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deations relating to news and edi-BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company, Dmshn. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company, THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

703,183 Less deductions for unsold and returned 15,511 ally average net circulation. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21 day of June, 1894, (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

All that glitters is not gold and glib silver-tongued oratory does not pan out when put to the aqua fortis test of stubborn

For the information of inquisitive readers we desire to state that the docking rule will not be applied to Secretary Morton during his contemplated trip to Europe.

The oldest member of the new French cabinet is only 42 years of age. In France they change ministries so often that the line of promotion is not barred in the face of young men.

If Mr. Bryan had lived in Holland during the tulip craze of the last century he would have been a firm believer in the incalculable value of the Dutch flower that was regarded in those days as worth more than its weight in precious stones.

Senator Peffer expresses his preference for a graduated land tax to a graduated income tax. The people's party national platform however, says nothing about a graduated land tax. Peffer is getting ahead of his party altogether too rapidly.

Cernuschi, the eminent French financier. says the ratio must be the old ratio of 15% to 1; the free silverites insist upon 16 to 1: the law of supply and demand on the market makes it hover about 23 to 1. Thus far the law of supply and demand seems to · have the best of the controversy.

Federal office holders in Nebraska will feel relieved on being informed of the groundlessness of the rumor that the civil service commission intended to dismiss all government employes who attended political conventions. If the federal office holders could not participate in the democratic state convention the convention might as well have been turned over to the free silver faction in advance. The administration cannot be so blind to its own interests.

We were confident that the free silver democrats were to have the benefit of the inspiration drawn from Monticello during Bryan's recent pilgrimage to the shrine of Thomas Jefferson, and we are glad that we were not disappointed. Poor Jefferson has had to stand as authority for numerous political heresies since he passed away on that memorable Fourth of July, and his service in this capacity is not yet at an end. The shade of the apostle of democracy must be having a difficult time while being called upon to father so many opposing doctrines.

John A. McShane was not visible or audible among the 16 to 1 free silver spouters and shouters. McShane has large interests in a Mexican silver mine, but he does not find it profitable to have his silver converted into coin in the Mexican mint where everybody may have his silver coined into Mexican dollars at the mere cost of minting. McShane has found out long ago that free coinage does not add one penny to the selling price of his silver product. But young Mr. Bryan knows so much better than McShane or anybody else who has practical experience with silver coinage fallacies.

Senator Teller was laboring under a misapprehension of the facts when he stated on the floor of the senate that no one ever advocated an income tax as a means for the redistribution of wealth. There is an influential school of German economists, led by the celebrated Prof. Wagner of the University of Berlin, who favor a progressive income tax for the special purpose of correcting the inequalities that now exist in the distribution of wealth. Wagner would not confine this object to income taxation, but would extend it to all forms of taxation so as to exempt the poorer classes and impose the burdens of government exclusively on the richer classes. Some of the avowed socialists go even further and accept the progressive income tax as a step toward socialism Senator Teller should not be so ready to correct statements of his fellow senators until he has informed himself on the subject.

The latest amendments to the city electrician ordinance provide that all companies, firms and corporations doing wiring shall procure a license from the city clerk upon payment of \$5 and passing an examination. The examination is to be conducted by a board consisting of the city el ctrician, superintendent of the city fire and police alarm and the city gas inspector. What an examination by a board so constituted will be worth is one of the mysteries which the ordinance does not venture to explain. The present city gas inspector disclaims any technical knowledge of electrical matters whatever. The present acting city electrician is a good telegraph operator, but has no experience as an electrician. The superintendent of the city fire and police alarm may know how to atring wires in open air but his experience with interior wiring is extremely limited. How the board is to exautine the companies, firms and corporations is not very clear to the naked eye. All that is now necessary to insure the success of the examining board is to add to its membership Wiley, Hascail and Wheeler.

ANTI-OPTION BILL PASSED THE HOUSE. The anti-option bill passed the house yesterday by a vote of 150 to 35. This result was expected, though the majority for the measure was larger than had generally been counted on. The debate on the bill developed no impressively new arguments for or against and the opponents of the proposed legislation consumed the greater part of the time devoted to its discussion. The measure that passed differs in important respects from the one first introduced in the preceding congress. It is not so radical as the first bill, having been modified at the suggestion of representatives of commercial bodies whose changed it has met with an aggressive and a persistent opposition from the men who make a business of dealing in options and futures, and the strongest possible arguments against it have been urged by these men through those who have spoken for them in the house. In view of the earnest and constant efforts of its opponents the passage of the bill in the house by so large a majority is to be regarded as a signal victory for the agricultural interest, at whose demand for such legislation the bill was in-

DESTINATION OF SECURITIES AND STREET, SEC. 1888

troduced.

