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unemployed to enlist in the industrial army it is apparent that the move on Washington will be a dismal failure unless the draft is resorted to. The pullbacks, mossbacks and tax shirkers

From the very evident reluctance of the

are opposed to raising the assessment. The progressive taxpaying class of citizens demand that it shall be raised not less than 25 per cent this year.

The senate did the appropriate thing in passing a resolution expressing regret at the death of Kossuth. The liberty-loving patriot deserved a tribute from the greatest government founded upon individual liberty.

The democratic national headquarters at Washington are to be formally opened by a reception to the democratic members of the two houses of congress. It will probably be closed with a wake over the corpse of the

The Interstate Commerce commission may yet establish itself in the confidence of the people. It has figured out that one person is killed by railroad accidents in this coun try out of every 1,491,910 who ride twentyfour hours.

The blizzard which swept over northern and western Nebraska this week was a blessing in the guise of a disaster. Three feet of snow will guarantee good crops for a section of the state that never has too much moisture.

Whenever the lawyers at the state capital suffer from business depression they file a few petitions with the district court implicating a few more prominent citizens in the Capital National bank swindle. The big failure is likely to tarnish a good many hitherto good reputations.

It is strange that congress should have left the Yellowstone park this long without the protection of law for the preservation of wild animals within its borders. It should make up for this omission by the prompt passage of a game law now while there is still game to be preserved.

The recruits for the great peace army are rapidly converging upon Massillon and preparations are almost completed to start the march bright and early Sunday morning. Nothing less than an eclipse or an earth quake will be sufficiently momentous to serve

Increasing complications in the garbage situation demand that the council apply itself to the devising of some means by which the refuse of the city may be disposed of. The present haphazard system is inefficient and dangerous to the health of the commun ity. The council should not shirk its duty

as the signal for breaking camp.

Keep it before the police commission that the law abiding citizens of Omaha have no confidence in or respect for detectives who close their eyes to notorious violators of law, make false reports to the mayor and chief of police, and use their positions for blackmailing purposes and the gratification of their own lust.

The Chicago school building that burned the other day is described as being constructed of pine scantling, veneered with a layer of brick. And yet the lives of hundreds of small children were endangered by the flimsy walls. The narrowly averted holocaust at Chicago may have a tendency to set afoot an inquiry into the character of school buildings all over the country.

Here is an opportunity for the Iowa woman suffragists to shout. The new mulct liquor law provides that no female person shall be employed in any place where liquor is sold in that state. This is rank discrimination. It closes to women one of the occupations open to men, and thus deprives them of an equal chance with men to earn their living. There can never be equal civil and political rights in Iowa so long as women are excluded from the ranks of the saloon keeper

We have heard nothing yet as to the whereabouts of George Woolridge alias Woolington, a man charged with forgery who pleaded guilty when arraigned in court on February 20. The appearance docket says he is in jail, but the jail record shows that he did not return to jail after Judge Scott declared his sentence suspended. There is something wrong somewhere about this jail delivery, and somebody ought to enlighten the citizens of this county about the discrepancy and mystery of disappear-

The new Iowa mulct liquor law prohibits the sale of liquor to any one who has taken any of the recognized cures for drunkenness. The question immediately arises what is a recognized cure for drunkenness. It will be to the interest of the jag cure establishments to avoid coming under the legal classification, as a penalty of such severity against their temporary inmates might prove disastrous to their patronage. No one will want to take a recognized cure for drunkenness if it threatens to remove forever the chances of a relapse.

AN IMPOSITION ON THE GOVERNMENT. According to a recent dispatch from Washington, Mr. Enloe, one of the congressmen from Tennessee, is highly incensed at a publication fust issued by the Bureau of Education, which he considers as reflecting upon the good name of the state represented by him in congress. Mr. Enloe has offered a resolution of inquiry in the house rerequesting the secretary of the interior to inform that body "by what authority the commissioner of education published at the public expense an attack on the state of Tennesses, and whence the commissioner of education derived the authority to exercise a cenorship over the educational system of any state." All this indignation has been aroused by the last monograph in the series of circulars of information issued by the bureau purporting to give a history of higher education in Tennessee. Had the author rested content with narrating the simple facts of the case, the attention of Mr. Enloc would probably never have been attracted to the monograph. But he did not. According to the resolution introduced into the house, he charges the state of Tennessee with being false to her trust, niggardly and ungenerous, and besides using other expressions derogatory to the state and its people, holds up to ridicule its private institutions of larning, speaks in disparaging terms of the whole educational system of the state and in addition thereto impugns its character on account of the manner of the settle-

ment of the co-called state debt.

