

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (with Sunday), One Year, \$4.00. Daily (with Sunday), One Year, \$4.00. Three Months, \$1.25. Six Months, \$2.50. Single Copies, 5 Cents.

OFFICES. Omaha, The Bee Building, Corner N and 24th Sts. Council Bluffs, 112 North Street. Chicago Office, 313 Chamber Street. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg. Washington, 107 F Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor.

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

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Issue printed during the month of January, 1895, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Issue, Circulation, and Total. Rows include Daily (with Sunday), Daily (with Sunday), Three Months, Six Months, Single Copies, Total, Loss and returned copies, Daily average, and Sunday.

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence on the 24 day of February, 1895. N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

What will the Fifty-fourth congress do without its Breckinridge?

The resumption of the district court means a revival of business for the legal fraternity.

Dr. Parkhurst is now in a position to introduce Chicago municipal methods into New York.

Mexico may yet decide that there is something in her little difference with Guatemala to be arbitrated.

The advice to passengers to locate the life preservers as soon as they step aboard a steamship still holds good.

The per diem compensation of the legislative employees goes right on, whether the legislature sits for ten hours or for a half hour daily.

If foot ball is, as President Elliot of Harvard says, a game not fit for college use, what about its fitness for play on the floor of the house of representatives?

Ward McAllister's death leaves a vacancy in the ranks of the 400 for which there will be as many applications as for the most lucrative public office which the government supplies.

There are lots of leaks in the city and county finances besides the extravagant salary lists that ought to be stopped up. But that is no argument against immediate retrenchment in the pay roll.

If the legislature don't give the Soldiers' and Sailors' home a liberal appropriation it will not be because the members of the joint investigating committee were not treated right during their visit to Grand Island.

Those Atlanta pickpockets ought to have had sufficient gallantry not to ply their vocation upon the effects of the delegates to the woman suffrage convention. But then those pickpockets might have been women.

Wait Seely, legislative oil room man, occupies the desk of the senate chaplain most of the time. This is in accord with the eternal fitness of things. It illustrates forcibly the adage about the man who donned the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.

Is it possible that the New York bankers contemplate forcing congress to act for their benefit by compelling the government to suspend gold payments? The talk emanating from Wall street to the effect that such a suspension would not be so great a calamity as is usually imagined certainly tends to arouse suspicions of the motive.

The bar of Douglas county has expressed itself formally in favor of taking the original jurisdiction of the supreme court over failed state banks away from that court and vesting it in the inferior courts. These bank cases are for the most part mere administrative routine which consume the time of the court, which could be much more profitably devoted toward expediting the appellate business that is constantly accumulating before it. Divided among the numerous district courts, on the other hand, these cases would entail but little additional work upon any of the district judges, and there would still be opportunity for appeal to the supreme court from decisions involving really important points. Should the legislature act upon the recommendation of the Douglas county bar the congestion of litigation in the supreme court will be materially relieved.

The comparison of public debts of the larger nations of the world which Henry Clews makes in order to show that the people of the United States are much less burdened than those of other countries is extremely misleading and hardly just to seven of the European governments. The reason is that the figures do not represent the same thing and hence do not present a proper basis for comparison. For example, stating the debt of the United States at \$1,064,241,000 omits a great deal of state and city debt which are incurred for purposes elsewhere provided for by the whole people. Again debts frequently represent what are or should be remunerative investments. Our Pacific railroad debt was intended to be such. The Prussian outlay for the acquisition of state railroads comes within this category, as does also the money paid by Great Britain for her postal telegraph system. The rough juxtaposition of the bare figures of national debts does injustice to every one, and is valueless for purposes of argument.

IS THE BILL CONSTITUTIONAL?

It is a grave question whether the bill passed by both houses of the legislature to authorize counties to raise money by the sale of bonds for the purchase of seed grain and sell the same to needy drought sufferers is constitutional. The constitution of Nebraska expressly provides that the credit of the state shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation, and it is also a well established maxim of law that no public authority can do by indirect what it is forbidden to do directly. The constitutional provision was unquestionably intended, and would be so interpreted, to safeguard not only the credit of the state as such, but also the credit of any division of the state that derives its authority from the delegated power of the legislature.

