THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One year	$8 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Singer Blk., Corner N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
Washington, 501 F Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and 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. Tzschuck, 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 Bee printed during the month of February, 1895, was as follows:

1	20,195	15	19,787
2	20,436	16	19,669
*3	20,850	*17	20,239
4	20,190	18	19,776
5	20,012	19	19,786
6	19,801	20	19,696
7	19,663	21	19,779
8	19,859	22	19,671
9	19,799	23	19,653
*10	20,600	*24	20,430
11	19,660	25	19,617
12	19,816	26	19,641
13	19,750	27	19,548
14	19,700	28	19,632

Total	557,633
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	6,020
Net sales	551,613
Daily average	19,701

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of March, 1895.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Let the Nebraska lumbermen know that they are welcome to come again to Omaha and to come often.

Spain should be given to understand that firing upon American merchantmen is a very serious matter.

Fortune spares Omaha one affliction that is overtaking many of her neighbors. She will have no spring municipal elections.

The income tax law is paradoxical to this extent, that it will increase the incomes of the lawyers retained to contest its constitutionality.

We fear that the settlement of the war between China and Japan will finally come down to the question of the single gold standard.

The present city council is not as bad as it might have been. Its stand against any paving monopoly will commend itself to property owners.

A man who introduces a bill "by request" does not thereby commit himself to the support of the measure, as several people in the vicinity of the state house have recently learned by sad experience.

The Spanish government will doubtless promptly disavow the act of her man-of-war in interfering with an American mail steamship and thus deprive the jingoes of their gleefully welcomed sensation.

The paving contractors are knocking each other out in turn, but there won't be much paving to do this year or the next year if the charter is mutilated so that the assessment remains just where it has been.

Chairman Wilson is just having a taste of private life in the interval between adjournment of congress and his accession to the postmaster generalship. He will learn more about its attractions about two years hence.

Governor Holcomb's first veto message has distinct traces of his training on the bench. Its language and logic are unmistakably those of a court decision. It would not appear out of place in a published volume of judicial reports.

Good resolutions that are in high favor in the city council at the commencement of the year apparently begin to lose popularity with the councilmen before the expiration of the third month. It is only another illustration of the new broom.

Ex-Senator Manderson talks about the income tax being a hardship upon the officers of the army during the war of the rebellion. Has anybody ever heard of any tax anywhere that is not a hardship upon the people who really bear its burdens?

The State Fish commission wants only $15,000 to indulge in piscatorial experiments during the coming two years. The disciples of Izaak Walton are very moderate indeed. If their skill at angling is as successful in the legislative aquarium as it is in the state fish ponds they will regret not having asked for twice $15,000.

Everyone should scrutinize closely the changes made in the charter bill when it is reported to the two houses of the legislature. On former occasions clauses have been stricken out and new provisions inserted in such a furtive manner that the mutilation has often been discovered only months after the measure has become law and some occasion arises to appeal to the letter of the charter. The only way to expose and block charter mutilation is to watch every step and smash every scheme so soon as it shows its face.

The house voted the appropriation to continue the three useless secretaries of the State Board of Transportation without opposition. So long as the money to pay the salaries is at hand of course there will be three secretaries ready to draw it. There is, however, no more necessity for two of those secretaries than for a fifth and sixth wheel to a wagon. Every cent devoted to the support of the board as now organized is money wasted. Until we enact the constitutional amendment providing for an elective state railroad commission not less than two of the existing secretaries should be suspended without pay.

CAUTION TO NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

In politics nothing is more dangerous than over-confidence. That lesson has been time and again taught through political disasters that might have been averted but for the common tendency of parties and party leaders to overrate their own strength and underrate that of their opponents. This is the danger that menaces the republican party in this state. Since the advent of the present legislature reckless overconfidence has been rampant at the state capital to an alarming degree. The fact that the republicans muster three-fourths of both houses inspires republican members with the delusive idea that the party is invincible and invulnerable no matter what course the dominant majority in the legislature may pursue. Nothing can be further from the truth.