If the house decides to make inquiry into the abuse of the publications of the Bureau of Education it should not stop with this one pamphlet that happens merely to be offen sive to the state pride of one of its members. In this particular case it may perhaps be urged that the criticism which the author offers upon the progress of higher education in Tennessee is truthful and just and warranted by the facts, however severe and offensive it may be. The question at issue is the wider one of how far the federal government shall go in compelling the taxpayers of the United States to pay for pub lishing books that have but an extremely limited public importance. The Bee not long ago called attention to another one of this series of circulars of information, entitled Benjamin Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania," which contained almost nothing about Benjamin Franklin and several hundred pages devoted to crass laudation of the wonderful work of that university and of the eminent professors who have been favored with remunerative chairs in that nstitution. While the University of Pennsylvania has a perfect right to issue an advertisement in this form, it goes a trifle far in doing so at the government expense. So, also, with these histories of higher education in different states. The Bureau of Edu cation has been perverting its publication facilities to the use of students in several colleges, who have used them to secure the free printing of their graduating dissertations and to be paid in addition out of the public treasury for the work which they have been doing as part of the requirements for their college degrees. The histories which they have written may some of them be interesting and desirable reading, but it is safe to say that the few for which there is any real demand would have been issued without the intervention of the government

There have been many instances of imposition upon the people in the matter of works published at the governmentt printing office, from learned treatises on the diseases of cattle down to the insertion of Henry George's works into the Congressional Rec ord, but the Bureau of Education's circulars of information will hold their own with any of them in this regard. There is, of course a legitimate field for these circulars. From this they have wandered so far that they stand in urgent need of some action on the part of congress to point out the way back

and to insist that it be followed. THE PRESSURE ON THE PRESIDENT. The pressure on the president in connection with the seigniorage bill has been very great, both from the friends of the measure and those who think it ought to be vetoed, and Mr. Cleveland ought by this time t be pretty well informed as to the sentiment of the country, represented on the one hand by the financial and business interests and on the other by a class of democratic politicians, regarding this legistion. With respect to the latter the uniform testimony is that they have lost no opportunity to impress upon the president the political importance of allowing the seignlorage bill to become law. It has been urged that the future of the democratic party in the south and west depended very largely upon the disposition made of this measure. It has been reported that the arguments from this source were not altogether without influence with the president. partly for the reason that the opposition to the bill had seemed apathetic. It was not until after it begun to be seriously thought that Mr. Cleveland might sign the seigniorage bill or allow it to become law without his signature that the financial and business interests of the country felt called upon to take vigorous action. Before this these interests had implicit confidence that the president would be faithful to the record he had made as the friend of sound finance. Having this confidence the passage of the bill through congress did not greatly alarm them, and they only became aroused to a full sense of the danger when it became understood that there was a possibility of Mr. Cleveland renouncing his record so far as to permit this legislation to go into effect. Since then the president has received from leading commercial bodies of the country and from influential financial sources expressions in no uncertain terms

'coin a vacuum." If he at any time really believed that the great business interests of the country were indifferent to this legislation he must be now undeceived, and if he entertained the thought, as represented, that notwithstanding the admittedly bad character of the seigniorage bill its enactment might do no great harm, he must have learned from the opinions of practical financiers that there is danger of great harm, affecting the interests and welfare both of the government and the people. The unanimous judgment of all practical men who have expressed themselves on this question is that if this measure shall become law it will revive the distrust and depression from which the country is now gradually recovering. It will also produce an unfavorable impression abroad which would be very likely to show itself in a return of American securities and a consequent drain of gold. A loss of gold co-incident with an increase in the obliga-

of their views regarding this scheme to

There have been reports of agreements and dedges in connection with the approval of the seigniorage bill. One statement was | tent for the signature of the New York conthat certain southern senators made the

tions of the government that must be kept

at parity with gold in order to maintain the

public credit would be a very serious mat-

a pledge had been given by the silver men that if the president would approve the seigniorage bill no further effort will be made during this congress to pass measures favorable to silver coinage. There is probably no substantial foundation for these reports. It is hardly credible that Mr. Cleveland would submit to have his official action influenced by threats or that he would enter into a partnership with the free coinage advocates, for whom he has hitherto shown no consideration. He appears to be disposed to give the subject careful consideration, though it would seem that if he proposed to be con sistent with his record a day would serve as well as ten in which to reach a conclusion. This is why there is apprehension that h will approve the measure. The constitutional time, ten days, in which the president may hold the bill will expire next Friday. if he does not sign it before that time or return it to the house in which it originated with his disapproval it will then become law without his signature. Congress and the country will probably know by the middle of next week what is to be the fate of the bill, and the prediction is made upon what appears to be good authority that it will certainly not go upon the statute books with out Mr. Cleveland's signature.