The county bond relief bill to which reference is made in this article conditions largely a copy of a similar bill enacted in 1891, but that does not detract from the fact that it is substantially a loan of public credit to private individuals. It authorizes any county, with the assent of a majority of the electors voting at a special election, to issue bonds not exceeding \$50,000 nor 5 per cent of its valuation, the proceeds to be invested in seed grain and feed for farm animals, which shall be sold to properly accredited farmers for notes bearing 10 per cent interest payable March 1, 1896. The present bill is much less specific than the act of 1891. It falls to say at what price the seed grain and feed shall be disposed of, there being absolutely nothing to prevent the county authorities from giving them away for a mere nominal return and that upon unsecured notes. Nor is there any direction as to the application of the money paid in on the notes to the liquidation of the relief bonds; on the contrary, both interest and principal are to be met from taxation, and as only one-twentieth of the principal may be levied in one year, this taxation must continue for at least twenty years.

The new feature of the bill is the one that deserves most careful attention. It not only empowers, but makes it the duty of the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds to buy all county bonds issued for relief purposes as authorized. The board has no discretion so long as the uninvested state school moneys hold out. The danger to be guarded against is this, that after the school fund has been depleted for the benefit of a few counties in the state, the law will be declared unconstitutional and the bonds held as a school investment pronounced worthless and illegal. In that event the farmers of the drought stricken districts would have the money belonging to the public schools of the whole state, the notes which they had given would be as valueless as blank paper, and a tax would have to be levied upon the whole people of Nebraska to make up the deficit in the trust funds which the constitution says shall forever be kept inviolate.

The people will willingly support the legislature in anything that will help the victims of the drought tide over their temporary misfortune, but they are hardly ready to turn over the school fund to them without security or suspend the constitution for their benefit.

REGARDING A SURPLUS.

In his special message to congress President Cleveland said "there is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than \$63,000,000, but it is not in gold and therefore does not meet our difficulty." This statement is somewhat misleading, from the fact that this so-called surplus is made up of moneys which the president admits are not available for relieving the embarrassments of the treasury and therefore are of little present practical value. It was not quite candid to use the fact that the treasury has an amount of useless or unavailable cash on hand as an argument against legislation to increase the revenue of the government, and it would have been wiser to have omitted any reference to the so-called surplus. Discussion regarding it has not improved the public impression as to the condition of the treasury, but has perhaps had the opposite effect. Inquiry inspired by the president's statement has served to show that the financial department of the government is really worse off than had been generally supposed.

Everybody understands that what the treasury requires is more revenue—an income at least sufficient to balance the outgo. There are the best of reasons for the belief that if such were the situation all feeling of distrust would disappear and with it the difficulty which embarrasses the treasury. As was said by Senator Allison a short time since, the all-important matter is that of getting more revenue, but in order to do this it would be necessary for the party in power to make some concessions to republican policy, and that neither the president nor the democrats in congress are disposed to do. They know that thus far their policy has been a failure, but they profess to believe that it will yet be a success, though they can give no good reason for such faith. When the tariff was enacted the estimates of its supporters promised not only an ample revenue, but a surplus. The country was told that under the new revenue policy the treasury would at once realize a sufficient income to meet all obligations and that as soon as the income tax went into effect the government would have more revenue than it needed. The actual result, however, is a heavy deficiency, amounting for the seven months of the current fiscal year to over \$34,000,000, or close to \$5,000,000 a month. The revenues for this period were greater by about \$12,000,000 than for the corresponding seven months of the preceding fiscal year, which is an encouraging fact, but a large gain must be made before the receipts equal expenditures. An additional income of fully \$60,000,000 per annum is required by the government, and it is a question whether it can get this under the existing law. Of course there is the revenue that will be derived from the duty on sugar and from the tax on incomes, but it is doubtful whether these will yield the required amount, at any rate during the present year.

IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE A TOLERABLY accurate estimate of the revenue to be had from sugar, but there can be no degree of certainty regarding what the income tax will yield and there is reason to believe that the higher estimates will not be realized.

It is manifestly a mistake to claim that there is a "comfortable surplus" while at the same time admitting that it is practically worthless for relieving the treasury, and it is no less a mistake to assert that the inadequate revenues of the government have no effect in producing apprehension. It has a very great deal to do with keeping up the feeling of distrust. If congress would at once make provision for increasing the receipts of the government so that they would balance expenditures there can be no doubt it would exert a most wholesome influence in restoring confidence.

SCOTT AND THE A. P. A. S.

OMAHA, Feb. 4, 1895.—To the Editor of The Bee: In the Bee of Sunday, February 3, appears what purports to be a copy of a preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted by the American Protective Association. As a member of that organization, I desire to enter a protest against such a sweeping statement, as I have never seen nor even heard of such action being taken as represented in The Bee. Furthermore, it appears no name or names were signed to the document. If certain men desire to go on record as endorsing the sentiments expressed, well and good, but they should not make the organization responsible.

This emphatic disclaimer is creditable to the members of the American Protective Association. It comes to us from a public officer, whose rectitude has never been impugned, and whose record as a union veteran and as a citizen is unassailable. The assertion that the members of the A. P. A. order of this city unanimously pronounce Cunningham R. Scott to be an exemplary citizen, a true patriot and a peerless judge is an outrageous libel on the rank and file of that organization.

The question is, by whom was this defamatory document addressed to the members of the legislature, and by what authority was it issued? How could any reputable American citizen who has any self-respect point to Cunningham R. Scott as a patriot and model American in face of Scott's record as a skulker from military duty during the war, when every able-bodied, loyal American was in honor and duty bound to rally to the support of the flag? To commend Scott as the peer of any district judge in the state in administering the law with equal and exact justice in all cases and to all persons, when everybody knows that he has scandalized and disgraced the bench by his violent outbursts of an ungovernable temper, his disregard of individual rights and liberties and his flagrant usurpation of power, is an insult to common intelligence and would, if it voiced the sentiment of A. P. A. S., convict that order of being an enemy of good government.

If we understand the professed cardinal principles of the order, its object is to inculcate patriotism and loyalty and uphold the free institutions under which we live. Membership in the order is not presumed to shield a man from the consequences of his own acts. On the contrary, the true test of its loyalty to free American institutions is its ability to purge itself of men whose conduct proves them unworthy of public confidence and unfit for positions of honor and trust.

There are thousands of upright, reputable and law-abiding men in the ranks of the A. P. A. and there are scores of scoundrels who have worked their way into the order to use it for the promotion of selfish and dishonest ends. This latter class, which is but a small fragment of the mass, have taken it upon themselves to vindictive Judge Scott from his own indefensible record. It now behooves the clean and decent members of the association to repudiate the utterances of the reprobates and political schemers who are trying to impose upon the legislature by pretending that they voice the unanimous sentiment of 8,000 A. P. A. voters, when they do not voice the sentiment of one member out of a hundred.

PREPARATIONS FOR A BOND ISSUE.

The most trustworthy information from Washington is to the effect that another issue of bonds will be made at once. In his special message to congress the president said he was reluctant to make another loan, but the situation is such that it appears to have concluded that it is absolutely necessary to borrow more money to restore the reserve. Very likely this would have been done already but for the hope of the president that congress would do something for the relief of the treasury. He must see, however, that there is nothing upon which to base such a hope and that delay will only make the situation worse. The administration financial bill may pass the house and doubtless will do so if the republicans give it their support, as it is said they probably will do, but there is absolutely no chance of its passing the senate. In the latter body the free silver men are in the majority and they are united in the determination that there shall be no financial legislation that does not give the fullest recognition to silver. They have declared this unqualifiedly and defiantly and there can be no doubt that their purpose will not be shaken. They realize that this is their opportunity and they propose to make the most of it. It is simply a waste of time to attempt to enact into law at this time any such bill as the administration measure, and nobody ought to understand this better than the president.

