

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year..... \$5.00
 Daily and Sunday One Year..... 10.00
 Six Months..... 6.00
 Three Months..... 3.00
 Sunday Bee, One Year..... 2.00
 Weekly Bee, One Year..... 1.00

OFFICES.

Omaha, Neb. The Bee Building,
 South Omaha, corner N. and Twenty-fourth Sts.
 Council Bluffs, 12 East street.
 Chicago office, 217 Chamber of Commerce,
 New York, Rooms 12, 11 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
 Washington, 147 F street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to The Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and communications should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.
 Drafts, checks and postal orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of The Bee published during the month of April, 1894, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed	22,351
2. Number of copies not distributed	2,351
3. Number of copies distributed	20,000
4. Number of copies sold	17,000
5. Number of copies given away	3,000
6. Number of copies returned	2,000
7. Number of copies on hand	2,000
8. Number of copies in transit	2,000
9. Number of copies in storage	2,000
10. Number of copies in circulation	17,000
11. Number of copies in circulation	17,000
12. Number of copies in circulation	17,000
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99. Number of copies in circulation	17,000
100. Number of copies in circulation	17,000

Total number of copies printed 22,351

Less deductions for unsold and returned copies 2,351

Total sold 20,000

Daily and Sunday not net circulation 22,351

Sunday 2,000

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of May, 1894.

G. H. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

A diagram showing the location of the numerous industrial armies would be an interesting study in military maneuvers.

If Breckinridge is returned to congress it is safe to say that he will not go as the representative of the women of his Kentucky district.

Judge Wooley's tribute to the memory of Henry Grobe voices the sentiment of all those who know the deceased during his long and honorable career in this city.

Has Gladstone set the fashion for public men to retire in the height of glory rather than to wait until they are driven from the public service by ignominious defeat?

If Lake Manawa could be transferred to a point within a mile of Omaha, or if it could be made easier of access by people on this side of the river, a fortune would await its management. Omaha people are partial to water.

The junketing hotel keepers are having a taste of hotel life at others than their own. If they profit by their experience the tourist who travels through the United States a few months hence will be surprised at the reforms and conveniences which he will find introduced into the hotels at which he may stop.

There is not very much significance in the figures that show the imports and exports of the United States to have increased from the years 1884 and 1885 to 1890 and 1892 at a much greater ratio than those of Great Britain. Ratios of increase make a large showing whenever the original basis of comparison is relatively small.

The annual shoot of the State Sportsmen's association at Columbus this week will be an important event. The crack shots are looking forward to the occasion with bright anticipations. Nebraska are taking a lively interest in all outdoor sports this year, which will chronicle many conquests before the season closes.

Two or three deaths of noted college athletes occurring within a comparatively brief period and ascribed to overtraining, or, rather, one-sided training, will bring to the attention of the college authorities the question of reforming the system of training college athletes that now generally prevails. There must be something radically wrong with a system of athletics that tears down instead of building up the men who devote themselves to it.

We have not as yet had any estimates of the profits of the photographers who photographed the features of the 100,000 citizens of the Celestial empire to enable them to comply with the provisions of the Chinese registration law. The Chinese business by itself ought to have been sufficient to dispel hard times in the home of the camera. It ought also to place on the market a choice lot of negatives of Mongolian types to be had at bargain prices.

Memorial day is near at hand and yet there seems to be no concerted movement made for its celebration in Omaha. Of all occasions for the commemoration of heroic deeds of the nation's great and fallen warriors Memorial day is most worthy of popular observance. We hope that all civic and military societies will take the matter in hand and arrange a program for Decoration day that will be a credit and an honor to the city.

The adjournment of the New York constitutional convention for two weeks in order to give the president time to make up the committees that must undertake the important work of revising the several portions of the constitution extends the campaign for woman suffrage in that state by the same period of time. It also extends the respite of Kansas two weeks against the invasion of the professional woman suffrage brigade that has been camping in the east. New York's loss is this time Kansas' gain.