AN ELECTRIC POINTER.

Right on the beels of the brazen attempt to prevent competition in electric lighting and the abolition of the office of city electrician comes a resolution by Councilman Hascall directing Gas Inspector Gilbert to move into and occupy the office in the city hall set apart for the city electrician in the face of the affidavit submitted by Mayor Bemis with his voto of the ordinance abolishing the electrician, in which Mr. Cowgill denoses that S. L. Wiley declared to him that he had kept Gilbert for two years in office, although he was not reappointed. Hascall's latest move is an electric pointer. It means that Wiley and his tools in the council propose to thrust electric inspection upon the gas inspector, although the latter declares that he knows nothing about electrical inspection. The probability is that the Wiley contingent will endeavor to whip the devil 'round the stump by conferring upon the gas inspector the power to appoint an assistant who shall perform the duties devolving upon the city electrician. In other words, the scheme is to cut the mayor out of the appointment of the inspector and play into the hands of Wiley in making the selection. In this scheme Wiley and the jobbers will strike a snag in the following provision of the charter:

Section 135-The mayor shall have power by and with the consent of a majority of the entire council to appoint all officers that may be deemed necessary for the good government of the city other than those provided for in this act.

The power to appoint a city electrician to whatever department he may be assigned is clearly with the mayor. The council, of course, will refuse to confirm anybody that does not suit Wiley and the mayor will refuse to appoint anybody known to be under Wiley's influence. And this is why we shall go without electric inspection until some of the councilmen are deposed or a new council shall be elected.

A SUGGESTION TO REAL ESTATE MEN The county commissioners are getting eady to expend \$150,000 for paving roadways. That will only give us three stub roads on the outskirts of the city for a distance of perhaps two or three miles out of town. What Omaha should have and what this county needs is a paved roadway to the west end of the county that could be used for an lectric motor tramway. Such a road would give the farmers and people of the villages and towns along the line facilities to come and go all the year round, market their products and do their trading. It would give Omaha people a chance to take an outing to the country without going to the expense of hiring a team and would moreover enable town people to have summer cottages in the neighborhood of groves and orchards within two hours' ride of town. When that road is built another tramway should be extended to the northwest corner of the county and another line from South Omaha to Fort Crook to connect with a roadway through Sarpy and Cass counties to Plattsmouth. With trains running every two hours or hourly to settlements within a radius of twenty miles the lands in this county and in adjacent counties would double in value and the retail trade of Omaha would increase

50 per cent. The rise in the value of lands would more han offset the increase in taxes. In fact the marked advance in land values and the improvement in real estate values in Omaha would make the building of these reads a

paying investment from the start. Permanent roadways have become an absolute necessity for rural traffic and motor tramways are bound to become an indispensable adjunct of suburban traffic for every large city. If the real estate men of Omaha will center their efforts in this direction and impress upon the commissioners the propriety and advantage of submitting a proposition for half a million dollars in bonds for grading and paving readways hey would stimulate land and property values immensely. One or more of these coads can be built this year and that alone should spur the real estate men to activity in favor of the movement. We need employment for idle workmen this year and we can save money by building this year because labor is abundant and cheap. The benefits of the construction of these roads will not only accrue directly to the land owner and laborer, but also to the merchant and manufacturer. There can be no doubt that a roadway bond proposition would carry if submitted this spring.

The figures telegraphed from Washington comparing the progress of removals of fourth-class postmasters under the present administration and under the previous administrations must be gratifying to the democrats who were fearing that the republican incumbents were not being compelled to make way for them with sufficient rapidity. They are informed that the work of decapitation since the renewal of democratic control has beaten all former records. If they happened to be unfortunate it is only because some other democrats have been more

Governor Waite of Colorado thinks it the proper thing for him to issue an address complimenting the state militia for its conduct when summoned for action at Cripple Creek and Denver during the recent disturbances at those points. No one has heard the militia complimenting Governor Waite for his conduct in calling out the militia to back up his arbitrary will against the order of the courts.