It being assured, therefore, that another issue of bonds is the only means by which the treasury gold reserve, now at a lower point by several millions than at any other time since resumption, can be restored, it would be a mistake to longer put off negotiating this loan. Under the resumption act the secretary of the treasury can issue 4 per cent thirty-year bonds, and it is thought an issue of that class of bonds will be made. As to whether the government can sell another issue of bonds on as favorable terms as the preceding issues there appears to be some doubt. It is stated that the New York bankers have practically declined to take the new

AND HAVE ADVISED THAT THE FOREIGNERS be given a chance at them. It is also said that foreign bankers have signified their willingness to take the bonds if the terms were made satisfactory. There is gold enough in the banks of New York to meet a call for \$50,000,000 or even a larger sum, but it seems that they are not disposed to part with it. Perhaps they are holding off with the idea of forcing the government to accept their terms. The last issue of bonds has not proved so profitable an investment as the banks had counted on and it would seem to be entirely certain that another issue cannot be disposed of at home on as favorable terms for the government. It appears to be the general impression that a loan cannot be floated on better terms than would compel the government to pay at least 3 1/2 per cent interest and it is said that many bankers think that the premium offered would be no greater than one equivalent to making the interest 4 per cent.

Of course if American bankers will not take the bonds the government must sell them abroad and it would probably find no difficulty in doing this. But it is a rather humiliating situation for the government to be forced to dicker with foreign bankers in order to get the gold necessary to maintain its credit, especially when it is remembered that it is between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000 of gold in this country. Sentiment, however, must have nothing to do with the question. The treasury gold reserve is depleted more than one-half and it must be restored, regardless of where the government obtains the amount necessary to do this.

SPEAK A LITTLE LOUWER.

Mr. John Cupp Lowe makes a very plausible defense for the relief commission in general and Secretary Ludden in particular. From the tenor of the document we take it that Mr. Lowe's relation to the relief commission is that of an employee and therefore his praise of the methods pursued by the commission must be taken with a grain of allowance. Had Mr. Ludden made the explanation it would have had greater weight with the public in general and the people who are complaining about his ways of doing business in particular.

Mr. Ludden rounds us very much of a man who is deaf in one ear—sometimes his hearing is good and sometimes he is deaf as a post. Mr. Ludden's ear is sensitive touching one class of complaints, but he does not seem to hear or want to hear the other pertinent inquiries that are constantly made and as constantly ignored.

What the people who are interested in the relief work want to know and insist upon knowing is how much in money, checks, drafts or postal orders has been received by him and the other officers of the commission up to this time, and from whom these contributions have been received. When this information is made public they will want to have reports of receipts from day to day, and reports of disbursements weekly.

The people also want to know whether the money has been deposited to the credit of the relief commission regularly or whether all or any part of it has been deposited to the credit of any particular person or officer or paid out without being so deposited.

They want to know what amount, if any, has been paid out for supplies and the nature, quality, quantity and price of such supplies, and how much has been paid for transportation, with details as to shipments, rates and destination.

They want to know what quantity of relief supplies has been received from contributors outside of the state, and these supplies consisted of and when and where they were shipped.

There is also a brisk demand for information relating to the purchase of supplies, the nature of the supplies, the prices, quality, destination and firm from which they were purchased.

These are legitimate and pertinent queries and if Mr. Ludden wants to disarm all criticism and allay suspicion he should take the people into his confidence and keep them informed from day to day. For this purpose The Bee will very cheerfully accord him space in its columns.

While demanding retrenchment in all branches of the city and county government The Bee has no friends to reward or enemies to punish. Nor does it desire to make any misleading statement concerning any officer or branch of public service. In computing the salary list of the register of deeds and making comparison with the salary list of 1888 we find there is a discrepancy that places Register Eisasser in an unfavorable light. The salary list of the register of deeds for 1888 was quoted as averaging \$643.33 per month, while the salary list of the present register is \$738.33. It appears, however, that the register of deeds in 1888 employed a force of copyists who were paid by the folio, and are not included in the regular salary list. This extra clerical force made the average salary account in 1888 foot up about \$1,200 per month. While the number of regular clerks is greater now than it was then, the clerks formerly employed as copyists have been dispensed with, and all the work is now done by the regular force.