It seems to be the fate of Omaha to get the worst of any change in railroad rates, whether it be made by law or by reason of rate wars. In no instance can be cited of recent years has there been a change of rates which Omaha shippers derived an advantage except at the end of a struggle for fair play. Isn't it about time for our luck to change and the city be given rates as favorable to our shippers as are given those of other cities? Why is it that railroad rate makers persist in making a foot-mat of Omaha?

With the affixing of the president's signature to the act to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone park, the poachers who have been encroaching upon the prohibited domain will find a legal barrier to prevent them from continuing the slaughter of game in the national park. The act is a little late, because much of the mischief has already been done, but it will serve a useful purpose in the future. Its strict enforcement is to be demanded. The wild animals that remain in the park ought to be preserved at all hazards.

NEBRASKA'S FLOATING INDEBTEDNESS.

The action of the Board of Educational Lands and Funds in ordering the state treasurer to invest the large sums of idle money belonging to the permanent school fund in outstanding state warrants is the first step toward the extinction of the large floating indebtedness that has cost Nebraska so much in the way of interest. The action of the board aims to place Nebraska at once upon a strictly cash basis. The floating indebtedness will not accumulate, for the board has ordered the payment of all warrants as fast as issued. Nebraska has been running practically upon a credit basis since 1889. The warrant indebtedness began to pile up a year before. The auditor's statement on November 30, 1890, showed that the state was at that date paying 7 per cent interest upon a floating indebtedness of \$542,546. From that date until the close of the last fiscal year on November 30, 1893, the floating indebtedness rapidly increased until upon that date it had assumed startling proportions, amounting to \$799,081 of registered warrants, with enough outstanding and unregistered to run the amount up to \$1,025,723.44. During all these years the state treasurer held idle in the vaults of his chosen depositories immense sums of money from which the state received no benefit. During his official incumbency State Treasurer Hill held moneys belonging to the permanent school fund, ranging in amounts from \$355,929 to \$783,563. There was never a time during Hill's last two years of service that he could not have wiped out the floating indebtedness of the state by the observance of the law of 1891, which the Board of Educational Lands and Funds only last week finally decided to put in operation.

During the present fiscal year the state treasurer has done much toward wiping out the floating indebtedness of the state. According to the statement furnished by the auditor on November 30, 1893, the outstanding indebtedness amounted to \$1,025,723. On April 30 of the present year the auditor's books showed that the enormous indebtedness had been very nearly cut in two, the amount on the last date being \$698,690. A later statement, dated May 8, and compiled from the books in the office of the state treasurer, shows that the aggregate amount of registered warrants outstanding was \$524,729. This amount is drawing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The interest yet to be paid upon this amount will hereafter be diverted to the temporary school fund. Even the interest will be cut off within a few months, for there is every reason to believe that the entire warrant indebtedness of the state will be wiped out by the close of the present fiscal year, which ends on November 30. The state is receiving the taxes due from the counties at a rate which enables the state treasurer to pay off the floating indebtedness at the rate of about \$125,000 per month. From figures furnished The Bee by Auditor Moore there is due the state on the 1893 levy alone the sum of \$916,948. In addition to this large amount there is even a greater sum due the state upon previous levies. There is, therefore, every probability that Nebraska will be entirely free from its floating indebtedness by the close of the present fiscal year, with sufficient cash in the hands of the treasurer to prevent the accumulation of a new indebtedness.

Now that there is so fair a prospect of Nebraska's riddance from the incubus of its floating debt it is proper to turn back and locate the responsibility for the debt originally and then to turn forward with warning to the future. The extravagance of the past three or four sessions of the legislature has been a matter of general comment. In the period between 1882 and 1887 the legislative appropriations were doubled. In 1887 the amount appropriated exceeded the levy by more than \$109,000. The following legislature exceeded the levy by \$22,000. Then came the first populist legislature of 1891 with an appropriation in excess of the amount that could be produced from the revenues of the state. It was this legislative extravagance commencing in 1887 and culminating in the riotous expenditures of the populist legislature in 1891 that plunged Nebraska so deeply into debt. In consequence of the uncalculated indebtedness of the state the people two years ago called a halt. The last legislature cut down the appropriations to something within reason. Some of the state institutions have been compelled to economize. Some needed improvements were, perhaps, neglected. But the economy of the last legislature, together with the careful administration of the present governor, has again put Nebraska upon her financial feet. There will be no excuse for any future indebtedness. The people will insist upon everything else that the legislative appropriations shall be kept entirely within the tax levy. The state must not be expected to spend more than its income. Nebraska has extricated herself from her present difficulty, but she must not be allowed to get into another.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