What the fate of the measure will be in the senate is somewhat problematical, though the chances there are probably in its favor. Its opponents are hoping that the senate will not be able to take up the bill at the present session and that more important matters will take up the time of that body at the short session next winter. Undoubtedly the opposition in the senate will endeavor to postpone action upon it until the next session, and this they may be able to do. A good deal, will depend, of course, upon the activity and aggressiveness of the friends of the measure in the senate, and it is to be presumed that they will make every effort to secure action on it at this session. Assuming that it will pass the senate, the attitude of the president regarding it becomes a question of interest. There has never been any intimation as to Mr. Cleveland's views regarding anti-option legislation, or whether he has any, but it is likely that an effort will now be made to learn what position he may take in the event of the bill passing the senate. The probability is that he will be disposed to give a great deal of consider ation to the opinions of the representatives of the commercial bodies who oppose this legislation and who will not fail to find opportunity to get their yiews before the attention of the president if they are defeated in congress. These people are able to command an influence that may have great weight with Mr. Cleveland. The agricultural producers of the country are practically unanimous in believing that the system of speculation in farm products, which it is the purpose of this bill to suppress, is damaging to their interests, and for years they have urged congress to enact the legislation to which the popular branch of congress has now given its approval. The opinion and wishes of so large a body of citizens are not to be ignored. If they are mistaken a brief experience under the proposed law will show it and that is the only sort of argument that will be conclusive. The experiment can be tried without doing any very serious damage to any interest whose welfare it is the duty of congress to conserve.

WHEAT AND SILVER.

Although the falsity of the assertion of the free silver men, that a bushel of wheat has for the last twenty years, or since the alleged demonstization of silver, been worth liver, has been repeatedly exposed, like that of the charge that the enactment of the law of 1873 was procured clandestinely and dishonestly, the partisans of silver still contend that the price of wheat has been and is still controlled by the price of silver. They utterly refuse to consider the matter of production in relation either to wheat or to silver. In this country alone the production of wheat rose from 230,000,-000 bushels in 1871 to 611,000,000 bushels in 1891, and though the official statistics of 1892 and 1893 show a decline for those years there is no doubt that they are incorrect and that the production was not much below that of 1891. In addition to this, India, which up to 1873 exported no wheat at all to speak of-her exports previous to that year being less than 1,000,000 bushels annually-now exports heavily, the shipment of wheat from British India in 1891-92 having been 56,000,000 bushels. It has since been less, but still large. Russia increased her export from 17,000,000 hundred weights in 1873 to an average of 57,000,000 hundred weights in 1890 and 1891, the quantity being reduced in 1892 by the failure of that year's crop. Latterly the Argentine Republic has become a large exporter of wheat. Ten years ago the shipment of wheat from that country was less than 4,000,-000 bushels, but last year it amounted, according to official figures, to 37,000,000 bush-

els. It is estimated that this year the ex-

ports of wheat from Argentina will reach

65,000,000 or 70,000,000 bushels. There has

been an increased supply of wheat in the

past few years from other quarters of the

globe, and a great deal of this wheat is produced at a much less cost than here. It would seem that every intelligent man must see, with the facts of an increase of the production of marketable wheat before him, that 'he so-called demonstization of silver has had nothing whatever to do with the decline in the price of wheat, nor would the restoration of the free coinage of silver cause wheat to rise in price except by bringing about a depreciated standard of value. Anybody who will take the trouble to investigate the fluctuations in the prices of wheat and in the prices of silver during the last twenty years will discover that there has been not even the most remote relation between them. The fact that they have sometimes moved up or down together proves nothing when it is seen that for much the greater part of the time the movement of the prices of each has been entirely independent of the other. The fall in the price of wheat is due wholly to a production in excess of the demand and this condition will probably still further depress the price. According to the returns of England's imports of wheat for May more wheat entered that country by nearly 2,000,000 than for the corresponding month of last year, yet its imports from this country decreased 1,259,000 bushels. This difference was made up, as it was in the preceding months, by a heavy increase over last year in the shipments from Russia, Australia and the Argentine Republic. From the latter country England received in May 42 per cent more wheat than in the same month last year, from Australia 40 per cent more, and from Russia 200 per cent more. Does not

