THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

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micrations relating to news and edi-about he addressed: To the Editor. BUSINESS LETTERS.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-Hahing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the mouth of April, 18st, was as follows: *24,140 22,250

18,062 680,325 22,677 Total sold. Daily average net circulation...... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. worn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of May, 1894.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

What will the United States marshals do to prevent their fees from falling off when the Industrial army fad finally flickers out?

Congress to remain in session all summer! The very thought of it makes perspiration spring from every pore of the congressman's body.

Denver insurance agents are seeking to use an advance in rates as a club to compel the city to enlarge and improve its fire department. 'Twas ever thus.

None of the numerous base ball associations have yet been disrupted, although the season has been on for over a month. There is hope for base ball millennium.

It does not make the slightest difference how many dollars any country, state or community has per capita so long as the bulk of the money lays idle in bank and safety deposit vaults.

These ecclesiastical trials of ministers accused of heresy appear to be becoming a regular feature of the annual synod each spring. To the lay mind they seem to be merely threshing over old straw. Something new would be appreciated.

The Boston Industrials weren't shoved upon the grass. The great marble room was none too good for them. Another instance of flie superiority of the effete atmosphere of Boston over the product of the breezes that sweep across the western prairies.

By a peculiar coincidence Kansas and Nebraska celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their organization as territories on the same day, May 30, 1894. The Kansas-Nebraska bill ushered them into the world as twins. After eventful careers for forty years they can both reach over the border line and congratulate one another.

Upon what principle could the alleged attempt at bribing two United States senators have been conducted by which one was offered only \$14,000 for his vote and the other \$25,000? It is this invidious discrimination that has aroused the resentment of the whole senate. The constitution expressly provides for the equal representation of the several states in the senate.

Mr. Wiley now proposes to supply electric lamps of uncertain candle power for \$106 per annum from and after next January. For the last four years the city has been paying Mr. Wiley's company \$17,500 a year for 100 lamps and bills at the rate of \$175 a year per lamp will doubtless continue to be presented to the council from now until November, when contract No. 1 ex-

Omaha people should encourage the proposed excursions to this city by giving the excursionists a welcome that will make them want to return. By making their visit to the city enjoyable and satisfactory in every way the ties that bind Omaha to the rest of the state will be considerably strengthened. It will be worth while to cultivate among the people of the towns within easy reach of Omaha the habit of occasionally repairing to this city for amusement and recreation.

For years the state of New Jersey has been the resort of persons who wanted to marry and could not comply with the legal requirements of the states where they resided. Matrimonial mills in all the cities of the state did a flourishing business and preachers and magistrates reaped a rich harvest. This state of things has been done away with, the legislature having passed a marriage license bill that is stringent in its provisions. Reform makes slow progress in New Jersey, but this last is one of the most commendable in recent years.

The editor of a new populist newspaper, who formally presided over a democratic journal, announces that his policy will be the same as always, "the only difference being that we shall advocate the putting in power in our governmental affairs the people's independent party instead of the democratic party." With the democrats in congress shouting for free silver and voting for the populist income tax it begins to look as if this were all that is needed to transform the democratic newspapers of the

country into good populist organs.

Some new cars on one of the eastern rallroads that have been constructed without the accustomed mirror at each end call out an indignant protest from the Philadelphia Press. That paper insists that although they may be neither beautiful nor artistic they serve a useful purpose. It is inflicting an unwarranted hardship upon the women passengers to deprive them of an opportunity to see that their hair is properly curled and that their hats are setting correctly as they get up to leave the car. The women should institute a boycott to have the mirrors replaced in their usual positions.

NEBRASKA AT FORTY YEARS. On Wednesday of this week, the 30th

March 1975 March Tolland

day of May, 1894, Nebraska passes the fortieth year since her organization into territorihood. Forty years ago on that day President Pierce signed the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, which gave to Nebraska not only a definite territory, but also a territorial government. Nebraska forty years back was, of course, not the Nebraska that is known today. Previous to that time the name was attached to what was supposed to be a wild and berren waste of territory stretching north of Texas and west of the Missouri, north as far as the Canadian border, and with an unknown western boundary. "The Nebraska land" was synonymous with "the far west," and many were the teles of desperate adventure going the rounds of the people in the states supposed to have drifted in from that unexplored region. The territory of Nebraska, as defined by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, extended north and south from the 40th to the 49th degree of north latitude Its eastern boundary ran along the Missouri and White Earth rivers, and its western boundary skirted the crest of the Rocky mountains. It included territory which has since been included in the states of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. The Kansas-Nebraska bill had a two-fold