The idea seems to be quite prevalent throughout the east, and it is not entirely absent in other parts of the country, that the only object of the members of the different industrial armies everywhere springing up and banding together is to get to Washington or to some other remote locality without working or paying their way. This idea is frequently expressed by the statement that the Industrials want only to beat their way along until they can reach some large city or community where they can live in idleness, and that as soon as that prospect is assured they will desert their fellows without hesitation or compunction. It is expressed in a different form by those newspapers which persist in asserting that these men are seeking by banding together to compel people to assist them with food and transportation, which singly they would be unable to secure.

These accusations may possibly apply to a limited extent to a small fraction of the membership of the various industrial armies, but they certainly do the greater part of them a great injustice. It may be, and doubtless is, a difficult thing to get at the exact motive which has induced any particular man to join in the movement. Many of the recruits probably could not tell the exact motive in their own cases. It cannot, however, have been the conviction that each could work his way east quicker or with less hardship than if he tried to do so alone that induced many of them to become Industrials. No one who has read the stories of Joseph Flint and of other literary tramps, who by the aid of a little wit and roamed over the entire continent, supported by the people among whom their routes lay, can for a moment believe that these men would have had the slightest difficulty in reaching any destination they might choose had they set out by themselves and under their own generalship.

The very fact that the men have banded together and have attempted to move about as armies has been the greatest obstacle to their progress. Where one or a dozen men at a time could easily live upon the country

an army of several hundred proves too great a burden. Thus we have seen these armies compelled to endure almost every hardship, insufficient food, inadequate clothing, forced marches, exposure to wind and storm, open air lodgings, when by simply breaking up, scattering over the country and each supporting his own journey, all such suffering could have been avoided. All the mere purpose to avoid work and beat their way east cannot be the real cohesive force that keeps these bands together. Were it so they would have displayed extraordinarily poor judgment as to the means best calculated to crown their purpose with success.

WESTERN LOANS.

A recent issue of the United States Investor contained an article on western loans which shows a judicious appreciation of the opportunities now afforded for the safe and profitable investment of capital in the west. Noting the fact that there has been a great curtailment in the amount of eastern money seeking western investments, the journal observes that as a result values have fallen heavily in the west and suggests that at a time when everything is depressed good opportunities for safe and exceedingly profitable investments are to be found. While it is true that there have been losses from western investments, they have been due in large measure to lack of care in placing money, and the investor says that the whole west is suffering today because of the improper methods of loan companies and the credulity of investors. Its legitimate industries have been brought into more or less disrepute because of the recklessness displayed in past years in booming properties, many of which had but small intrinsic value.

All this, the investor correctly says, has been stopped. "The reckless mortgage companies have all gone to the wall. The rogues who played so large a part in foisting worthless securities on eastern investors have found their occupation gone. Real estate values have experienced a great shrinkage. It is hard to see how they can go much lower. Even with wheat at the lowest prices on record it would seem as if western farm lands must be worth present figures. This being the case," continues the investor, "loans on real estate at these prices are perhaps to be viewed with favor. Certainly there ought to be not a few opportunities to employ money very profitably in the west in the next few years in loans, properly margined, on real estate." Everybody who is familiar with the conditions in the west will concur in these views. Not in many years have the inducements to western investment been better than they are at this time and unless the depression continues very much longer than there is reason to believe it will such inducements will not be presented again for many years to come. The investor is quite right in assuming that real estate values in the west cannot go much lower. The probability is that they have already touched bottom and that at the first evidence of business revival they will bound upward, not, of course, to where they were prior to the depression, but to an extent that will give a liberal profit to investors in real estate at present prices. We confidently believe that in no way can money be made to yield a better return during the next few years than by investing it in western realty, and especially in a city like Omaha, which has an assured future of development and prosperity. It is remarkable that the owners of eastern capital lying idle and profitless in the banks do not see this opportunity for their safe and paying investment and hasten to take advantage of it.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