this present a clear explanation of the de-

cline in price? Referring to the fall in the

price of wheat since last January the New

York Evening Post says: "There was of

course the usual disposition among bimetal-

list philosophers to ascribe this decline to

for this theory our two other chief grain staples, corn and oats, sold 1 to 4 cents per bushel above their January price in the very week when wheat had touched its lowest, Indeed, both corn and oats are selling today above their price of fifteen years ago, though wheat is 50 cents a bushel lower. But corn and oats, though equally with wheat exposed to the influences (whatever they may be) of silver demonetization, are not in anything like the same degree exposed to new foreign competition." The intelligent Amerlean farmer will not be deluded by the assertion that the low price of his wheat is due to the so-called demonetization of silver. views regarding it were obtained by the He will look at the practical facts as shown author of the bill. But while materially in the production and accumulation of wheat during the last few years, and he will seek a remedy for the low price of wheat, not in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, with the inevitable result of putting the country on a allver hasts but in reducing production,

THE BOARD SHOULD RETRENCH. From present indications the schools of Omaha will have to close down during the coming school term for a month or more by reason of the shortage in the school fund unless the board cuts its garment according to the cloth. Now, when a well-managed business house finds its available revenues decreased it meets the reduced income by a reduced outgo. In other words, the prudent business manager will retrench and economize rather than risk business failure or temporary suspension. It certainly would be deplorable to see the schools of Omaha close for ever so short a period during the school term. That would involve an irreparable loss to the growing generation of boys and girls that depend for their education upon the public schools. It is the duty of the board to avert such a disaster by cutting down expenses wherever it is practicable to do so. Supernumeraries should be weeded out absolutely and excessive salaries should be readjusted. The teachers in the lower grades are earning all they get, but there might be considerable reductions made in the high priced class without injustice and without impairing the usefulness of the schools. The outlook for tax collections and incomes from license fees and police fines is not very encouraging for the coming year and the board should discount the future at its minimum and not at its maximum income.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING. Congressman Mercer is entitled to a great deal of credit for securing from the committee on public buildings of the house a favorable recommendation of the proposed enlarge-

ment of the federal building in this city. The original design of this building con emplated a structure to cost at least \$1,200,-000, exclusive of the ground, and the senate has several times inserted the requisite amount in the appropriation bills. Every effort to get these appropriations through the house has heretofore been unavailing, although other cities whose claims were no better than those of Omaha had been favored. Milwaukee was given \$2,000,000 for grounds and building; Kansas City secured \$1,250,000 exclusive of grounds, while Omaha was only accorded \$800,000 exclusive of grounds. The refusal of the house to make sufficient appropriation to carry out the original plans has compelled the supervising architect to make material modifications. The superstructure was limited in dimensions to immediate wants, leaving the west half of the building to be erected at a future time when a more liberal policy should be pursued. The dressed granite had to be abandoned on the face of nearly one ounce of silver and has fallen the superstructure and uncut granite suband risen in gold value concurrently with stituted. The plans for the interior would pacessarily have to undergo changes that are not desirable in a building of the first magnitude. The experience with the Chicago federal building should have been a warning

against stinting this class of structures. Now that the house committee has decided to recommend an appropriation for Omaha that will place her on an equal footing with Milwaukee and other cities it is to be hoped that its action will be ratified by the house before the end of the present session, so that the supervising architect may be able to rearrange his plans to conform with the original design. There is very little doubt that any appropriation made by the house will go through the senate without opposition.

TO BRING PULLMAN TO TIME. The American Railway union under President Eugene Debs threatens to jump into the breach in the workmen's strike at Pullman and to throw all the power and prestige gained from its recent victorious contests with other railroads to the aid of the strikers. The plan of coercion proposed must depend, of course, upon the degree of perfection with which it may be carried out. The members of the American Railway union are simply to refuse to haul Pullman cars upon whatever road they may happen to be in use. Cutting off the Pullman cars cuts off the source of revenue of the Pullman company and aims a blow directly at the pocketbook of that great corporation. It also throws into enforced idleness all the conductors, porters and other attendants of the Pullman car service throughout the United States. Force the immense property of the company to lie idle and the incentive to make peace with the Pullman strikers will be wonderfully strengthened.