importance to the people of the United States. Without going into its detailed history in this place it is enough to say that 698, 387 its bearing on the slavery question was apparently an afterthought incorporated into the bill as an amendment while in the hands of the senate committee on territories. This feature, which was almost the sole topic of the discussion in congress, threatened to obscure the importance of the main question, namely, the opening of this vast territory to the settlement of white men, making possible the thriving towns and prosperous farming communities that are now distributed over the country west of the Missouri. Not that the influence of the Kan as Nebraska bill on the determination of the slavery question is to be underrated. It was, as Von Holst calls it, the beginning of the end, the preparation for the blows that finally burst the chains of bondage under which the black inhabitants of the United States were toiling. The bill left the question of permitting the existence of slavery to be decided by the inhabitants of the new territory.

The changes which forty years have wrought in the boundaries of the territory to which the name Nebraska is applied are equalled and more than equalled by the changes in the character of the population, its wealth, its government, its social conditions. Tested for twenty-three years by the experiment of territorihood. Nebraska became a state in 1867 and celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of her statehood two years ago. The few hundred traders buying furs from the Indians have grown by constant accretions to number over 1,000,000, while the red men have been pressed back to the few remaining reservations. The vast wilderness once known as the Great American desert has been proved to be better adapted to agriculture than most of the eastern states. Land then valueless, and to be had for the taking, must be purchased by the incoming immigrant at a good round sum, because the railroads and the cities have brought the lands into actual contact with the market. Nebraska at forty years is a strong and growing infant. She deserves the warmest congratulations upon the celebration of her birthday.

POVERTY IN EUROPE.

While deploring the privation and hard-

ships to which millions of our own people

are subjected by reason of the industrial depression it is well to bear in mind, though there be no comfort in the fact, that poverty and distress are not peculiar to this country, but on the contrary that the nations of the old world have quite as much of them as we and with far less assurance that they may be relieved in the near future Industrial and business depression is world wide and while it may be somewhat more severe in the United States than in the larger commercial countries of Europe the effects upon our people, in proportion to population, have not been more serious than upon those of European countries, and for the reason that for the most part the unemployed here were better prepared for the unfortunate experience of a term of idleness. Had the depression here been less prolonged, covering a few months instead of extending over more than a year, the great majority of those thrown out of work would have suffered no serious privation, but in Europe generally the workingman can lose little time without encountering hardship and being compelled to appeal to charity. In Great Britain there is relatively more poverty at this time than in the United States. The number of unemployed people there is perhaps not actually as great as here, though there cannot be very much difference, but of the impoverished who must depend upon charity the number in the United Kingdom is undoubtedly as large as in this country. Germany is not quite so badly off, but the laboring classes of that empire have been having a very hard experience for the last year or two, and great poverty and destitution have prevailed, particularly in the rural districts, where the means of obtaining relief are not so good as in the cities. France is considered one

of the most fortunate countries of Europe. but it is reported that in Brittany the beggars are so numerous that they infest the highways in armies. The number of unemployed in France is large, and the labor problem is quite as much in the attention of statesmen and philanthropists there as elsewhere. Perhaps the worst conditions prevail in Austria-Hungary, where, according to late statistics, 4,000,000 persons, onefourtcenth of the population, are supported at public expense, and a large majority of the employed earn only from \$72 to \$120 a year. The impoverished condition of the Italian laboring classes is notorious. In short, there is in every country of Europe an amount of poverty and destitution which, relatively to population, is fully as great as in the United States, and in some of those countries greater.