The overwhelming republican majority in the legislature is no criterion of the relative strength of parties in this state. Careful computation of the legislative majorities shows that a change of less than 1,600 votes scattered in the various districts would have given the populists the legislature. In quite a number of these districts republican members secured certificates on majorities ranging from six to twenty-five votes, which goes to show how readily the republican majority in the legislature might have been overcome or reduced. We must not lose sight, also, of the fact that the aggregate republican vote of last year was swelled enormously by importations that are not likely to be made in an off year, when no great issue is at stake, or in a presidential year, when the voters cannot be safely railroaded out of Wyoming, Colorado and Montana, even if such a thing were possible.

That Nebraska still remains a stronghold of populism may as well be conceded. The last election returns leave no room for doubt on that score. The lowest populist candidate on the state ticket, who was endorsed by no other party, received 70,000 votes in round numbers. Inasmuch as more than 10,000 populist voters had migrated from the state last fall these figures are very significant. They cannot fail to impress thoughtful republicans with the fact that their candidates this year and next year will be in jeopardy if the legislature does not desist from the suicidal policy which spoilsmen and place hunters have sought to inaugurate through a short-sighted and over-confident party majority.

It is passing strange, indeed, that the instructive experience of the past two years seems to have been entirely lost sight of by men who pride themselves on their political sagacity. The elections of 1892 and 1894 afford striking illustration of party cohesion on national issues and discriminative voting on state and local issues. Two years ago Nebraska gave Benjamin Harrison 7,500 votes more than she did to the republican candidate for governor, and 5,700 more votes than she gave to the highest candidate on the republican state ticket. What do these figures teach? Simply that from 5,000 to 7,500 voters who believe in republican principles refused to support the state ticket for one reason or the other. Most of these voters were so-called malcontents, who took that method to administer a reprimand to the republicans of Nebraska for failing to redeem platform pledges and for misgovernment in the state house. What took place in the last presidential election year is liable to occur again. The mass of republicans will support the national candidates, whoever they may be, but thousands will set their seal of disapproval upon candidates whose record will not bear ventilating. Such a break in the lines is sure to be promoted by foolhardy attempts to deprive the populist governor of the state of powers and prerogatives that have been enjoyed by his republican and democratic predecessors in office. Such a policy is very pertly designated as peanut politics. It is small business which is always sure to react to the detriment of the party that fosters it.

The creation of new executive offices at a time when the state treasury is almost bankrupt cannot fail to react disastrously upon the party. Whatever advantage might be gained individually by a few political barnacles who are out of meat would be offset tenfold by disappointed applicants for the same places, and thousands of votes would be lost to the party by public resentment among the rank and file, who expect retrenchment and economy.

This is not all. The creation of more sinecures like the $2,000 secretaries of the State Board of Transportation and the distribution of these tax-eaters among the four state officers that comprise the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings will be the source of more Hiltonism and boodlerism. It will contaminate the board, which confessedly is overburdened with duties and responsibilities which they cannot discharge satisfactorily, and it is sure to promote state house rings and split the party when it needs above all things a restoration of harmony and good feeling within it ranks.

With such breakers ahead it behooves the republicans of the legislature to haul in sails and get their bearings before they strike the rocks upon which the old ship is sure to founder.

IN POLITICS FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

In his veto of the resolution of the council prescribing the pay of certain designated officers employed by the Board of Health Mayor Bemis makes the following comment:

I would suggest to the council that, aside from the fact that it has no power in this matter beyond the function of providing funds, I believe the Board of Health is fully qualified to look after all matters coming within its jurisdiction. There has been, in the past, entirely too much politics in connection with the affairs of this board; if matters could be so arranged that the board could act independently of political considerations I believe better results could be attained, but I do not think any attempted interference on the part of the mayor and council would be conducive to this end.