Sixty dollars for a duly authenticated pass port is rather steep in these days of low prices for all the various necessities of life. Chinamen object to being fleeced to this exsul, especially when other people are not signing of the bill a condition to their vot- | required to go to any such expense when

ing for the tariff bill. Another was that contemplating a trip abroad. The Chinese are subject to enough annoying restrictions imposed by the law without having this demand made upon them for the benefit of the consul's private finance account.

> The law which governs the apportionment of the state school money among the different school districts of Nebraska requires those funds to be distributed according to the number of children of school age residing within the respective districts. To ascertain the number of children from 5 to 21 years of age witten entitle each district to its share of the state apportionment, the law further provides for the taking of an annual school census, according to the returns of which the distribution is to be made. The point is now raised, although not for the first time, by President Powell of the Board of Education in his report just issued from the press, that the school censuses of Omaha have for years failed to credit this city with the actual number of children of school age residing here and that as a consequence of this Omaha has failed to receive her just proportion of the state school funds. The importance of the matter to the people of Omaha lies in the fact that this money which she is entitled to have goes to swell the sums apportioned to other districts of the state, while her taxpayers are compelled to make up the difference by so much added to their annual tax levy.

The railroads are keeping up their dflatory actics with the transfer switch cases, as they have done with reference to every restriction or regulation to enforce which an attempt was ever made. The transfer switch law, though nominally in force, has been inoperative for six months. The railroads hope to hang it up yet for several periods of six months. A little vigorous action on the part of the State Board of Transportation might expedite matters.

Is Omaha to have the benefit of cheaper electric lighting this year? The city is offered an opportunity to get its lighting at greatly reduced rates, but the council appears to be doing everything in its power to avoid taking advantage of the opportunity. If Omaha is compelled to continue paying the present exorbitant rates for electric lamps the members of the present council will have to shoulder the responsibility for

Judging from the expenditures for coal at some of the state institutions three or four years ago, the coal consumption should assume larger proportions from this time on until September. Under the old order of things the state consumed more coal in July than it did in January. This year it is different. Who shall say that the impeachment proceedings did not lay the groundwork for a much needed reform?

All Coming Our Way. Globe-Democrat.
The returns from the town elections is

New Hampshire show unprecedented re publican gains, or, in other words, the live liest kind of kicking against the Wilson bill and other democratic abominations Let Him Dictate It.

New York World.

Mr. Olney has so exhausted his energies in his unrelenting fight on violators of the laws against conspiracies in restraint of trade that he feels too weak to write trade that he feels too weak to write our his resignation, but perhaps after a few more duck hunts and fishing excursions Mr. Cleveland may become sufficiently recuper-ated to help him.

Premature Explosion of Patriotism. Buffalo Express.

It is all cleared up at last. The British are in Bluefields because the best citizens. are in Bluefields because the best citizens including the United States consul, asked them to land a force to preserve order. The United States would have had a co-operat ing force there if the Kearsarge had no been wrecked. Those over-zealous news papers which were clamoring for the as-sertion of the Monroe doctrine withou vaiting to find out whether it had been vic lated were digging at the wrong

Absurdity Stamped on Its Face. Cincinnati Commercial.

It is stated openly by some of our demo-eratic contemporaries that the prevailing epression in business is continued or a gravated by manufacturers, who bested the so-called tariff reform. The absurdity of this lies upon its face. Mere sentiment is never persisted in by business men when it places accounts on the wrong side of the ledger. Not one wheel, or one loom, or one anvil would remain idle a single week, nor would an army of willing workers be unemployed if there were reasonable prospects presented for success. ravated by manufacturers, who desire the so-called tariff reform. The all

Noble Impulses Under Ragged Coats. Philadelphia Ledger

Philadelphia Ledger,
All the heroes do not do deeds of picturesque daring and self-sacrifice. There are noble impulses under ragged coats. At Kingston, N. Y., a day or two ngo, two men—Thomas Dunleavy and Edward Van Gasbeech—met their death while attempting to rescue two comrades who were overcome by coal was in the kiln of a cement company. Thoroughly aware of the danger, they braved it and perished while gallantly performing the highest act of service—to lay down one's life for a friend. This act of supreme courage should not go without some substantial record.

Dana Sheds Jeans.

New York Sun.

It takes almost superhuman industry to keep track of all the great men of this country. Jeans Debbs of Terre Haute, for instance. How many even of thoughtful men have known that Jeans Debbs of Terre Haute has left the democratic party, sworn to be a populist, and with the populists stand, and even gone as far as Omaha to catch a little of the free breath and maddened whirl of populism across the Mississippi? Yet Jeans Debbs has gone. Debbs has left. He will be the populist candidate for governor in Indiana in 1896, the populist devotees of Debbs say. Yes, Debbs has gone, and the Housier democracy is still groggy with the blow. groggy with the blow.