It is hardly probable that the present congress will do anything looking to the establishment of a postal telegraph system. The party in power has not thus far manifested any disposition to relieve the people of the exactions of monopoly, and it is not likely to inaugurate a movement in this direction by attacking the powerful telegraph monopoly. The argument submitted to the house committee on postoffices by President Butler of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union, in advocacy of postal telegraphic legislation, will, therefore, probably produce no practical result, whatever its effect may be upon the minds of members of the committee. A plausible excuse for not doing anything can, of course, be found in the condition of the public treasury, but it is not necessary that a postal telegraph system be made general at once, nor has any one ever advocated its general application from the outset. It would be sufficient at first to establish it between the larger cities, extending it gradually as it became expedient and safe, from a financial point of view, to do so, and this would not involve any great expenditure. Indeed it is not to be doubted that the revenue would from the inception of the policy balance the outlay and that after the first year there would be a handsome profit to the government from rates very much lower than the present telegraph charges. All the European governments that have the postal telegraph find it profitable, and it need hardly be said, also highly popular. There is no reason why it should not be both profitable and popular in the United States, and that it would become greatly popular can be most confidently predicted.

But although there is little prospect of any action by the present congress favorable to a postal telegraph system, the subject is one which should be kept alive in public attention, to the end that the people may be made thoroughly acquainted with the advantages of such a system and through this knowledge be impelled to demand it of their representatives whenever the conditions shall be propitious for its inauguration. The people of the United States are charged much more heavily than the people of Great Britain, France and Germany for their telegraph service, the principal reason for which is the inflated capitalization of the telegraph monopoly in the United States. Remedy through competition is not to be hoped for. It has been repeatedly tried and as often failed and the monopoly is more strongly entrenched against an attack of this kind now than ever before. Sure and permanent relief for the people can come only through the action of the government, because nothing less powerful than the government can successfully combat the monopoly.

There is no sound valid objection to a postal telegraph system, while the arguments in support of it are many and conclusive. It would insure the public cheaper rates and a better service, while the security of their communications by wire would certainly be as good as at present. It has been urged that the postal telegraph might be improperly used in the interest of a political party in control of the government. If there was any substantial ground for apprehending such a danger it would be an easy matter to provide against it, but why should the people have less confidence in their public officials than in the officials of a monopoly that is always vigilant and not

overscrupulous in promoting and protecting its interests? There is no more reason for apprehending the abuse of the telegraph than the abuse of the mail service by a political party in control of the government. The system on which we live will have no weight with any but the friends of the telegraph monopoly. In the annual report of the postmaster general for 1892 he said: "I am fully convinced that the government will never properly do the postal work committed to it until it uses electricity in some form, and therefore I advocate the utilization of both the telegraph and the telephone at the earliest practicable day. The mail and the telegraph are the life currents of business, and to a large degree of social life, and the private monopoly of either system must result in creating a preferred class to whom high rates may not be objectionable. The humbler citizen must do without." The country must have to wait some years for a postal telegraph system, but it will come in time, and the political party that has the credit of instituting it will deserve well of the people.

PROGRESS OF THE CENSUS.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, now in charge of the eleventh census of the United States, has given certain memoranda to the editors of the Quarterly Journal of Economics which enable them to inform the public upon the exact status of the census reports. The tentative results secured as the tabulation of the returns progressed have from the first been issued as bulletins at the earliest possible moment. Most of the discussion of census figures has been based upon the statistics presented in these bulletins, which have proved to be one of the most valuable features of the present census. These bulletins are still being issued. They have proved to be one of the most valuable features of the present census. They have proved to be one of the most valuable features of the present census.