It is always a good thing to know when you are beaten, but the labor leaders who engineer unsuccessful strikes are usually altogether too slow in discovering their failure. This was noticeable in the late Chicago strike, and it is again noticeable in the Brooklyn street railway strike. The Brooklyn strikers unquestionably had just grievances against their employers and were well supported by public sentiment

IN THEIR EFFORTS TO BETTER THEIR condition. They proved too weak to cope with the capitalist, but some of their leaders persisted in refusing to declare the war at an end. This only alienates popular sympathy. When a strike no longer gives the slightest prospect of proving effective the only course remaining is to promptly call it off.

THE RATE OF THE CONCENTRATED.

It is a cold and solemn fact that a democratic president cannot do a creditable thing without having a nose turned on him by his own party.

ADVISE LACATED FOR.

There is no apparent reason why Mr. J. B. Weaver of Iowa should hasten to offer his services to the American people. His services were formally tendered in 1892, and many will recollect that they were declined, without thanks, by a majority of the voters to have been impressed.

THE IMPROVE OF REFORM.

The Cutler bill regulating the size of the hats that ladies wear at places of amusement was favorably reported in the assembly yesterday. It is expected to be followed by the enactment of another bill regulating the length of the ears of sumptuary legislators.

THE TULSA DISASTER.

A coroner's jury finds the companies which are responsible for the awful dynamite explosion guilty of criminal negligence. These corporations are composed of the most influential men in Montana, so it will be interesting to see what the verdict will do with this presentment, Montana being corporation-ridden.

AWAY WITH THE MACE.

What an absurd thing is the mace in the house of representatives! It is a large silver eagle at the end of a heavy pole about 10 feet long, and is held by the authority of the sergeant-at-arms, and when that official usually the deputy is ordered to take the mace from the speaker, he will do so with this presentment, Montana being corporation-ridden.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

They are piling up ice at Fabus, Mo., as a precaution against another drought. Such forethought is commendable, but it is a pity that the ice has not been used to melt the snow on the roof of the city hall.

If Mr. Breckinridge persists in giving rein to his temper, his reputation as a senator will be seriously undermined.

The American pull tacked the Honolulu city council, and after a brief, spirited contest landed an exclusive street railway franchise.

A dispatch from Toronto reports the best of news in that city. A patient's leg in "ain." The size of the patient's leg is not given.

There is one man at least in New York who favors a continuance of the gold outflow. He is a small metal tin shop to ship and pockets \$1 for each box.

Speaking of official economy, Philadelphia councilmen have the floor. They receive no salaries and yet some of them are known to have made money out of the job.

Incidents bob up frequently tending to confirm the evolution in woman. A coming woman in Brooklyn fired a stone at a street car during the strike and actually hit it.

The Boston Globe is needlessly alarmed respecting the alleged desperate condition of Nebraska people. The "desperate condition" exists mainly in the active imagination of some of our writers.

The will of the late James G. Fair mysteriously disappeared from his pigeon-hole, and left no tracks behind. There are more ways than one of paralyzing "the governor's" intentions after he is gone.

General Revy, the senior officer in the Russian artillery, has just celebrated his seventieth year of active service. He entered the navy in 1825 under Alexander I., and has served under the reigns of all the Russian emperors, and is now a senator.

When a spasm of benevolent utility, the Massachusetts senate denounced the lobby from its sacred presence. Ere the last member of the lobby had disappeared through the main door, the lobby had been reformed, and through a side entrance. Then the august senators, haloed with vindictive virtue, settled down to business.

San Francisco is engaged in another heroic effort to break the chains of the Southern Pacific railroad monopoly which fetter the commerce of the city. It is proposed to build an independent railroad to Los Angeles by way of Berkeley. Among the subscribers to the enterprise is one of \$700,000 by Claus Spreckles and son.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The dates for the Sarp county fair have been fixed for September 11, 12 and 13.