> God in the Constitution. New York Sun

New York Sun.

We learn by a dispatch from Washington to a contemporary that, after the clergymen had made their speeches before the house committee on Tuesday, a lawyer arose and said that "there were persons who desired to be heard on the other side of the question. The suggestion was a shocking one to the religious representatives, and for a riement a dead silence filled the room. The chairman in low tones responded that the committee would consider the request." filled the room.

responded that the committee would consider the request.

It does not seem to us necessary or desirable that the other side of the question should be heard by the committee. The change sought for by a few men is not desired by the American people. It would not be in the interest of religion. It would not promote the religious or the political or other interests of the community. It could not affect the government of God. The speeches of its advocates seem to us grossly irreverent, especially when they speak of "honoring the Almighty" by putting His name in the federal constitution, as an amendment thereto!

Man as a Jumping Jack.

Louisville 'Gurier-Journal.

There are two principal reasons why the average woman finds it easy to make a jumping-jack of the average man.

One is that the average man is a very vain creature, and the woman who knows best how to play upon his vanity can "Sound what stop she please."

Another reason, and one not so com-

"Sound what stop she picase."

Another reason, and one not so commonly understood as the first, is to be found in man's constitutional attitude toward woman. That Providence which works is a mysterious way its wonders to perform has so created man that he necessarily canonizes the woman who has the power to make him single her out from other women. Such a woman, even though she be the weakest and most commonplace of her sex, is the only incarnation of those ideals of womanhood that the aforesaid Providence implanted in the protoplasm from which was developed the male human being. Call it either the divine blindness or the divine second sight, it is the great secret of woman's power to make "jumpor the divine second sight, it is the great secret of woman's power to make "jump-ing-jacks" of men, and, laugh at such jumping-jacks as we do, it is a mighty in-fluence tending to prevent the Jacks from becoming Knaves.

SOTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Lord Rosebery evidently appreciated the difficulties of his position, and hastened to say in his Edinburgh address that the meaning of his remarks in the House of Lords had been misapprehended. His explanation was not as lucid as it might have been, and his atement of the language he used differs from what he is reported to have said. Still he made himself clear on one point. and that is that he considers home rule pos sible, even if a majority of the English mem-bers of the House of Commons continue to oppose it. This statement is so far satisfactory to the friends of home rule. But the misfortune is that any explanation should subject that he could not avoid mentioning speech in the House of Lords, and in this he was right. He was not only bound to mention it, but it was of the greatest im-portance that his atterances on the subjecshould be clear and unmistakable. In this latter particular he made a failure, a lanentable failure, the effect of which has en only partially removed by his explana ion of what he meant. On a question so vital his utterances should not require any explanation. It is just as well, therefore, recognize the fact that Rosebery has ade a bad start. The armor of Gladstone made a bad start. is rather too heavy for him; but the same nark might be made of any other man in Great Britain. The time has not arrived to despair of the success of his administra Rosebery is a man of unquestioned ability, and of high character. of the comparatively few British peers who have a serious purpose and a positive talent overrated his powers and have adjusted the mantle of Gladstone to his shoulders too jaunty an air of self-confidence. he probably understands better by this tim the flerce light which beats upon a British minister with more pitiless force than on the British throne.

When it is considered that the passage of

the bill relating to the commercial treaty with Russia has compelled William II. to grievously offend the stanchest upholders of his throne and to depend temporarily on those sections of his subjects which are least friendly to the monarchical system one can well believe that he has been actu ated by international rather than econor ical motives. He wished, unquestionably to do something to weaken the effect of the eception of the Russian naval officers Paris and to stem the current of feeling and opinion which has seemed to be sweep-ing the Russian empire into an intimate connection with France. But to what ex-tent can a treaty of commerce be considered a guarantee of peace? The existance of Zollverein in 1866 did not prevent several of the north German states from siding eagerly with the enemies of Prussia, their asso-ciate in that customs union. Italy would gladly renew tomorrow a treaty of comwith France, but such a transactio would not, in the event of war between France and Germany, hold back Italy from aiding the Berlin government, in suance of the duties to which she is committed by the triple alliance. It is quite reconcilable with historical precedents that long before the termination of the commer-cial treaty just concluded between Russia and Germany the two countries should engage in war. . The treaty, in short, is no safeguard of peace; it simply relieves the tension which had for some time been increasing between the Russian and German and affords a basis for overtures a re-establishment of friendship Should the comparatively free commercial relations now agreed upon be followed by an interchange of visits between the Rus sian and German sovereigns, then, in-deed, we might reasonably infer that the chance of the czar's co-operation with France against the central powers had been materially lessened, and, consequently, that the prospect of tranquillity on the continent had been essentially improved. In a word, the international insignificance of the treats of commerce, as well as its bearing on th home politics of Germany, can only be dis closed by time. So far as it goes, it is an augury of concord; but such signs have proved misleading in the past, and may again prove so in the future.