As now arranged the final reports of the census of 1890 will fill twenty-four volumes. Of these, there will be two on population; three on vital statistics; one on the insane, feeble minded, deaf and blind; two on crime, pauperism and benevolence; one on churches; three on manufactures; two on wealth, debt and taxation; two on insurance, dealing with fire, marine, inland and life insurance; one on agriculture, irrigation and fisheries; two on transportation by both land and water; one each on mineral industries, Indians, Alaska, real estate mortgages and the proprietorship and indebtedness of farms and homes. In addition to these there will be several miscellaneous publications, including a compendium of the census, a digest, a statistical atlas and probably certain separate monographs not appearing in the final reports. The census, therefore, when completed, will constitute itself a whole library of information upon almost every phase of the growth and present condition of the United States that will admit of statistical and descriptive treatment. It will form the most comprehensive census report that has ever been made in this country.

Of these volumes, only the compendium upon population, the first volume on public debt, and the volumes on Alaska and mineral industries have already appeared from the press. It took over two years to get the population figures sufficiently compiled to permit of the publication of the compendium on population. Three or four other volumes are eagerly awaited in part in type, and six or eight others, either wholly or in part ready for the printer. Some of the volumes cannot be prepared until others upon which they must depend for their material are available—for example the third volume on vital statistics must wait until the completion of the final population volume, and the digest cannot be made up until the other volumes are all completed. Commissioner Wright goes on to explain that when it is said that copy is ready, the statement gives no indication when the public will have access to the work. "Seventeen or eighteen volumes involving 15,000 or 16,000 quarto pages of statistical material will be thrown upon the printer before the 1st of July. To bring out this enormous mass of material will take much time and involve great labor in proof-reading and revising. It will probably be at least two years from the 1st of July before the last printed page relating to the eleventh census will be given to the public." Profiting by the experience which it has had with other similar government publications, the public will prefer to give the commissioners' estimate a still further allowance. It is safe to say that before the work of the census of 1890 shall have been completed the attention of congress will be directed toward making preparations for taking the census of 1900.

A COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS.

One of the bills passed during the closing weeks of the New York legislature, and which was promptly signed by the governor of that state, provides for the establishment of a state colony for epileptics, aiming to extend to this class of dependent unfortunate the same careful attention that the state bestows upon the insane, the deaf and dumb, the blind and other dependents. Hitherto the state charges who were the victims of epilepsy were confined in the county poor houses and almshouses, without employment to keep them busy and in intimate association with paupers and degraded characters, where no special medical treatment was at hand. In New York the insane were removed from these surroundings under the state care act of 1890, which took 1,500 insane persons out of the almshouses and placed them in state hospitals. Six hundred epileptics remain in the almshouses, and it is these that the new act is intended to provide for.

The new colony for epileptics is to be located upon a tract formerly occupied by a community of Shakers, consisting of 1,800 acres of land in one of the finest parts of the Genesee valley. There are two groups of buildings that with slight alterations will accommodate 200 patients and room can be made for more as the demand warrants. The property and buildings are divided into two sections by a stream, facilitating separate accommodations for men and women. There are large orchards, vines and small fruits, which will afford outdoor employment for those who are able to undertake it. Indigent epileptics will be cared for and treated at the expense of the state, but the colony will be self-supporting. Private patients will have to have their parents or guardians indemnify the state for the expense of their support.

Only one other American commonwealth, Ohio, has taken steps to extend state care to epileptics, although similar projects to this one are being agitated in several other states. Such colonies have been in existence in France for forty years, in Germany for twenty-five years, while in England the same method is pursued by a private charitable society, when fully established to satisfy authority when a law of 1881. The examples set by these states may, however, attract attention in the other states of the union.

If they realize all the hopes that are being expressed for them it will not be many years before the epileptic will be able to find his place and scientific treatment for his fallings, as much as matter in what part of the union he may happen to be when overtaken with misfortune.