A knowledge of these conditions abroad may not serve to reconcile the unemployed in this country to the temporary hardships they are experiencing, because they may reasonably feel that in this great republic, with its immeasurable resources, there are no such excuses for idleness and poverty as exist in the old world. Our people are not taxed to support an enormous military establishment and to maintain the extravagance of royalty. Our government does not keep hundreds of thousands of men out of productive employment living upon the proceeds of the labor of others. Then there is the intense competition between European countries, which operates to keep at the low est point the rewards of labor. What the people, and more especially the working classes of America, may learn from a study of conditions in the old world is the wisdom

of maintaining here a distinctively American policy, under which the work of material development can go on, demanding the full, constant and remunerative employment of labor. It is the threat to abandon that polley that is largely responsible for the unfortunate conditions in this country.

ARE THE PROPLE HELPLESS!

If the views of Representative Warner of New York regarding anti-trust legislation are sound the people of the United States are helpless against the oppression and exactions of monopoly. In a recent interview Mr. Warner is reported as saying that he advised against a proposed amendment of the anti-trust law so as to give the attorney general of the United States greater power and evercome the objections of the courts, the purpose being to anticipate a general crusade against the trusts. He expressed the opinion that any amendment of the law would amount to nothing, and said further that it is absolutely impossible to so frame an anti-trust law as to anticipate all the devious ways of trade combines. "You can readily make your laws strong enough to deal with trusts as now formed," said the democratic representative from the Thirteenth congressional district of New York, "but as soon as the law is made the trusts change their plan of organization so as to take them just outs de the pale of the law." Such an acknowledgement as this from a man charged with the duty of legislating in the public interest, which involves the protection of the people against the extortion of combinations of capital, made possible by the crushing of competition and the monopolizing of the market, may be mildly characterized as extraordinary. The anti-trust law passed by the Flfty-first

congress was the result of most careful deliberation. It was not hastily devised and hurried through without sufficient consideration or discussion, but was deliberated upon long and earnestly by the ablest lawyers of the house and senate. It received the support on its passage of other able lawyers in both branches of congress. It was understood, of course, to be a tentative act, which t would probably be necessary subsequently to amend and modify. But in passing it congress was committed to the proposition hat trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and to control production and prices could be reached by law. Is it possible that the statesmen and eminent lawyers, like Senator Sherman and ex-Senator Edmunds, for example, who, after a most careful study of the subject, committed hemselves to this proposition, were mistaken? Is it probable that these and other distinguished lawmakers who supported the anti-trust act and who have since expressed confidence in its efficacy, if an adequate effort were made to enforce it, acted under delusion in assenting to the principle embodied in that law? Few not interested in the maintenance of the trusts will be disposed to think so, for if the people, as Mr. Warner implies, are powerless to protect themselves against this form of monopoly, it is but a question of time when it will dominate and control every branch of trade and business, as it is not far from doing already, and will make its own terms and conditions wholly regardless of the public interests or welfare. We should have a multitude of monopolies, which, being beyond the reach of the law and acting together for their mutual interest, would control and dictate the administration of the government and order legislation to suit

every public interest not in harmony with the interests of monopoly. There are not many who will acquiesce in Mr. Warner's view, which amounts to an absolute surrender to the trusts. The great majority of the American people will not acknowledge any such helplessness. They will not concede that their sovereign authority is so restricted that it will not reach a power whose existence and growth is hostile to public policy, as the courts have repeatedly declared, and even a menace to popular government. That the antitrust law has not accomplished what was expected of it is true, but whether this is due more to defects of the law than to lack of zeal and intelligent effort for its enforcement is a question. One thing is well understood, namely, that the present administration is not in sympathy with the law and does not propose to make any very serious effort to enforce it. It is not probable, either, that the present congress will do anything to remedy whatever defects there may be in the law. But at any rate the American people are not ready, nor will they ever be, to surrender to the trusts by admitting that they are powerless to protect themselves against the exactions and the rapacity of these monopolistic combina-