There are several obstacles that stand in the way of prosecuting this plan. The stoppage of the Pullman car service on all the leading railroads of the country would entail upon the public no inconsiderable hardship, and the patrons of the sleeping cars would be loud in their complaints against being made innocent victims to the greed of the Pullman company. At the same time, however, it must be remembered that those patrons constitute a rather small and comparatively well-to-do class, who can better afford to put up with some slight inconvenience than can the Pullman employes to submit to starvation wages. The legal obstacles are more apt to prove troublesome. In more than one state through which the Pullman cars operate a boycott of this character has been brought within the criminal laws. But overlooking for the moment its approach to conspiracy, it contemplates compelling the different railroads to break the contracts under which they operate the Pullman cars. It is conceivable that some of them may apply to the courts for injunctional orders to restrain the employes from taking such a step. And there are some late precedents which might be cited which would sustain an order directing the railroad employes, if they wish to remain in their employers' service, to perform all the work that is entrusted to them, whether connected with the transporta-

tion of Pullman cars or not. All this is on the assumption that the American Railway union is able to enforce its order and to tie up the Pullman cars on the greater part of the railway mileage in the country. The union seeks merely to induce the Pullman company to submit its differences with the strikers to arbitration and in this must appeal strongly for the approval silver demonstration. But unfortunately of fair-minded men. Let the American

Railway union once take up the fight and it may be relied upon to prosecute it with its well known vigor.

Chicago is agitating for free school books in all the grades of the public schools except the High school. The same arguments are being repeated that were used in Omaha seven years ago and which are as unanswerable now as them. The free school book system has been proved a success wherever introduced, although there is room for debate as to exactly where the line should be drawn. Chicago will have to catch up with the procession.

Knifing Industry. Globel Democrat.

The moment an Ohio republican begins o loom up into national proportions the ocal bosses start out to sharpen their

Benton's Record Passed. Senator Sherman is being congratulated on having passed Tom Benton's long term record as a member of the senate. Mr. Sherman has been in the upper house of congress nearly thirty years, an ordinary lifetime.

Billy Calam in Action. Chicago Herald. Congressman Bryan, who is billed at several one-night stands in the west to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm in the interest of the bonanza mine owners, cought interest of the bonanza mine owners, ought to have some consideration for the larmers. He says, and he ought to know, that he will not only sweep the region like a cyclone, but he will set the prairies on fire without any extra charge for admission. This is likely to be bad for the crops. Mr. Bryan should pause and reflect. His cataclysmic instincts, if they are not checked, will lead him to cap the climax with something in the seventeen year locust line, which would be carrying the thing altogether too far. He should confine himself to metorological its urbances and crase the prairie fire number from the programs and prairie fire number from the programs and

A Frenk Platform.

Chicago Tribune.

The South Dakota populists are a queer lot. They put in their platform a demand for "the nationalization of the liquor traffic, beginning with state control without profit to the state." That means they want the profit of the middleman wiped out so they can get their intoxicants much chesper. But they voted down a resolution in favor of free sugar. Perhaps they do not "take sugar in theirs." By refusing to vote for free sugar they endorsed the vote of Senator Kyle ta favor of making sugar dearer, so that the trust may be able to clean up a surplus profit of something like \$50,000,000 next year. Nothing is said in the platform about this amazing vote on the part of the populist senator, and nothing seems to have been said about it in the convention. Chicago Tribune.

Patriotism at a Discount.

If Billy Bryan possessed any patriotism, instead of endeavoring to perpetuate the disturbances of our business interests in Nebraska, he would seek to tranquilize his state and its neighbors in order that labor and capital might combine again to mutual advantage to continue the development of the resources of the great west now sus-

pended.

Mr. Bryan is not, however, made of this kind of stuff. Patriotism in him is subordinate to another consideration. It is more profitable to him to disturb his state than to tranquilize it. It is his ambition to roar through the country, prolonging, so far as may be in his power, the cyclonic political era which has already wrought mischief 50 grave throughout the west. When he has fulfilled his engagement to his new employers Nebraska will give him an indefinite rest.

A Misfortunate Man. Chicago Record. Senator McPherson, like the old collier in "That Lass o' Lowrie's," is "a very mis-fortunate man." He has been in trouble before. The little sugar speculation in before. The little sugar speculation in which his hired girl participated wasn't his first offense. At the same time he is which his hired girl participated wasn't his first offense. At the same time he is regarded as an honorable, conscientious and able gentleman. He began life as a butcher and amassed a fortune in the slaughter house business. At present he owns the largest share of the stock in the Jersey City abattors, and is the chief partner of the Pennsylvania railway in the stock yards there. He has been quite as successful in polities as in business, but seems to be committing blunders all the time that would swamp any other man. The senator was a passenger on the steam-The senator was a passenger on the steamship Normannia two years ago when she was quarantined so long in New York harbor with cholera on board.

Maximum Freight Rates.