Campaigns in Africa and warfare with African potentates, especially when the latter are killed, are found to involve afterconsequences, in the shape of black widows. not contemplated in the declaration of hostillities. Since the death of Lobenguia his former wives have been reporting for rations at British headquarters in such numbers as to press severely on the commis sariat, and according to the most respected local authorities, they have only begun to The conquerors will find themselve under the necessity of providing for the permanent support of a procession of colored widows reaching from Matabeleland to the sources of the Niger, all relicts of the departed chieftain and equally entitled to sub-sistence. This obligation will be severely felt in the army estimates at home, as well as among the distributing officials of the conquered territory. Such an army of turbulent and destitute dowagers is far more difficult to deal with than the one Lobengula led to defeat, or which any other chieftain of that sweltering region will be likely to gather under his banners. It will, perhaps put a new face on military operations in South Africa for some time to come, and another sovereignty is invaded care should be taken to obtain a roster of the conjugal retinue surrounding the throne, an estimate of their average longevity, and their probable outlay in beads and bangles during the rest of their lives. Only in this way can the cost of the expedition be ap proximated and a judgment reached as to whether it will be worth the outlay. It Great Britain had the money back which the Matabele war has cost her, and Lobengula could be restored to his wives, and all the warriors, black and white, slain contest resuscitated and set in their several ranks agam, it is likely that everybody would be better off and all the interests of justice and civilization quite as happily subserved. The veteran Saint-Hilaire cannot see how

France, springing from the revolution, can be the ally of an autocratic power like Russia. Russia, he says, comprises numer ous populations, but she does not yet constitute a nation. Czardom is one single will overriding all individual wills. Czars may be killed, but czardom will not be killed for The czars have their eyes concenturies. stantly fixed on Constantinople. tends from Finland to Bering Straits, from Archangel to Beloochistan. She covets Af-ghanistan, and whenever she possesses Constantinople, and shall be simultaneously at Constantinople, Moscow and St. Petersburg, she will command 159,099,000 souls. She will have Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine. She is already almost mistress of Persia, and she vill then be a formidable menawhole civilized world, which will have to resist her supremacy. She has one immense advantage over other nations. She has a compact population of 100,000,000, who can not be reached. If she allies herself with France, it is because she dreams of conquering Constantinople with her aid. If Francand Russia emerge victorious from a future war, France, it is true, will have the Rains frontier, but Europe will be vanquished, and Russia, seated at Constantinople and St. Petersburg, with 150,000,000 men, will have universal sway. The recent demonstration in Buda-Pesth in

favor of the ecclesiastical policy of the gov ernment is said to have been one of the most remarkable manifestations of popular feeling seen upon the continent in recent times. was an open-air meeting of no less than 150,000 persons without any dis urbance or disorder, and the crowds marched through the town in procession without the assistance or interference of the police au horities. Dep utations numbering 70,000 persons were present from the provinces. Among the pro-moters were members of the Hungarian aristocratic families of Andrassy, Szechenyi, Zi-chy, Palffy, Karolyi, Nopasa and others, and the educated middle classes, together with a great proportion of the peasantry, were rep resented. There was no distinction of party or of religion. The enthusiasm in favor of the government reforms was unanimous, and was accompanied by a marked display of loyalty to the king. The meeting was held to dipose of all the efforts that have been made by the ultramontane press to repre-sent the ecclesiastical policy of the government as unpopular and of artificial origin. In the Reichstag Count Theodore Andrassy handed the president the resolutions adopted nstration amid the applause of WOIFE ME WORK!"

"Make Your Own Terms-My Wife and Children Have Nothing to Eat!

