Dixie Wolcott in Blue and Gray, That there wasn't a saucier rebel In all the Sunny South 'Twas easy to tell by the mischlevous eyes And the smile of her roguish mouth.

But how she hated the Yankees; She couldn't hear the name. How dare they come and whip us? It was a burning shame!"

One of these self-same Yankees Came to her Dixie one day, And ere the week was over She'd stolen his heart away. But how should she treat her captive?

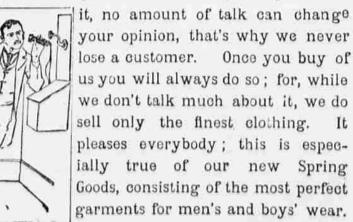
He couldn't be shot, you know, secause the war was ended Two dozen years ago.

So in order to keep him prisoner The rest of his life instead She reckoned she'd have to marry him, tho' "'Twas a burning shame," she said.



# Talk is Cheap,

But does not prove matters always. If you know



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