The Nuckolls County Educational association will hold a meeting at Nelson February 9.

Herman Schroeder of Sidney was for two years a fireman on the ill-fated steamer Elbe that went down off Lowestoft last week.

Mrs. J. M. Stinson was found dead in bed at her home in Omaha. It is supposed that she died of heart disease. Her husband was absent in Kansas at the time.

The Northwest Nebraska Medical association has been organized with Dr. Meredith as president. The society will have four meetings each year.

A dealer physician is engaged in the task of making a new scalp for Fred Mesloph, that place by the skin grafting process. The scalp was torn from the Oakland man's head during a runaway accident.

A. H. Tunberg, who died at Oakland last week, was one of the pioneer settlers of the Logan valley, having been a resident of that section for thirty years. He was a native of Sweden and was 67 years of age.

Ex-Chaplain Diefenbacher of the legislature, who was reported to have received a call to the pastorate of the Lutheran church at Auburn, is now a Congregational minister at Ulysses, and the Diefenbacher who is going to Auburn is an entirely different man.

The body of Olney Stephens, a young man residing near Stanton, was found by the police in the rear of his home and it is supposed that he was frozen to death. There is a mystery surrounding the case, for the body was bruised and the young man's pants were found half a mile from the body.

William Homersham, an old resident of Gage county, called at the Bank of Odell the other day and asked to see a note that the bank had on file for collection. When the teller showed him he seized the note and tore it into bits, saying that that settled it. The note was for \$250 and the bank will make Homersham settle.

THE KENTUCKY SCRAPPERS.

St. Louis Republic: In spite of the verdict of the Pollard vs. Colton, Breckinridge still insists that he is not a liar. Our jury system is evidently in need of reform.

New York World: Breckinridge's share in the congressional row would have disgraced him, had he been a man of honor, but he is immune to that sort of thing.

Minneapolis Times: Mr. Breckinridge appears to have mistaken the house of representatives for a Kentucky court room, with "Colonel" Phil Thompson on the bench.

Cincinnati Commercial: Breckinridge and Heard, both democrats, fighting in the house; the attorney general and solicitor general; a judge and a lawyer; a senator and a congressman; a conflict of getting worse and worse. In the words of the great republican chief: "Let us have peace."

THE TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

Chicago Post: The loss of the Elbe is one of those things that unfortunately will happen—events unpreventable by human ingenuity in its present stage of development. The collision of two great vessels at sea has all the horror that suddenness and inevitable doom can give. Such a tragedy brings home the uncertainty of life to the most heedless. May we all comprehend it better, and live more in accordance with our knowledge.

Chicago Record: The reports of those rescued are necessarily confused, but there is enough of fact and enough of silence to indicate that the fate of the Elbe is to be another of the great stories of the annals of sea-stories in which only the bare main facts are ever told. The collision at sea has come to be recognized as the one accident against which neither seamanship nor water-tight compartments nor any other marine equipment can afford entire protection.

New York World: Of the twenty saved fifteen, it is said, were officers, crew and pilots—a proportion seemingly incongruous with a proper discharge of duty by the officers, and almost irresistibly suggestive of cowardly desertion in the moment of danger by those whose life and death duty it was to save passengers, and especially the women and children. Out of all that company these fifteen seamen who saved themselves managed to rescue only one girl. All the other women and children were left to perish.

Springfield Republican: The time will never come, probably, when those dangers will be materially lessened. It is to be said, we are in more danger in traveling on the sea than on land—or even in so much peril on the water, taking into reckoning the frequent disasters on the railroads. The greater carrying capacity of the steamers gives us an appalling loss of life, however, when the disaster there does come. Nothing can mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.

Philadelphia Ledger: A great disaster like the wreck of the steamship Elbe strikes the imagination and awakens the sympathy for the drowned passengers and crew and for their disappointed friends who read the news that, in an twinkling, a ship of such magnitude had found a grave in the sea; but it also leads to the reflection that there is very little to mitigate the loss of an eye level of such a tragedy as Thursday brought to shock the entire world.