JUDICIAL REFORM. The editor of Harper's Weekly, referring to judicial reform, which he regards as one of the two most urgent and serious subjects that are to come before the constitutional convention in session in New York, says that judicial reform is a question for the lawyers alone to settle. With this assertion intelligent people must take decided issue. It can no more be admitted that the lawyers hold an exclusive vested right in the judicial system of any state than that the bankers are alone concerned with the organization and conduct of the state treasury. The lawyers are particularly affected by changes in the machinery of justice, just as the bankers are particularly affected by changes in the methods of banking the state funds, but in neither case can they assume that

they are the only ones to be consulted. While the lawyers are in almost daily personal contact with the machinery of the courts, and are in a sense officers of the court, it must yet be rememebred that the cases adjudicated involve the rights of persons and property of the entire people of the state. The humblest lawbreaker, who owns nothing but the coat on his back, the widow and the orphan, who are compelled to go to law over their heritage, the wealthy millionaire, whose wealth so many less fortunate persons are anxious to share, each is directly interested in judicial reform, although not one of them is eligible to a place on the bench. It is of the most vital importance to every one who may possibly become a suitor in court that he shall have access to a judicial tribunal that is absolutely impartial in its administration of justice. To secure on the bench fearless and independent judges of unimpeachable integrity, who will inspire confidence in the people and convince even the defeated litigant that his opponent has been victorious because of the merit of his cause and because of that only, is one of the first requisites of a free government. The qualifications of candidates for the bench must be prescribed with this object in view. The method of appointment or election best calculated to secure inde-

pendent judges, the tenure of office best calcu

lated to keep them independent, the best

machinery by which they may be ousted

when they cease to be independent or re-

tired when they are no longer equal to their tasks-all these are questions which concern not the lawyers alone, but the whole people

Neither are the lawyers alone interested

in the procedure of the courts. Their knowledge of remedial law gives them an advantage over the daymen, but it is to be used in behalf of the lawyers' clients. Whether the courts are adequate to the business to be brought before them or justice must be long delayed until a particular case is reached on an overcrowded docket often determines whether justice is to be attained at all. That the conduct of a trial should be as expeditious as possible is always greatly desired by parties to either criminal or civil suits. Every individual, moreover, is interested in having the procedure as simple as possible and free from opportunities for technical error, as well as in knowing that, should justice be denied, a speedy and certain remedy is at hand by appeal to a higher court. Our courts are the bulwarks of our personal liberty and the guarantee of those rights of private property which the law allows. Referring to their construction and procedure as questions for lawyers alone betrays an altogether unwarranted and too narrow a conception of their Importance to every person in the land.

ADVENT OF MORE GENERALS. Way back in 1861, when the secession fever had reached a white heat in South Carolina, the funnygram showman, Artemus Ward, was accosted by a fierce fire-eater and requested to define his principles. "Secesh," responded the gallant showman without wincing. "I am a dissoluter, I'm in favor of Jeff Davis, Bowregard, Pickens, Captin Kidd, Bloobeard, Munroe Edwards, the devil, Mrs. Cunningham and all the rest of 'em." "You're in favor of the wah," sternly asked the fireeater. "Certingly. By all means. I'm in favor of this war and also of the next war. I've been in favor of the next war for over sixteen years, and what is more I'm willing, if need be, to sacrifice all my wife's rela-

shuns in the war." When the war had fairly begun a few months later Artemus announced to the American people that he had organized a volunteer military company, composed exclusively of officers, in which every man ranked as brigadier general. Had this example been emulated on both sides of the bloody chasm the American people would have been in position to "outgeneral" all the rest of the world. It might have been foreseen that the coming generation would either have to start another bloody war or run out of generals altogether, a condition that would be most humiliating for a nation with a capital "N."

But providence never forsakes its own Manifest deatiny keeps this great land of ours within its proper orbit and shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may. As the old generation of generals is passing away new born commanders of armies, full-grown and fly-blown, have been generated.

The generals of the vintage of '94 have made their advent with the erupof the Commonweal armies. Altion their number is legion and the roster of generals has only just been opened. From the effete east and from the wild and woolly west, and in fact from every quarter of the compass the generals are marshalling their hosts and getting their names blazoned in bold relief on the pages of every newspaper in the land. In one single issue, that of Saturday morning, themselves. There would come the rule of the Associated press has chronicled the monopoly, of combined capital, overriding movement of twelve generals. We have the will of the people and trampling upon | heard from General Coxey and General Kelly, from General Sanders, General Ran dall, General Copeland, General Baker and General Ross. We have heard about General "Jumbo," and last, but not least, our own General Kelsey.