A dispatch from Berlin announces that the German warships in Brazilian waters have been ordered to Samoa, and also that it is thought in some political quarters that the United States will abandon her claims in Samoa and leave to Great Britain and Germany the settlement of the difficulties there. This impression might easily have been obtained from the communication of Secretary Gresham to the president, transmitted to the senate last Wednesday, with the correspondence relating to Samoan affairs. The secretary of state very plainly expressed the opinion in his letter that it was not desirable to continue our Samoan relations, from which he said the United States had derived no compensating advantage. In entering into the tripartite agreement with Great Britain and Germany this government made its first departure from the well-established policy of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign powers, and Secretary Gresham said that instead of this departure having produced any appreciable result it had been one of unmitigated disadvantage. The condition of the natives was not improved by our interference, and on the other hand no interest of our own had been promoted. In this way the secretary of state condemned the existing arrangement, doubtless with the concurrence of the president, the natural result being to produce the conclusion abroad that this government is ready to abandon Samoa to Great Britain and Germany. Whether congress will decide upon this course or not is a question. There are democrats who believe that it is highly important to our interests to maintain our relations with the Samoan islands, and as these relations were established under a republican administration it is to be presumed that the republicans in congress will generally be disposed to continue them. It is not a matter of very commanding importance, but it seems likely to become of international interest.

The proclamation of the Italian government, warning its subjects against emigrating to the United States, may be due either to a desire to prevent misfortune overtaking the emigrants after they shall have absolved their allegiance to the mother country or to a desire to keep them at home as citizens of the Italian kingdom. It is most probable that the latter reason is the greater weight with the officials who have issued the proclamation. Italy's interest in born Italians after they have passed beyond her jurisdiction is remote, except so far as they preserve an intention to return to their native land to spend the savings of their labor in this country. On the other hand, Italy has discouraged emigration in every possible way until comparatively recent years, and even then has done little or nothing to encourage it. A subject in Italy is preferable to a subject in some other country, who may require protection or intervention, and then, too, it dislikes to lose any one who might, in case of emergency, be called upon for military service. Some emigrants may doubtless be dissuaded from coming to the United States by reason of this proclamation of warning, but the more intelligent will take into account the motive by which the Italian government is presumably actuated.

What a farce the adjournment of the different houses of congress as a mark of respect for a deceased member of one of them is fast becoming was illustrated upon the announcement of the death of Congressman Brattan of Maryland on Thursday. The congressman died in the morning. The fact was announced in the house shortly after its convening and adjournment was taken at 12 o'clock. In the senate, on the other hand, the news was withheld while the morning hour was devoted to Coxey and the afternoon to a long and tedious talk on the tariff amendments. Suddenly, when the discussion began to wane, the death of Mr. Brattan was announced, appropriate resolutions presented and adopted, and "as a further mark of respect" the senate adjourned at 5:15 p. m. The senate would have adjourned then whether a congressman happened to have died the same day or not. The "mark of respect" is so faint as to be scarcely visible.

The Foolishness of Some Men.

No wife ever made a good housekeeper who was not allowed to have her say about home matters. That man is a fool who persists in being the boss at home.

Bubbles at a Discount.

Omaha City Star. An Ohio county treasurer, who was "everybody's friend" and the most popular man in his section, has it been disclosed that he had been steadily from the county. "Honest John and Dick" and "everybody's friend" will soon be at a heavy discount for public office.

Gaiety of the Foot Ball Game.

Chicago Times. Lovers of foot ball will be disappointed at the result of the meeting of the committee of experts held in New York to revise the rules. The regulations adopted contain nothing authorizing the use of axes, bastinadoes, or other weapons, or slung shots, and to all appearances the game will not be any livelier under the new rules than under the old.

Going a Little Too Far.

Washington Times. Our good government grants the Northern Pacific railroad a big slice of public and private bonds, gives it a fat franchise contract, and in times of trouble furnishes the mail trains with an escort-in fact, shares all the route's revenues. That is simply protecting capital. But to go a step farther and ask that the people share in the profits—that is rank paternalism.

Patriotism and Grass Plots.

Boston Globe. Every man who possesses any local and domestic patriotism at this season of the year will see to it that his grounds and lawns are kept in a neat and artistic manner. Nothing adds so much to the beauty of a city or a neighborhood, as neat, well-kept grounds. They make city life more agreeable, and add, in a material way, to the value of property in the vicinity.

Historic Parallels.

New York World. An historic incident occurred in the Pennsylvania legislature when a member of that body arose and addressing the speaker said: "If the Pennsylvania railroad had nothing more for us to do I move that we adjourn." The United States senate can hardly be said to