There has been much disputation as to whether the low tariff of 1846, upon which Wilsen's bill is avowedly modeled, brought good or bad times to this country, says the New York Recorder. The following is a description of how New York City throve under the 1846 tariff, taken from Horace

Greeley's great Tribune of 1854:
- "Who is hungry? Go and see. You that are full-fed and know not what it is to be hungry-perhaps never saw a hungry man-go and see. Go and see thousands men and women, boys and girls, old and young, black and white, of all nations, rowding and jostling each other, almost fighting for a first chance, acting more like

'It is only by the continuous efforts of two polleemen that the crowd can be kept in order or made to wait till the food is ready for distribution. Such a scene may be seen every day between 11 and 2 o'clock around the corner of Orange and Chatham streets, where charity gives a dinner to the poor, and soup and bread to others to carry to their miserable families.

"On Saturday we spent an hour there at We have never fore. Upward of the hour of high tide. We seen anything like it before. 1,000 people were fed with a plate of soup a piece of bread and a piece of meat on the premises, and in all more than 1,600. On the same day 1,130 pertions of soup were dealt out from Stewart's 'soup kitchen,' in the rear of the great store, corner of Reade

atreet and Broadway.
"At the rooms on Duane street, for the rellef of the poor, on the same day they gave food to 2,256. In the Sixth ward alone over 6,000 persons were fed by charity on Satur day, January 13. And this is only one day in one ward. Meanwhile scenes of a like nature are being enacted all over the city.
"A procession of several thousand persons kept marching about the streets yesterday with flags and banners which bore such in scriptions as 'Hunger is a Sharp Thorn, 'The Last Recourse,' 'Live and Let Live, 'We Want Work,' etc.

"Such are the scenes that are being en acted daily before our eyes, while the cry of hard times reaches us from every part of the country. The making of roads is stopped, factories are closed and houses and ships are no longer being built. Factory hands, road makers, carpenters, bricklayers and laborers are idle; paralysis is rapidly embracing every

pursuit in the country.
"The cause of all this stoppage of cir culation is to be found in the steady outflow of gold to pay foreign laborers for the cloth the shoes, the iron and the other things that could be produced by American labor, but which cannot be so produced under our present revenue system

'If we could stop the import of the foreign articles the gold would cease to flow out to pay for them, and money would then again become more abundant; labor would then again be in demand; shoes, clothing and other commodities would then again be in-demand, and men would then cease to starve in the streets of our towns and cities, everywhere crying. 'Give me work! Only give me work! Make your own terms-my wife and children have nothing to eat. From which graphic account of life in New

York under the low tariff of 1846 it appears that Walker's bill worked just like Wilson's.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Reports from several sections show marked upward tendency in gasoline. Father Adam was not a Kentuckian. He relinquished paradise and clung to his temp-

Freddie Gebhard denies that he presented a silver bathtub to his bride. Nevertheless. the pair are in the swim. The many lurid tales emanating from

Kansas contradict the reported extermination of the Ananias family. Blizzards in the north and floods in the outh! For versatility in weather as in other

things, the country is peerless. A Philadelphia mortgage shark charged borrower interest at the rate of 4,000 per cent per annum. The report that the Quaker City was slow and sleepy is vigor-

ously refuted. Bill Nye is about to close his face on the lecture platform and edit a model farm in North Carolina. The Nestor of the forty liars is ambitious to rival the seed bureau in Washington.

Colonel Guerilla Mosby threatens to con-

test Commonweal Coxey's right to lead the crank party in 1896. Waite, Pennoyer, Tillman and other noted aspirants insure a rib splitting free-for-all. The man who edited Mr. Cleveland's speeches and was rewarded with a consulthip is dying of consumption. Poor fellow

He unwittingly tackled a consecrated tol and wrecked himself on the ponderous rocks of congested English. Admiral Benham will go on the retired list when his 62d birthday comes, April 10 whether he is on land or sea. April 9 he may be commander of a ship sailing o'er the

The next morning he will b nothing but a passenger. Some newspapers achieve greatness other are born great. The Washington At one bound it leaps from birth to maturity, if the assurance of the publish ers is accepted. The Times starts out "on a paying basis," thus escaping one o the great joys of the business—that of wrest ling with a vacuum on pay day. respects the Times is right up to its name. Henry J. Browne is manager and Marshall Cushing editor.

SUNDAY FEATURES.

Among many noteworthy features of The . . Sunday Bee (tomorrow) may be found the

following: Wyoming Female Voters-A special corre spondent reviews woman suffrage in that state and proves it to have been a failure. It was first adopted as the result of a political deal and made a legislative foot ball in early territorial days. An interesting history

the measure. Political Bossiam Denounced-Congressman Harter discusses machine politics as distinguished from disciplined organization. This able paper is one of a series that is attracting widespread attention. Students of po-litical economy will appreciate its value.