A case is on trial in Omaha which involves the right of a legislature, through a state board or otherwise, to fix maximum freight rates. Judge Woolworth, the attorney of the railroads, cited authorities o show that higher courts had a right to ender null and void legislative acts which to show that higher courts had a right to render null and void legislative acts which are injurious and unjust to corporations as well as to common people. Judge Brewer held that these decisions only permitted the courts to strike out unconstitutional clauses in a legislative act. But the railroad counsel contended that the unconstitutional clauses were so intermingled as to render the whole act unconstitutional.

If the contention of the railroad attorney is sustained legislative acts creating boards or commissions to fix such rates will be useless assumption of power. A railroad can always go into court and show that an act which restrains the exercise of a right to charge all the traffic will bear is injurious and unjust to its owners. Even when the maximum rate as fixed is high enough to assure reasonable profit to the road, the theory may be advanved that the road should be allowed to make a large profit between noncompeting points to compensate for possible losses between competing points. A decision in favor of the railroad in this case would place railroad traffic above state law, leaving operators at liberty to compete or combine, as might seem best for their own interests. ators at liberty to compete or combine, as might seem best for their own interests. Next in order would be an act compensat-ing from the public treasury railroads for losses sustained through the construction and operation of competing lines.

> The Nebraska Conference. Chicago Herald (dem.)

A meeting was held at Omaha yesterday which was called as a "democratic free silver conference." Congressman W. J. Bryan was the most active man in the affair and managed the proceedings, of which a favorable specimen of his cyclone oratory formed a nav." formed a part.

formed a part.

Democrats outside of Nebraska do bot understand the purpose of a "democratic silver conference" in that state nor anywhere else. They might as well hold a democratic prohibition conference or a democratic prohibition conference or a democratic woman suffrage conference. If it is something different from the democratic platform and belief on the subject of silver it is not democratic at all. If it is the same thing there is no need of it.

Nebraska democratis should keep aloof from this scheme, whatever its purport and intent. Congressman Bryan has formally cut loose from the democratic party and he has no right to use its name for one of his "conferences." Democrats will be amply represented in their own state convention by their platform and their candidates. Bryan's "conference" has nothing democratic about it.

Democrats always have made mistakes when they have followed the lead of political adventurers on a wild goose chase after sensational methods of action. Bryan is not a democrat; he says he is not; he is committing acts of hostillity to the democratic party. He should be taken at his word.

In all the alliances and "temporary make-

In all the alliances and "temporary make-In all the alliances and "temporary make-shifts" of the democrats with the "populists," silverites and other ephemeral factions they have been losers. They have combined and connived to elect three or four United States senators, and, for all the benefits which they have received, they might as well have helped to elect republicans. Congressman Bryan is engaged in some self-seeking, anti-democratic, experimental scheme for his own profit and advancement; and no democrat should be bamboozled and humbugged into rendering him aid or comfort. OTHER LANDS THAN OURS

One of the ways in which the English radicals propose to limit the obstructive power of the Lords is to give the Commons the right which our congress has to pass a bill over a veto. If the Lords reject any measure sent them by the Commons or amend it, the bill is to be returned to the Commons, where it may be reaffirmed and the amendment rejected. After the bill has been through the Commons the second time it is to be subject only to royal approval This is not a bad suggestion, and not ar easy one for the moderate tories and the timid liberals to reject. It recognizes the full right of the Lords to legislate and re view the work of the Commons and to hold back extreme departures from tradition long enough for second thought upon them and for public opinion to express itself. On the other hand, it recognizes that the will of the people is the supreme authority; that the Commons as a representative body has the best right to express that will in legislation, and that the Lords have no right to be per namently obstructive. All this, however, is afar off. The radicals may pass such resolu tions as the one recommending this plan to their hearts' content without bringing the acceptance of their scheme perceptibly nearer, for John Bull moves never so slowly as when a privilege or a tradition is to be attacked.