There is a good deal more truth than poetry in what Mayor Bemis says, but who is to blame and where is the remedy? According to the mayor's standard the board is fully qualified to look after all matters coming within its jurisdiction. If this be true, why has the board shown such lamentable lack of efficiency? Is it because it has not had money enough to do better, or because it has allowed itself to be tampered with by contractors and devoted a great part of its time in dabbling with the affairs of other departments with which it has no concern? It is a matter of common notoriety that the health office has been a political hatchery, where all sorts of schemes have been incubating for the control of ward politics and the distribution of spoils among political vagrants and hangers-on. Instead of confining employes to the business for which they are paid the head of the board has encouraged their pernicious activity in politics and granted them leaves of absence to attend conventions, boss barbecues, pack primaries and manipulate members of the legislature.

Very naturally the employes have become demoralized and worthless so far as protecting the public health is concerned, and if this system is permitted to continue every dollar expended for Board of Health will be a dollar squandered. Everybody concedes that it is essential to keep the police and fire departments divorced from politics. How much more is it essential that the health officers and inspectors should keep out of political contention and attend strictly to their legitimate duties.

GOVERNOR HOLCOMB'S FIRST VETO.

Governor Holcomb has vetoed the Watson change of venue bill. He could not well have pursued any different course. That the bill is clearly unconstitutional was pointed out some days ago in The Bee, and it is solely to its questionable constitutionality that the governor has confined his veto message. Every person accused of crime is guaranteed by the organic law of Nebraska "a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed." Governor Holcomb proves beyond contravention that the term "county or district" as used in that instrument is restrictive in meaning, and that the defendant in every case has a right to demand trial in the county in which the information or indictment is filed.

Governor Holcomb refrains from discussing the bearings of the bill upon any particular person or any particular case. It is well known, however, that the measure was originally designed and passed with special reference to the prosecution of the men charged with the murder of Barrett Scott in Holt county, and that the intention was to appeal to its authority there for the first time. So far as its application to this case is concerned, where the crime was already committed and the preliminary hearing had before the bill was even introduced into the legislature, it seeks to effect ex post facto legislation. If is doubly unconstitutional, if there can be such a thing. A law need not alter the definition or penalty of a crime to to effect ex post facto legislation and it alters the position of a person accused of crime to his disadvantage in the least degree, in other words, if it makes it easier to secure conviction than where the crime was committed, it is ex post facto legislation. The professed object of the Watson bill is to make the conviction of the Barrett Scott murderers less difficult.

There is, moreover, another feature of the bill which the governor's veto passes over in silence. When, on its passage in the house, Representative Robinson of Holt county said in explanation of his vote that while he was opposed to the measure on principle, yet he would vote for it because it contemplated the assumption by the state of the costs of prosecution in what promised to be some very expensive trials. By inducing the attorney general, therefore, to take charge of a criminal prosecution and to apply for a change of venue to an adjacent county, any county could shift the expenses of a case that properly belonged to it upon the people of the entire state. If it is fair for the costs of one trial in one county to be taken out of the state treasury, why not the costs of all trials in all counties? Each county is supposed to defray the expense of administering the criminal laws of the state within its own borders. Why should a few counties be specially favored?

Governor Holcomb might have discussed these aspects of the proposed bill in his veto, but so flagrant is its violation of constitutional provisions that he evidently came to the conclusion that objections beyond those of unconstitutionality would be mere surplusage.

A POLICY OF RETALIATION.

It is intimated that the administration intends to take up the question of meeting the discrimination of European countries against the agricultural products of the United States by a policy of retaliation. Just how far the government could go with such a policy without further legislation is to be determined, but what may be done under existing authority would be felt with damaging effect by the European interests reached by the retaliation. The inauguration of this policy would result, of course, in a considerable loss of revenue to this country, though this would not be so great as might be supposed. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger points out that the aggregate value of the merchandise imported into the United States from Germany and France during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was less than $118,000,000, though the importations were abnormally small last year, owing to the tariff agitation. Perhaps $140,000,000 would more correctly represent the normal value of the merchandise annually received from France and Germany. In a tariff war those two countries would suffer to a greater extent than the United States, except in the matter of revenue. The value of the wines annually received from France is over $5,000,000 and from Germany about $2,000,000. From France we get in silk goods, ready-made clothing and gloves about $9,000,000 and from Germany about $5,000,000. We get, also, from Germany about $4,000,000 in knit goods. The exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to France and Germany during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, aggregated $143,000,000.