After the Vanished King-Story of a buffalo hunt in Nebraska twenty-three years ago. A week's adventure on the frontles interesting and unique in description Side Lights on the Railroad Conference A budget of stories from railroad trainmen

reminiscent and anecdotal. The local society page, secret society col-umn, unrivalled market reviews and quotations, local and general, and complete sume of the day's doings at home, together with full press reports, special cablegram and special dispatches from all importanpoints, go to make up a perfect Sunday 🐷

THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT.

newspaper.

Rocky Mountain News: His deeds and fame must ever form a bright chapter in the world's struggle against imperialism. Chicago Inter Ocean: He lived a large life a full life, in deeds as well as in years, his 92 years being passed usefully in the most

active period of the world's history. Boston Globe: Kossuth in all his career has been one of the great heroes of the world in the contest for human freedom, and everywhere they who love liberty must hold him high in honor. Globe-Democrat: For more than forty years

he was a man without a country, lingering on the stage of life long after nearly all the chief figures of his period of activity had left it, and altogether out of touch with the world's interests and activities. Detroit Free Presa: His was a life of

many vicissitudes, and at times many hard ships; but he bore himself throughout with heroic fortitude and manifested a devotion o principal which secured him the respect and admiration of the lovers of freedom everywhere.

Chicago Post: A nonogenarian, the world will pardon him the strange conceits of his old age for the sake of the glorious services to liberty which shed an imperishable renown upon his prime. There has been something half amusing, half melancholy in the spectacle of the sturdy old malcontent in his dim stone den at the Turin palazzo a sort of Mecca for Hungarians—stubboraly efusing the blandishments of the Hapsburgs and regretting nothing but the advance of the destroyer who would remove him from the coveted privilege of watching over his native land. Kossuth regarded himself as the sainted figure of modern history; and if we cannot give him that distinction. we may award him a great place in the annals of those who have lived to make

TRIFLING POINTS.

Plain Dealer: The robber usually attacks a train in a tender place. Glens Falls Republican: The clown may be thick headed, but he is usually quick to take a tumble.

Chicago Tribune: "I have always had a presentiment," said Miss Pahsay, "that I should die young."
"But you didn't have to, did you, dear?" replied Miss Ahtless, stroking her pale brown hair tenderly.

Buffalo Courier: Witts-Yes, thermom-eters, as you say, are all right for cold, Watts—But what?
Witts—A furnace is the only correct thing to register heat.

New York Commercial: "What on earth has come over Fitzgoober?" muttered Pul-lett. "He is developing into a first class liar."

"Oh, nothing, except he's in fraining
"Oh, nothing season's nearly here." Detroit Free Press; The corkscrew sprouts in a modest way, the bait jug starts to climb the fishpole tree on the grassy lea— Twill soon be fishing time.

SIGNS OF THE SEASONS. New York Press.

The earth exhibits signs of spring And brighter grow the days;

A sign that birds will shortly sing For us their merry lays.

Each season has its signs-the fall, Spring, winter, as they pass, And that of summer is for all The sign, "Keep off the grass,"

THE RIGHT TIME. When should a girl marry?

I asked her one night,
With her orbs, dark and starry,
All briming with light. In youth, sweetly tender, Like a rosebud half blown? Or when womanhood's splendor Encircles love's throne?

Prny tell me, my dearest, My heart shall obey; And wed the one nearest The age that you say.

She answered me, "Freddy, dear, Pardon my fun!
But she's fit, I think, any year,
After she's won."

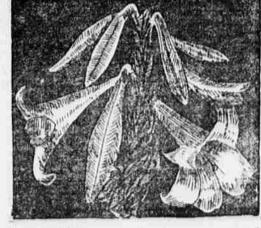
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## Now, boys--

As we promised something nice for the boys a few days ago, we



wouldn't go back on our word for anything, and on Saturday we give away a beautiful Easter Lily, pot and all, to every suit purchaser in the boys' department on the second

floor. Then we begin our grand spring opening of boys' wearings and as we want to make a good impression at the start we offer this pretty present as a sure inducement. We have an elegant line of new styles, and if you want your boy to have the very latest and best at a bargain, come Saturday and Saturday night. We have made a much larger purchase of Easter lilies this year than last, and are confident we have enough to last the day and nightbut you better come early to make sure.

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