The main obstacle to the accomplishment of Spain's territorial objects in northern Africa is in the British government, whose policy is to prevent any European power from obtaining a foothold in Morocco. Whenever the Spaniards have manifested a longing for a slice of Morocco the English representatives in Madrid have succeeded in stilling it, and the traditional policy of Spain in Africa remains only a dream. The Spaniards understand full well that without the sympathy and support of the English government an attempt to conquer Morocco would hazardous. In the intensely fanatical hatred of Spain which inflames all the Arab tribes of northern Africa the conflict might prove long and doubtful. As for the French, it would not be hard for them to come to an understanding with Spain in regard to Morocco, with a view to a fair division of the spoils. But the Spanlards want Morocco exclusively for themselves, and the English would not consent to a partition of its territory in which they should not share, and to this the French would never consent. In this situation it is best for all concerned that Abdul Aziz should b maintained on his throne. In the conflict of European interests is the surest guarantee for Mohammedan rule in the ancient Arab city of Fez, as well as in Constantinople The only serious danger that threatens the youthful Sultan of Morocco is in a revolt of some of the fierce Arab tribes in his own Should he be expelled from dominions. power, the Moroccan question would become one of great gravity for the governments of Europe. Thus Abdul Aziz has unwittingly become one of the pledges of European peace.

France is in a better position for a quarrel with Great Britain than she has been since 1870. Not only is she in fine military condition, but almost for the first time since the Franco-Prussian war she can feel free to turn her attention elsewhere without the certainty of continental complications as soon as she has begun. Italy, though involved in the African dispute, is not strong enough to take active part without German assistance, which she is unlikely to have The Germans do not love England, who has the Germans do not love England, who has steadily refused to commit herself to the triple alliance. They are in a bad temper about the covetousness of New Zealand for Samoa; they are not pleased with the Anglo-Belgian treaty, which has caused the present trouble, and above all they are not going to run terrible risks for the sake of others, if the Czar gives them to understand that meddling on their part would mean a general conflagration, as there is plenty of reason for thinking that in case of need he would. As for the British government, though apt to be peaceably inclined in its dealings with great powers, it is less to be trusted than usual. Altogether, while it would be thasty to jump to the conclusion that the peace of the world is seriously imperiled. there is good ground for watching anxiously the developments of the latest international

Among the many semi-independent states included within the broad limits of the British empire one of the most troublesome is the sultanate of Pahang, an appendage of the Straits Settlement, situated on the eastern coast of the Malay penisula, about 200 miles by sea from Singapore. The sultan of Pahang is a troublesome customer, but one even more difficult to deal with is Orang Kyah, who, while nominally a rebel orang Kyan, who, while holinary a reber against the sultan, is really suspected of being the latter's principal abettor in his favorite game of worrying his English over-lords. Whenever the ruler of Pahang desires to have a little fun at the expense of his British protectors, Orang Kyah is inspired by the sultan to rebel. An uprising headed by Orang Kyah which broke out in December, 1891, was only put down after several months of fighting, and with the involuntary assistance of the sultan. Orang Kyah has apparently again received an inspiration. He as recently appeared once more in Pahang, and is engaged in his favorite pursuit of killing the Sikhs in the employ of the Singa-pore government. Inasmuch as the rebels retire to the jungle whenever they are beaten, and the British forces cannot follow them into their retreat, the uprising will be hard to quell. It is possible, however, that the sultan and Orang Kyah have played their game once too often. The governor of the Straits Settlement is likely to carry out his purpose to install an Englishman in the government of Pahang, while the mis-chievous sultan will probably be transported to a safe place near Singapore.

Concerning M. Carnot and the French presidency an English newspaper correspondent writes: "If M. Carnot does not stand again, M. Casimir-Perier is marked out as his successor; but here, as in older republics, the most prominent man is not always elected, for an unknown man who gives umbrage to none may be put in at the last noment, not for his own sake, but for the sake of keeping out some one else. If M. Carnot stands again all the strategy now going on will be useless, for he will certainly going on will be useless, for he will certainly be re-elected. He is playing a deep game. Nobody can fathom his intentions. He has taken a house in the Avenue de l'Alma, which is being prepared for him as if he intended to enter into possession next December. This, however, proves nothing, though it is just as well to have a house ready in case of quitting the Elysee. It is very probable that M. Carnot will be proposed and re-elected, for, although some staunch republicans object to a man holding the chief magistracy for fourteen years, this consideration is neutralized by the difficulty onsideration is neutralized by the difficulty of selecting a successor. If, as is alleged, M. Casimir-Perier has been actuated by a desire for the chief magistracy, he has probably miscalculated, for M. Carnot is not a man easily to relinquish a high position, and, if re-elected, he will accept a second term with pleasure and gratitude."

Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne on the 20th of June, 1837, at the death of her uncle, King William IV. Last Wednesday, accordingly, she entered on the fiftyeighth year of her reign, which surpasses in length any other to be found among existing European sovereigns. With the exception of George III., who reigned more than

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



fifty-nine years, Queen Victoria has been upon the throne of England longer than any of her predecessors. Indeed, she has actively reigned longer even than George III., since he was the victim of mental disorders during the land of the life that caused ing the last ten years of his life that caused the sffairs of the kingdom to be taken out of his hands and placed in those of a regent. Although she completed, about four weeks ago, her seventy-fifth year, the health and strength of Queen Victoria indicate that she may occupy the throne a long time yet. Hers has been an epoch-marking reign in English history, and in that respect the Victorian period may have a destinctive celebrity like the Elizabethan.

POLITICAL POTPOUREL

Lincoln News: The McKeighan campaign has already begun. A deputy sheriff is scouring Webster county with an execution, hunting some of Wild Bill's property upon which

Lincoln News: It's easy enough to prove that white is black and that light is dark. A political dark horse is usually a chestnut, and a chestnut horse is not a dark one. Tou Majors is a dark horse to the extent that he s a chestnut.

Norfolk News: The Morton paralyzers and Tobe Castor annihilators opened their circus in Omaha. The alleged purpose is to talk 'ree silver, but the real intention is to give William Jennings Bryan a boost in his senatorial aspirations and hammer a few long the coffin of the administration wing of the party. 'On with the dance.'

Indianola Courier: In the third tier of ounties from the south and the same distance from the west line of Nebraska is located the county of Dawson. Plum Creek is its county seat. Lexington is in Dawson ounty, and near that place lives J. H. Mac Coll, who is just now after the nomination the republican ticket for governor of Ne Coll and Majors and the odds just now seem

Central City Democrat: The administraion democrats of Nebraska are not very numerous, but they are as sound as a nut on the main question. The main question is the federal offices. They love their country so much that if the sliver men should happen to get on top they would be ready to just as loud on the other side. and's present disorders should terminate fatally there would be a lively movement mong the office holders, and all of them vould tune their meledious voices to hurrah for Stevenson and to sing the song of free The president very soon, but he might, for God is good. If he does there will be some splendid specimens of ground and lofty tumbling and the acrobatic feats of the pie-biting brigade will be astonishing to behold.

Nebraska City Press: The Lincoln News remarks: "The Nebraska City Press man has looked upon the face of Governor Crounse and is converted to the idea that the present executive should be renominated." As usual the News is wrong in its inferences. Press is certainly of the opinion that the gov-ernor is the most available man for election this year, the man whom the state and the party needs, but we are not led to this be lef by any hypnotic influence. Governor Crounse has given the state an honorable and dignified, as well as economical administration. Notwithstanding the peace of nearly every state in the west has been disturbed by internal strife. Nebraska has had one of it. But in addition to this recommendation there are assurances that message to the legislature next January will net saving to the people of nearly \$1,000,000.

A Monopoly's Assistants.

New York World.

Arguments have just been begun in the United States circuit court at Boston for the annulment of the Berliner telephone There has been some delay-a delay of There has been some delay—a delay of seventeen years, in fact, or three years more than the life of the patent.

There is one argument which ought to be conclusive in itself—namely, that fraud saturates the case from beginning to end, and that every claim made by the Bell Telephone company, as owner of the patent, is a demand of right to extort money by fraud.

money by fraud.

This patent was applied for in 1877. The
Bell Telephone monopoly bought the application. But the Bell company already
had a monopoly of the telephone business. That monopoly was secure until such time as its old patents should run out. Had it got this new patent then, it would have expired about the same time that the older expired about the same time that the elder ones did, and so would not have materially prolonged the company's monopoly.

So the company secured a succession of interferences, fictitious and fraudulent, of course, and postponed the issuance of the patent till November, 1891, when its old patents had nearly run out.

Its "game" was to get a double life for its patent monopoly. In that a court should certainly say it nay with emphasis.

But in the meantime, what is the public to think of a system of official proceedings which permits this sort of fraud to the which permits this sort of fraud to the detriment of the interests of all the peo-ple? Is there no law under which the Is there no law under which the nt office and the Law department can

be called to account for thus lending them-solves to a scheme of public robbery in the interest of a corporate monopoly? Progress of the Destruction Bill.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The tariff bill has been twelve weeks before the senate. Another week, they say, will end the debate upon it and send it to the conference committee. The wide difference between the bill as it went out of the house and as it will go back to it would argue an irreconcilable diversity of views if there were any genuine principle at there were any genuine principle at ue. As it is, there will be a sham fight in the conference committee, ending in mutual concessions, and a tariff law will come out of the struggle which will have at least one merit. It will permit business

OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Pennsylvania manufactures leather eigars out they are for the use of practical jokers. In Corea umbrellas are of oiled paper, have no bundles and are simply worn over the hat

The state of New Hampshire pays \$1 i bushel to farmers for all grasshoppers that

they destroy. A well recently dug in the Arctic regions near the Okhotak sea proves that the ground in that vicinity is frozen to a depth of nearly

ton" in the person of a man who is 5 feet and 8 inches tall and who weighs but sixtyfive pounds.