Undoubtedly this country could do without a large part of the merchandise imported from France and Germany much better than those countries could do without the products of the United States which constitute the bulk of our exports to those countries. A very small proportion of the American people drink French wines, and if these were shut out entirely nobody would suffer, while the effect would be to largely increase the use of California wines, the best of which are very nearly as palatable and quite as pure as the wines of France. Our people could get along very well, also, without the silks and gloves and ready-made clothing of France and Germany. The serious question for us is not whether we can do without these things which we import, but whether the government can afford to lose the revenue that is derived from their importation, and which amounts to a considerable sum. It would certainly be unwise under present conditions to cut off any source of revenue, and in the event of the supreme court deciding the income tax to be unconstitutional the situation will be still more embarrassing. So long as the receipts of the government run behind the expenditures no proposition for further reducing receipts ought to receive serious consideration.

Under the circumstances it is not probable that the administration will take any steps in the direction of a policy of retaliation. President Cleveland, there is reason to believe, takes a very conservative view of this matter and he is more concerned about the condition of the treasury than he is about punishing foreign countries for their discrimination against American products. It is to be expected that the administration will give the subject the consideration it merits and will spare no effort to show European governments the injustice of their course, but there is very small likelihood that a policy of retaliation will be adopted unless conditions became much more serious than at present.

A bill before the Illinois state legislature aims to prevent transients in the population of any large city, Chicago in particular, from acquiring franchise rights while mere students in educational institutions. The argument urged in favor of the measure is that the students pay no contribution to the general revenues, have no permanent interest in the city and ought therefore to have no voice in its local government. In direct contradistinction to this theory the franchise in England is specially conferred on graduates of the great universities without reference to residence or rate paying, and the universities retain representation in Parliament with a smaller constituency than the other representative districts. The difference between the English and the American point of view could not be better illustrated.

The police court that has never had more than one clerk since it was established is now, according to the police judge, suffering from the want of an assistant clerk. Of course, the business of the police court is no greater now than it has been for several years past, but if it can provide a berth for some one with a pull the opportunity is not to be neglected. Crime is not on the increase in Omaha. On the contrary, there has been a marked decrease in the criminal classes within the past two years. There may be more vagrants by reason of the prevailing industrial depression, but that should not overtax the police clerks' energies. There is a general demand for retrenchment, and no money in the treasury for more tax eaters.

A city subscriber propounds this conundrum to The Bee: "Is Police Commissioner Strickler crazy, or what?" This is presumed to have reference to Mr. Strickler's mental condition when he introduced those social evil resolutions in the open session of the fire and police commission. We opine that a commission of lunacy would pronounce Mr. Strickler perfectly sane. It would say there is too much method in his madness. It must be conceded, however, that he is making a beautiful grand stand play for the benefit of the anti-vice crusaders while laughing in his sleeve over their credulity.

And the State Paid the Fine.

Norfolk News.

Ex-Oil Inspector Hilton was in the police court at Blair one day last week, charged with assault. He was fined several dollars and costs, which he paid—out of the state funds in his possession, most likely.

Suspended the Slaughter.

Chicago Tribune.

A great many excellent persons are grieved because the President spent Sunday pleasuring in his little steamboat. They ought to give him credit for holding himself in check in one respect. He didn't murder any ducks that day.

Proof of Japan's Civilization.

Chicago Herald.

Japan has given a remarkable proof of phenomenal progress in the employment of native Christians as army chaplains. Ten missionaries and sixteen workers have been appointed for special duty at Hiroshima. This is the first incident of its kind in the history of civilization.

Omaha and the State Fair.

Pierre Leader.

Every consideration of honesty, right and justice demands that Omaha should have the state fair for the next five years. Omaha secured its location in an open contest, according to law, and would not surrender its right without prolonged litigation. The legislature had better employ its time in the consideration of some less spiteful and useless measure.

Relieving the Stricken Island.

New York Tribune.

The arrival at St. Johns of a steamer laden with provisions and the pathetic enthusiasm with which it was welcomed call attention anew to the misery existing in the island of Newfoundland. There are nearly 200,000 people there, a large proportion of whom have been in the utmost need ever since the financial crash occurred. Some idea of the extent of the destitution can be formed from the announcement that 5,000 persons in St. Johns are being fed daily from soup kitchens.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

"The man that fights and runs away may live to fight another day," unless he is a Chinese officer.

The administration has shocked another industry. Electricity imported from Canada is declared dutiable.

The Sibley and Coxey presidential booms are running wild in the mining districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

St. Louis is moving for the state capital. Let her move. Exercise will lend her a passing glow of health.

The New York World quotes telephone votes in the state legislature at $1,000 each, "unavoidable" absence, $500.

Among the joyous harbingers of peace and spring, the talk of a legislative sifting committee easily takes front rank. It pipes the beginning of the end.

Statistics of the income tax levied in 1869 show that a multitude of rich men lived at a $20,000 a year gait and swore their incomes were less than $5,000.

When a New York woman fires five shots at a recreant lover and puts three of them into his carcass, it is an occult demonstration that the coming woman has come.

Considering the fact that a barrel of disturbance was on tap in the Indiana capitol building, the wonder is that the legislative scrap was deferred till the last hour.

A Connecticut corset factory gives the income tax as an excuse for cutting wages. But while the government haul is only 2 per cent, the employes are taxed 8 per cent.

M. Ritt, the new governor general of the gambling principality of Monaco, was formerly treasurer general of the Department of Aude, France, and is a brother-in-law of Theodore Roustan, late French minister at Washington.

A Missouri statesman proposes a law taxing bachelors from $10 to $75 a year, according to age. A bachelor himself, he appreciates the superior advantages of his condition and is willing to pay a reasonable tax for the "priceless boon."

Buck Kilgore is said to be slated for a judgeship in Indian territory. The position will enable the gentleman from Texas to kick a few holes in legal precedents without sending the crimson to the cheeks of the bandaged goddess.

Colonel Roland G. Usher, who died at Lynn, Mass., last week, left an unbroken public office record of thirty-six years. The secret of his pull did not die with him. It can be summed up in three words: integrity, efficiency, popularity.

Chicago has concluded, after an exhaustive examination of foreign pedigrees, that it rises superior to New York in planting heiresses abroad. Anglophobia is as plentiful in Chicago as in Gotham, only the former lacks the opportunities of the latter.

Cleveland's sudden departure from Washington has provoked criticism from congressmen who had a few deals to close up before returning home. These pouting statesmen forget that the true sportsman seeks live game. Dead ducks are a drug in Washington.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Fire at Hardy destroyed the Garmon house, the finest residence in the town.

Eight horses were killed in a bunch near Lodge Pole by being struck by a train.

There never was such a demand for land to rent in Nuckolls county as there is this year.

The merchants of Niobrara report that they are doing the best cash business known for several years.

Grandma Gardner of David City, aged 90 years, fell on the church steps the other day and broke her wrist, besides cutting a severe gash in her head. She will recover, in spite of her age.

August Lundholm, the Saunders county farmer who shot himself because there had been no rain, is now on the road to recovery. The damp weather of the past few days has given him a desire for life.

Strike Feather, a Ponca Indian, was burned to death in his tepee in the Niobrara valley the other night. It is supposed that the wind blew the flames of his fire against the side of the tepee and caused the conflagration.

The 3-year-old son of P. Donnelly, living near Colon, found a bottle of carbolic acid and drank a portion of the poison. Antidotes were promptly applied and the little one's life was saved, though he was badly burned.

The people of Broken Bow are very indignant because the Postoffice department has changed the name of their office to "Brokenbow." They are about to send a poem to Postmaster General Wilson, accompanied by a petition, in the hope that he will change the name back to its old form.

Farmer Suydam, an 80-year-old resident of Jefferson county, fell and broke his ankle. Instead of lying down and dying, the old man set the bones himself and later went to a surgeon for examination. The doctor examined the fracture and said it was set all right and there was nothing to be done.

Lambert Neumann, a Cheyenne county young man, started out to give his best girl a ride, but before he reached her home the horse ran away. Neumann was thrown from the buggy and fell in the wheel, his leg being broken just below the hip. When found he was supposed to be dead, but later he recovered consciousness and the doctors believe he will pull through all right.

The program for the ninth annual meeting of the North Nebraska Teachers association at Norfolk April 3, 4 and 5 has been issued. Many subjects of especial interest to educators will be ably handled by experts. State Superintendent Corbett will preside. The $50 silk flag now held by Madison county will be awarded to the county having the largest percentage of its teachers present at the meeting.

Farmer Miller, residing near Daykin, was attacked by two unknown men in his home and knocked senseless. The strangers then ransacked the house and secured about $20 in cash, leaving Miller in an unconscious condition. The injured man did not recover his senses until the next day, when he managed to crawl to a neighbor's house and give the alarm. The men have not yet been captured.

A Poor, Overworked Board.

Lincoln News.

The legislature, in enacting laws to take away numerous functions of the governor to lodge them in the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, should not forget that during the impeachment proceedings two years ago great stress was laid upon the alleged fact that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings was already shamefully overworked. It is not likely, however, that the present members will complain if they are endowed with many new duties, provided they bring with them additional patronage to be distributed and additional power in the regulation of the state's affairs.

The Conclusion Arrived At.

Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Wilson claims that the failure of the late congress in dealing with financial questions was due to the fact that under our system of government congress is the mirror of the people's views, and the people have not yet made up their minds about these matters. But they appear to have made up their minds not to let the democratic party do any more tinkering with such things, at any rate.

Taking Its Measure.

New York Tribune.

In estimating the character and value of the unlamented fifty-third congress one might not unfittingly employ the language used by "But Lovingood" in his eulogy of "captain Simon Suggs of the Suggsville Gyards": "He had red liquor, an' he drunk it; he had horses, an' he druv 'em; he had dogs, an' he fit 'em. Let us remember his virtues, if he had any, an' forgit his vices if we kin."

A Change Suggested.

Buffalo Express.

Secretary Morton says the sentiment for the gold standard is growing among the business men of the west. It is a pity Mr. Cleveland does not order Morton and Carlisle to change places. Carlisle cannot know little about agriculture, and Morton apparently knows a good deal more about finance than he does about agriculture.

COLOMBIA IN SORE STRAITS

Reports of the Collapse of the Rebellion Said to Be Unfounded.

LEVYING FORCED TAXES ON MERCHANTS

All Able-Bodied Men Not Already in the Revolutionary Army Being Pressed Into Government Service—Gold at a Big Premium.

COLON, March 13.—The recent reports of repeated victories by the Colombian government troops over the revolutionists challenge surprise when they get back here from distant parts in printed form. These reports are misleading, because the revolution is only stamped out by reported victories. It is still progressing and the government of Colombia is in sore straits for men and money. The congress at Bogota has just passed a bill for a forced loan. This measure provides that $1,000,000 a month shall be collected from the merchants throughout the republic. The method of its collection, no less than the loan itself, will cause bitter dissatisfaction. It is believed that the officers will apportion the amount to be collected from each merchant and individual, and as the amounts to be collected are not based entirely on the actual capital of each merchant, but on his supposed capital, it can be plainly seen how sympathy for the revolutionists may be created. There is no equal assessment and the tax must be paid on demand or property equaling the tax levied will be confiscated to its satisfaction.

The interests of the country are paralyzed, as the government is conscripting soldiers down to the age of 14 years, and those who are not in the army already or in the field with the revolutionists are hiding in the mountains.

The premium of gold has risen to 142½ per cent, and that, with the increased cost of living, owing to the recent advances in the tariff and the low price for labor prevailing is causing great distress. Merchants are exceedingly apprehensive that their places of business will be fired for pillage. Three attempts were made on the night of February 28 to burn Colon and but for the prompt discovery and suppression of the fires Colon would have been in ashes. The merchants of Colon are doing night patrol duty, as most of the police force of the city are now in the regular army.

The latest news from the front is that the rebels have retreated and that General Royes, commander of the Colombian forces, has occupied Cucuta, in the province of Pamplona, with 7,000 men. A detachment of 1,000 troops is expected to arrive shortly at Panama from the Department of Caucua. Martial law has been declared in the Department of Panama.

TORPIDOES ARE GIVEN THE CREDIT.

Destruction of the Chinese Fleet Was Their Work Entirely.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—The steamship Empress of India, with Yokohama advices to March 1, has arrived. Nothing new had developed in the Japanese-Chinese war up to the time the Empress left. The surrender of Admiral Ting and his fleet after the attack by the Japanese torpedo boats, and the suicide of the admiral after the surrender, are told in an amplified way, but no new facts are given. The credit for the victory is awarded to the torpedo boats exclusively.

The Japanese forces in Shantung have done very little since the forts were taken at the beginning of February. Scouting parties have pushed westward as far as Ning-Hai. The people had been ruthlessly pillaged by the retreating braves, and the few who resisted extortion were cut down without mercy.

General Oyama sent a letter to the foreign consuls at Che Foo announcing that in case he takes possession soldiers will be allowed to enter the European and American quarters until the police force shall have been posted there to maintain order.

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION BILL.

Conference of Premiers Results in the Draft of a Measure.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—Advices received by the Miowera state that a conference of premiers at Hobart, Tasmania, has resulted in the drafting of an Australasian federation enabling bill, which, by arrangement, is to be submitted first to the Parliament of New South Wales for adoption. The conference adopted a resolution favoring the apportionment of the cost of a Pacific cable among England, Canada and the colonies of Australia, and the naming of a joint commission made up of representatives of all to consider the project.

By a reciprocal trade treaty entered into betweeen South Australia and New Zealand the latter colony can send into South Australia free of duty barley, oats, horses and hops, South Australia can send to New Zealand free wine, salt, olive oil and fresh and dried fruits. It will affect American trade.

Ex-Khedive Buried with Great Pomp.

CAIRO, March 13.—The remains of Ismail Pasha, ex-khedive of Egypt, who died recently at Constantinople, arrived here from Alexandria and were conveyed to the Rifa Mosque, where they were interred with much pomp.

COMMENT ON IOWA MATTERS.

Davenport Democrat: In Iowa, at least, honesty is the best policy. The list of her criminals of the dishonest sort is not longer than in reason it should be, but the number of pension sharks, bank wreckers, bank robbers, train wreckers and all around rascals in places of trust sent by her to the penitentiary, or killed outright, is as long as the delinquent tax list of a Kansas county.

Sioux City Journal: We want for governor, either in quiet or in noisy times, a man who shares the conservatism of Lincoln, and especially who has no progressive policies to introduce. Ordinarily the duties of the governor are not difficult, but there may arise at any time emergencies which require a high degree of judgment and ability. The office of governor, therefore, ought to be representative of the highest and best judgment and all the best qualities of the people of Iowa.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The general activity in mining circles, which has been freely commented on for months past, has manifested itself in an unexpected manner at Sioux City, Ia. Two young men have pre-empted a strip of sand bar on the Missouri, near there, and gone actively to work. They are not searching for gold, but for an article which in that prohibition state is rarer and more highly prized. A steamer with 100 barrels of Kentucky whisky was scuttled and sunk at that spot during the war, and these enterprising prospectors are going to get it if they have to sink a shaft to China. At last accounts half the adult population of the city were flocking to the river bank to watch the operations. Already there is talk of organizing companies and floating shares of common and preferred stock, and first and second mortgage bonds. Some long-headed financiers have even begun calculating that there may be whisky buried at other points, and if the first enterprise be successful both banks of the Missouri will be pre-empted clear to the borders of the state, and the able-bodied citizens of Iowa will be digging on them like muskrats till long after harvest time. In this favored state it is painful to think what a thirst Sioux City has been acquiring during all these years. If those prospectors strike a rich lead we may expect to hear of a mining fever that will discount Cripple Creek and South Africa combined. The Iowan is for free silver, anyhow, but there isn't a man in Sioux City who wouldn't gladly unite on a platform of free drinks of forty-year-old Kentucky whisky. Prohibition be hanged!

CURRENT BITS OF FUN.

Galveston News: Almost any candidate with a few friends can make his calling sure, but this does not make his election certain.

Philadelphia Record: When a man refers to a woman as an old flame of his, you can generally gamble that he has been fired.

Brooklyn Life: Sunday School Teacher (seeking to impress the necessity of faith)—And what was the only thing Jonah needed to make him safe?

Bright Scholar—The earth.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Podner—I've got a gnawing in my stomach. Lane Walker—You're lucky. There's nothing in mine to gnaw.

Atchison Globe: All of us howl so we can be heard outdoors in our pain and imagine we suffer in silence.

Yonkers Statesman: He—My views on bringing up a family—

She—Never mind your views. I'll bring up the family. You go and bring up the coal.

Indianapolis Journal: "No man," said the oracular boarder, "ever got rich minding other people's business."

"Probably you are right," assented the Cheerful Idiot, "but I know one man who is making a fair living at it. He is a merchant policeman."

Washington Star: "Well," said the ex-congressman, "I'm back to my native home once more."

"Yes," replied the constituent, "I see you are."

"I hope the members of the community will be glad to see me."

"I can assure you of that, sir. They were wishing for you back months ago."

THE CARTWHEEL ROUTE.

St. Louis Republic.

If you can't reach Fame at a single bound,
Build up a ladder by which you can rise;
Let it rest on the earth and point to the skies,
Then climb up to glory round by round,
It's an old-fashioned way, and some it will suit,
But the modern soubrette has grown more wise;
She just stands on her head, points her toes to the skies
And rolls up to glory by the cart wheel route.

DOWN IN FRONT.

Boston Globe.

O, woman, you are very sweet
And man will gladly yield his seat
To spare your pretty, tired feet,
And gladly tip his hat to you,
Since admiration prompts him to;
And lots of other things he'll do
His high esteem for you to show
And make you happy here below,
But one thing you should surely know—
Just think a bit when e'er your at
The play—pray but consider that;
Despite that he esteems you so,
He can't see through your hat.

Though high aloft your headgear towa
With pompom plume and tropic flower
Which, worn by you at proper hour,
Accentuate your every charm—
Thus working good instead of harm—
Your critics you can ne'er disarm
Till you can learn to see aright
And view the matter in our light
(Since we have only mortal sight).
Then please at least remember that
While at the play you sit and chat,
Though we begrudge you no delight,
We can't see through your hat.

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It's the Little Things——

The picking out of the cloth, the preparation of it, the cutting, the trimming, even the buttons and the pocket linings—it's the little things—that go to make the perfect goods. Every care imaginable is taken in making up our goods, everything is thoroughly inspected, and then—when you get it of us it's good, and we are no higher priced than dealers who pay no attention to quality and buy of whoever is cheapest. We can't sell you a suit for four or five dollars, but we'll give you the best in the world for $10.00 and up. But we started out to talk about little things. Well, we've just got in some of the nicest little things in the way of boys' furnishings and hats and caps that we've ever seen. Pretty and low priced. Our children's department is replete with novelties selected for spring, and we invite an early inspection. The many styles we are showing in gentlemen's shirts and neckwear seem to be just the thing, judging by the many praiseful expressions we hear on all sides—and hats, well we just have the best hat department anywhere now. All the new spring blocks are in and our assotment is so varied in both style and price, that you will have no trouble in finding just what you want. If you don't see the hat you want ask for our Mr. Arthur, he's a practical hatter and has this department in charge.

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