Like the generals of Artemus Ward's famous "horse marines company," our modern generals hold their commissions from the ranks and there is no distinction between the general who commands a platoon and the general that commands ten battalions. The generals of the Commonweal take as much pride in their title as did the generals that commanded at Gettysburg. Vicksburg or the Wilderness-every mother's son of them will be known as general up to the day of his death. What effect the advent of the Commonweal general will have upon military titles can scarcely be prognosticated. If these titles are subject to the universal law of supply and demand we fear there will be a very appreciable decline in the quotations of the military title market. There is one consolation, however, the country will not be without a varied assortment of generals for many years to come.

The creation of a national bureau of nealth is strenuously urged by Surgeon General Sternberg of the army, who takes the advanced view that the public health should have been represented from the first by a cabinet officer. Very few outside of the ranks of the surgeon general's professional brethren will be likely to coincide with this view, but a great many will approve his proposal for establishing a bureau of health in the Department of the Interior, which was recommended some time ago by the New York Academy of Medicine. It is only when there is a threatened invasion of some particularly dreaded disease like cholera that everybody becomes aroused to the necessity of a general system for the protection of the public health, and yet Surgeon General Sternberg makes the impressive statement that the mortality from the preventable diseases which prevail in all parts of the country, such as consumption, typhoid fever and dipatheria, is far greater than that caused by cholera or yellow fever in those countries where they prevail habitually. Even in the countries where the exotic maladies flourish the mortality from them is not so great as from the nonpestilential diseases. The surgeon general expresses the belief, based upon foreign statistics, that a national bureau of health would mean an added saving to the country of 68,000 lives every year, an assumption which, if it were possible to verify it, would justify a liberal experiditure for such a bureau. Establishing safeguards for the public health is a well recognized function of government and the proposal of Surgeon General Sternberg is certainly entitled to earnest consideration.

The wheat producers of the United States have a formidable competitor in the Argentine Republic, which, during the last few years, has been making great progress in wheat raising. Last year there was exported from the southern republic 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it is estimated that the quantity shipped this year may be double that amount. It is suggested that in view of the long continued very low price of wheat in this country the effect of this addition to the world's supply deserves the careful attention of American wheat growers. It appears that there are some peculiar advantages in buying in the Ar-

gentine market. There is no premium on forward shipments from the republic and for this reason European buyers can contract for supplies as far ahead as the deliveries from the current crop run at the same price that is paid for spot wheat or wheat for immediate delivery. Thus they save the carrying charges which are added here to the price of spot wheat for future deliveries. There are other methods of trading which operate against the American seller and serve to make the Argentine competition more formidable. The development of wheat production in that country has not yet reached the limit and the effect of its advance upon the future of prices must be very material. It is obviously a factor in

the wheat problem, so far as the United

States is concerned, of decided importance.

The usual charges of plagiarism made against the victor in the intercollegiate oratorical contests are making their appearance this year as heretofore, and as they will probably reappear annually in years to come. The college orator is either a machine-like parrot or a much abused man of genius. If he is a plagiarist the contest might as well be given over to a consideration of the merits of rival declaimers reciting the same piece chosen in advance with reference to its capacity to bring out the elocutionary powers of the contestants. When each participant is given months to prepare his oration it amounts to practically the same thing even if he is conscientiously original. A real forensic tournament requires extemporaneous speaking upon a subject of general information. Such a contest would preclude the allegations of plagiarism.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections, in session at Nashville, has been devoted to the discussion of ways and means by which modern society cares for its dependent members. The past winter has seen many charitable experiments undertaken, some of them successful, others only partially successful, still others total fail ures. This assembly affords an opportunity for the discussion of the year's experience in which the novel schemes for giving re lief to the unemployed will be fully ventilated, the fraudulent ones exposed and the praiseworthy ones commended. Some such crucible is necessary to test the value of the different devices that have been launched upon the world of charity. Anything that this conference shall decide to recommend is certain of attaining a widespread introduction.

Secret of the Blow Holes. Washington Star Perhaps it will be found that the trouble through the inadvertent employmen of an expert in porous plasters to superin tend the construction of armor plate.

Sowing Seed to Reap Votes. Kansas City Star. The house members do not propose, simply in the interest of economy, to cut off their most reliable source of votes. The seed ap-propriation has been unanimously put back

Louisville Courier-Journal. A certain judge has handed down the solemn decision that a wife is the property of her husband. Of course. The man who caught the bear by the tail also con-sidered that animal his property.

Forest Preservation.

Kansas City Times. Kansas City Times.

The exact bearing upon forest preservation of the proposed bill for limiting the timber to be sold from public reservations to 50 per cent will be better understood when it is known how much the reservations have suffered from the commercial spirit of those in charge of them. The time is unquestionably at hand when steps toward forest protection must be taken in this country, and the government, with its vast landed interests, is the proper agency for making the start.

Reflect ons on Plugged Plates.

Cincinnati Commercial Carnegle has been defrauding the government on his contracts for furnishing steel plates for our warships and has already been assessed \$140,000 therefor. How much more he ought to pay is not known, but it is believed to be very large. Nor is the extent of the damage to vessels already afloat known, as the frauds have been so carefully concealed as to be difficult of detection. It is proper to say that Carnegle is not a Coxeyite, nor does he tread on the grass, the marble walks being always at his service and the doors of the capitol standing wide open to receive him. Carnegle has been defrauding the govern ing wide open to receive him.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is, most of us delight to believe, a Providence above us, which is continually "from seeming evil still educating good." With this faith we find it possible that even the amazing delinquencies of the present United States senate may have

the present United States senate may have beneficent consequences.

-That the senatorial Ephraim is joined to the idols of selfishness, pride of purse and miscalled "courtesy," nobody entitled to be outside an insane asylum is presumed to doubt. But this particular Ephraim cannot be let alone, as was his great prototype, because there are too many interests compromised by his diolatry. He must be deprived of the dolatry. y. He must be deprived of to make a colossal nuisance

Menacing Public Firetraps. Washington Post.

Washington Post.

In an editorial on the recent destruction of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Engineering News strikes from the shoulder, and strikes hard, at the cheap manner in which many large buildings are constructed. Attention is especially directed to the rapidity with which the flames spread over the great auditorium through the medium of the papier-mache covering of the walls and ceiling, "It seems well nigh incomprehensible," says this conservative journal, "that a building designed to hold a great public assembly could have been deliberately made such a tinder box by those entrusted with its design and construction. The pitiful excuse that the papier-mache was cheaper than plaster is the only reason that has thus far been made public for the use of this material." In this, as in most other instances, cheapness was far from being economical, but in spite of the lesson taught at such tremendous cost, similar errors will continue to be made so long as mankind is "penny wise and pound foolish."

Result of the Coal Tax.

Chicago Record.

The present coal strike is in part a result of the duty of 75 cents a ton on bituminous coal. The tax was retained under the McKinley law to enable the mine owners to pay higher wages, keeping the Nova Scotia coal out of our markets, so that it would not compete with American-mined coal and thus force wages down to the point reached in Nova Scotia.

If it is true that the duty of 75 cents a ton enabled the American mine owner to pay his miners respectable wages it is also true that he did not do it, but put the extra price he received for his coal in his own pocket. The wages paid the men in the mines dropped as the profits of the coal operator swelled his hank account. Now the scarcity of coal has so increased its price that the 75 cent duty cuts no figure and coal from Nova Scotia and Wales is being slipped to Atlantic seaboard cities in 1,000, on lots. Within a week 20,000 tons of such coal have arrived at the port of New York alone. Chicago Record.

Chicago Herald.

Chicago Herald.

These be parious times, according to the thinkers of advanced thoughts, and the exigencies of the situation have called forth numerous rhetoricians whose strong point appears to be metaphor of the Sir Boyle Roche variety. Not to mention Governor Tiliman, who recently proclaimed that his armor was an honest heart, the Nashville American arises to announce that "a upas tree is coating its deadly shade over the ree is casting its deadly shade over the owels of the nation," while Oklahoma Sam, tree is cashing and white Oklahoma Sain, a silver shouter of some repute, calls upon the people of the country to "rise in their might and throw off the yoke that is sucking their very vitals." Anatomical metaphors seem, indeed, to be in favor, for it is only a few days since Marshal Carl Browne, the hypnotic lieutenant of General Coxey, declared that liberty had been stabbed to the heart with policemen's clubs—the stabbing being done when he was hauled off the grass in front of the capitol by one of "Major" Moore's myrmidons. It will be interesting to watch the development of this campaign against the figures of rhetoric. The orators have only made a beginning. We shall have warm work anon.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Farewell marriage tours will presently come a popular feature of the drama. The new comet's appendage banishes the terrors of fly-time. It's tall is 10,000,000

A more equal distribution of the rainfall would form a popular plank in the up-to-

date platform. Despite the wide divergence of opinions on finance matters, all classes agree on the necessity of change for the better. Christopher Columbus Jones was favored

and justly so, with a reduced sentence burden of his unabridged handle was to the court a recommendation for mercy. "Mr. Cleveland may joke about Mrs Shaw's whistling," remarks the New York "but there's nothing funny Elijah Halford's jubilant whistle at pres-

The Omaha author of "What Congress Has Done," is preparing a companion monograph entitled, "Chips that Pass in the Night." It will inaugurate a new deal in It will inaugurate a new

in City Hall square, New York, that A tree once sheltered Washington, was blown down recently and nearly mangled an alderman Even to things inanimate, temptations are sometimes irresistible.

An English exhibitor at the World's fair the medal awarded on the ground that they are without value. Nothing less than gore will ex-plate this insult to Chicago.

Henry W. Grady, a son of the Georgia orator, has just been admitted to the bar at Atlanta, after passing with credit a severe examination. He resembles his father both in appearance and mental endowment A bug sharp has discovered that the male

members of the seventeen year locusts fur

nish all the noise, while the female species attend strictly to business. The sex of the discoverer is discreetly kept in the dark. Michigan's new senator, John Patton, is regarded in Washington as a handsome man. He is compactly built and is in rebust health He does not look his 44 years. brown eyes, a slight mustache and his bate

is iron gray. Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Ver has been elected an honorary member of the Union League of Philadelphia, a dis tinction that has been conferred upon but seven other gentlemen since the organization of the league in 1863.

Charles Harris, the Milwaukee man who wrote "After the Ball," has just presented to his uncle, Joel Chandler Harris, the Georgia writer, a charming little property near Oconomowoc, one of the most beautiful of the Wisconsin spas.

Tobacco haters in Boston recently held special memorial service in honor of the late David Dudley Field, who was a cordial hater of the pipe. In view of their close proximity to Connecticut, their dislike for cabbage cremation is not only excusable bu

Ex-Congressman Tom Watson may be blatherskite, but he occasionally says a neat thing, as, for instance, when he declared other day that "two years ago we were fed upon the ambrosia of democratic expectations; today we are gnawing the corncobs of democratic reality.' The bill for a greater New York did not

South Daokta, but Gothamites are diligently trying to supply the omission Out of twenty-six divorces granted at Sloux Falls recently, twenty were to New Yorkers. Still, there are fifty members in the Nev York colony, and recruits are arriving almost daily.

The junior Green B. Raum is defendant in a divorce suit in Philadelphia. Letters to his wife read in court show him to be a victim of an enlarged cranium. While at the World's fair he traveled on his shape, and imagined himself an irresistible masher "They can't help falling in love with me he wrote his wife, referring to Chicago women. The monitor to the masher's name The senate began operations on the tariff

bill on March 2. After seven weeks diligent work one whole section and several paragraphs of the second section-in all three There are pages-have been disposed of. 690 paragraphs in the second section, sections and 231 pages in the bill. At the rate of progress shown thus far, if there are no changes in the senate and it remains in continuous daily session, there is a possi-bility of a vote being reached before the close of the nineteenth century.

The unpleasant story recently published regarding little Ruth Cleveland turns out to be a cruel fabrication. A correspondent at Buffalo, where Mrs. Cleveland and the bables are visiting relatives, wires the New York Tribune that he has seen the child heard her prattling to her nurse in a way that effectually disproved the canard Mr. Perrine, stepfather of Mrs. Cleveland, told the correspondent that Ruth has possession of all her faculties, and is more than ordinarily bright and quickwitted for a child of her age.

A Tax on Thrift. New York Herald.

A forcible illustration of the inqiquity and injustice of the income tax craze is afforded by the clause of the bill which imposes a tax on the earlnings of savings banks. This is really a tax on depositors, and will have to be deducted from the inand will have to be deducted from the interest due them. As everybody knows, these depositors number a multitude of poor people, including many widows and orphans. However small their incomes may be, they will all be taxed 2 per cent, though the bill purports to tax only incomes of \$4,000 and upward. Such a measure, besides being unjust and obnoxious, is well calculated to do widespread mischief. Stamp it out without hesitancy or delay.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

A life of crime is often the result of ran-

It is foolishness to try to reason about what we cannot know The day becomes longer every time a lazy an looks at the clock. The one who has suffered has a key that

can unlock many hearts. It is much easier to love some people than

Put a pig in a parter and it would immediately begin to look for mud.

When the devil can't go to church himself he always sends a hypocrite If the devil had to work without a mask e would never leave the pit. Time sets his chisel a little deeper when-

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Plaindealer: Brother Talmage has resigned once and been fired out three times, but he's there yet.

ever there is a frown upon the face

Minneapolis Journal: The Southern Meth-Episcopal church conference adopted a resolution recommending union with the Northern Methodist brethren. The war separated them, but the brethren are beginning to realize that hostilities were suspended in 1865.

St. Paul Globe: A Presbyterfan minister was horsewhipped by a woman whom he had slandered at Cadillac. Mich., the other day. Clergymen may learn in time "that he who bridleth his own tongue is greater than he that taketh a city," and be greatly the gainers by the lesson.

Minneapolis Times: Pope Leo declares that Archbishop Irefand is "a good man, a great mon and a learned man and he has all my esteem." Now why doesn't Pope Leo. loving the archbishop so much, give him a red hat? Archbishop John would appreciate the hat, and so would his friends,

Chicago Herald: Clergy of the established They have issued a protest against disestablishment on the ground that it would deprive the poor of their legal right to church seats. The spirit of Sydney Smith and Dean Swift must laugh at logic which is even funnier now than it was in their

Kansas City Star: The preacher in poli-tics has received quite an endorsement at the hands of the Southern Methodist general conference. Hev. Dr. Kelly of Tennessee, who was suspended by his bishop because he neglected his flock to make a canvass for governor on the prohibition ticket, has been not only reinstated, but encouraged to run again if he can get the nomination.

St. Louis Republic: Without irreverence, we may remark that all preachers who wish to get into politics can learn some pretty good politics and some pretty smooth wire pulling by getting n the inside of the spring's great religious assemblies. There has been an election of cardinals in Europe, a marshaling of forces in the Presbyterian general assembly over Smith, several disputed matters before the Southern Methodist authorities at Memphis and other subjects which have aroused the political faculty in men of the cloth.

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Chicago Record: "You know that fellow down the street who has the lung tester?"
"Yes."
"Well, I've got a grudge against him and I'm going now to steer our congressman up against his old machine."

Baltimore American: Among the latest spring openings are the series of e quakes predicted by weather prophets.

Detroit Free Press: She (severely—Henry, what is a poker chip? He (frankly)—It's a chip off a poker, 1 suppose. Did I

Buffalo Courier: Jillson says it is lucky for some men that the law against suicide doesn't provide a penalty for shooting off Puck: First Burglar—Any luck lately? Second Burglar—No. Worked all night on a safe and when I got it blowed open it was

Chicago Times: A Methodist preacher has been appointed a whisky gauger at Peoria, been appointed a whisky gauger at Peoria, probably on the ground that to the pure all

things are pure. Washington Star: "Er fault finder," said Uncle Eben, "gits mo' int'rest f'um 'is In-ves'ment dan any uddah man in de wur!, He kin stah't wir nufin' an' hab trouble ter las' 'im his whole life."

LIPSOMANIA IN BOSTON.

Indianapolis Journal.

A maiden in Boston he wanted to kiss,
Although 'twere a kiss frappe.
But when he attempted to osculate her
The maiden had something to say. "Excuse me, dear sir, if I seem to be rude,

But bacteriological bliss is not what I want, and kiss me you can't, For microbes exist in a kiss." HOPE ON!

Atlanta Constitution. It won't do to give in,
While still we're a-livin'
an' sunshine is bright on the slope;
When troubles are pressin, at think o' some blessin', hold down the pathway with Hope!

It won't do to double
The measure o' trouble
By givin' in under the rod,
While sweet birds are singin'
An' sunrise is bringin' A smile from the heavens o' God!

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