The only monstrosity mentioned in the bible was the giant who had "six fingers on every hand and on every foot six toes, four and twenty in all." See Samuel II., xxi., 20. Quito, Ecuador, is the only city in the world in which the sun rises and sets at 6 o'clock the year round. The reason of this is that it is situated exactly on the equator.

A Liberty, Me., man has a twelve years' growth of beard which is between six and seven feet in length. He wears it plaited in a pigtail resembling a Chinaman's queue. Leuenhoek says that 4,000,000 webs spun by young spiders when they first begin to use the spinneret are not, if twisted together, as great in diameter as a hair from a human

SILVERY JINGLES

Detroit Tribune: She (flercely)—A man who commits bigamy ought to be hanged. He—To be sure. Put him out of his misery. Town Topics: He (passionately)-Something stirs within me. She (calmly)-Why don't you drink filtered water.

Life: She-He's a bad scholar and a poor athlete; why don't the college authorities put him out, anyhow? He-But you ought to hear his college yell!

Chicago Record: The Ossified Man-You're too tough to associate with me. The Bullet-Proof Man-Humph! I'm not half as hard a character as you are. Kate Field's Washington: He—Her heart s as hard as glass. I can't make any im-

She-Have you tried a diamond? Philadelphia Times: Even without a ingle stroke of her racket the tennis girl

makes a hit. Atchison Globe: It never cools a man off when the street sprinkler throws water on

Indianapolis Journal: "I hear that you have quit drinking. It would afford me much joy to think that it were permanent."
"Well, it is just this way. I have quit till I get out of debt. Would you mind lending me \$20 to make the time a month

Judge: Higgs-Figgs is prospering, isn't he? Hatch-Oh, yes. He's got now to where he can sass his butcher.

Pittsburg Chronicle: It's in the nature of things that when a man is very short he should be more or less crusty.

THEN AND NOW. Washington Star. In days of old, when Scots were bold, And went to war to work their wills, They raked the heathen Paynim down To cheering cries of "bows and bills."

And nowadays the summer girl, On lake and beach, or 'mid the hills, Quite gayly conquers papa's purse To that same cry of beaux and bills.

> At the Mercy of the Trusts. New York Tribune.

New York Tribune.

The surrender is becoming abject. The new cotton schedule, although 20 per cent lower in its average of duties than the present tariff, discriminates laboriously and minutely for the advantage of certain producers, so that it is more complicated and hard to understand than any other tariff ever enacted. The agents of manufacturer who contrived it, and induced the senatorial auctioneers to accept it as the price of certain votes for the Whisky and Sugar trusts, are probably the only people in the world who can tell just how high the proposed duties are, or how effective they will be in excluding foreign goods of particular kinds. Next comes a modified woolen be in excluding foreign goods of particular kinds. Next comes a modified woolen schedule, which has been secretly arranged in the same strictly business fashion. Votes for the Sugar trust and its munificent bounty of \$40,000,000 must be paid for. The democratic vote buyers have got beyond caring how much centempt they cast on the professions and pledges of their party.

HIS ABSENT QUEEN.

New York Sun

Fast in my arms I hold thee Anastasia, mine My queen! "ast in my arms! If but last night I'd held thee

If but last night I'd held thee
Only in my hand—
How then, indeed, would you
Have been to me
A queen imperious!
For then,
Clasping as I did those other queens,
Those three right royal ladies
(And had 'em all the time),
With that king full that Bill Jones held,
You bet I'd stayed
And whooped it up
Until the cows came home,
And, like a cyclone revolving out to hus

And, like a cyclone revolving out to hustle things, I'd rake the pot-

That big, that opulent, that fat jack-pot-And stowed it in my jeans— If but last night I'd held thee Just in my one weak hand, O Queen!



## Going to the Bottom\_\_\_\_

Going to the bottom in price now-going to take inventory soon-that's why-suits for \$7.50 \$8.50—worth lots more. Boys' suits \$2.50—\$3 worth 50 per cent more-stilts given away to boys in boys' department-See the \$4.50 combination suit with another pair of pants and cap to match.

Browning, King & Co., S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas.