THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. DUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. (Without Sunday), One Year..... 1 and Sunday, One Year..... 10

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iness letters and remittances should be to The See Publishing company. Drafts, checks and posselles orders to payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George D. Tzschuck, secretary of The Hee Publishing company, being duly sworm, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning. Evening and Sunday Bes printed during the month of February, 1895, was as follows:

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Daily aver-GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subcribed in my pre-ence this 2d day of March, 1895. (Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public, Judge Saliler could have left a legacy

Net snies ...

of highly interesting reminiscences if he only would. It's a wonderful law in which the lawyers cannot bore holes. The income

tax law is not a wonderful law. The people will have the benefit of the interest earned by public money so long as Governor Holcomb has the final

word in the matter. What would the press of the country do if that prolific source of interviews, the Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, should suddenly dry up?

W. Jennings Demorest, the perpetual prohibition candidate for office, is gone but the Demorest gold medal contest will continue indefinitely.

Nobody expected anything to come out of the police department investigation just ended. Therefore, nobody is disappointed with the result.

The lawyers have not had anything come their way in a long while which promised so lucrative a field as that opened up by the income tax decision.

The late mayor of Chicago, who has the privilege of learning how gapidly a political accident can fade from the public memory.

It looks as if J. W. Johnson, the hero of the literary bureau, will soon be a for his faithful servant.

Perhaps there may be a chance to get a new site for the government printing office in Washington when the property of ex-Senator Mahone is wound up for the benefit of his creditors.

The success of Mr. Carpenter's lecture engagement is the best evidence of the popularity of his news letters. It is said that his letters adorn more scrap books than do those of any other newspaper correspondent.

Perhaps some one will still venture to assert that the Russell-Churchill police commission bill was not driven through the legislature over the veto of the governor under the whip and spur of the Burlington ezar.

Chairman Harrity of the democratic national committee is quoted in a recent Interview as saying that President Cleveland and he understand one another perfectly. This is pleasing information. If Mr. Harrity understands Mr. Cleveland perfectly he has achieved something which no one else ever claimed to

The relief appropriation warrants must be turned into ready cash at once. The emergency demands it. There is an abundance of idle money in the permaneut school fund available for this purpose and the state will save money at both ends by purchasing these interest-bearing warratus for the benefit of the school fund.

The proposed Churchill-Russell police commission will, contrary to general expectations, be more numerous in membership than the present board. According to the best advices, it will comprise two republicans, one democrat and three A. P. A.'s. If this doesn't contemplate six commissioners, or one more than now, our arithmetic must be year. Since the beginning of the curat fault.

A retiring speaker of the House of Commons over in England has no further opportunity to indulge his political ambitions. He is politely recommended by the house over which he has presided to royal favor and usually secures a berth in the House of Lords to solace his remaining years. But the excitement of participating in a presidential canvass is a delight he is not permitted to enjoy.

Western railroads are just now engaged in a cut rate war on westbound passenger traffle. These little difficulties come and go, while the scalpers and the traveling public receive the consequent benefits. There is a peculiarity about railroad rate wars that is interesting. While each road knows to a moral certainty that its competitor such cut rates throws the managers look as if the railroad men have the people to tour the country.

THE DEPOSITORY LAW REMAINS. If Governor Holcomb did not perform another official act his veto of the state depository repeal bill would fully justify the people in elevating him to the chief executiveship of Nebraska. The gang of treasury raiders that was busy day and night operating on the members of the recent legislature counted more upon this bill than upon were connected. How much they had at stake was clearly demonstrated by the persistence with which they pursued their object. Of the senate they felt secure at all times. In the house opposition which gave them a signal repeal of the depository law was brought to a vote. Not daunted by this rebuil they set to work to get the Rouse bill amending only the county depository law through the house, and then transformed by senate amendments so as to repeal all sections relating to the deposit of state funds. The trick was business activity and prosperity. discovered, but not until too late to prevent the acceptance of the amendments by a vote adopting the report of a packed conference committee. Nothing remained between them and the spoils in the treasury but the power of the governor to veto the bill. The

fearless veto of Governor Holcomb frustrates this raid for another two years, if not forever. The Bee has exposed the purpose of the depository law repeal bill and the character of the men and interests behind it. It has also shown that the provisions of the present law, if honestly and rigidly administered, are ample to protect the people against the danger of having public money depos ited in insecure banks. So far as the deposits of state money are concerned the governor has power to insist upon bonds from each depository bank that will leave no room for loss to the state. even in the event of bank failure. The veto of the depository repeal bill indientes that Governor Holcomb does not propose to shirk this responsibility. The governor evidently proposes to perform his duty as protector of the people's money, and he has set out in the right way to do it.

END OF THE RETRENCHMENT FLASCO. The disposition made by the city council of the retrenchment ordinances intro- Either the ambassador has not done his duced by the finance committee is a virtual announcement that the majority members repudiate the promises of economy which they gave with so has, in diplomatic language, resorted to much gusto immediately after the organization of the new body. The report of the finance committee accompanying the ordinance fixing the annual lished there can be no question that tax levy for the ensuing year explained in detail how the proposed revenue could be made to meet all requirements. for expenditures. Among the contemjust stepped out of office, will now have plated reforms was a general reduction of the excessive salaries of city hall employes and the committee pledged itself to bring in ordinances to accomplish this end at an early meeting. This report was adopted and endorsed for the promised retrenchment to materialize. They are now informed that councilmanic promises don't count.

It will be difficult to make any one believe that these brass band reformers were not pretenders from the start. Some of those who have talked loudest for retrenchment and been most free in their pledges are the very ones who when the test came were found squarely on the other side. The excuses that city the charter forbids retrenchment in just | the seals against pelagic hunters. those places where they would gladly wield the ax are too transparent to be swallowed even by a gallible public. While salaries in all private pursuits have been going down or have been at best stationary, salaries in the city offices have been going up. All that was demanded was that public employes bear a share of the brunt of hard times along with the taxpayers, out of whose earnings they are supported. This is certainly a reasonable demand. But it is now clear that it is not to be met by the present city council.

REASSURING SIGNS.

The volume of postal business is accepted as a reliable index of the condition of trade and commerce. As soon as panic and depression begin to affect the business interests of the country the receipts from the postal service decline and recovery of trade brings with it an increase of postal receipts. This has been the uniform experience, and there is no difficulty in understanding why it should be so. According to a statement just issued of the postal receipts for the last quarter of 1894 they show a considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1893, indicating that for the country as a whole the worst of the depression had passed and a revival had set in. The improvement was not very marked, but on the whole business during the last three months of 1894 was better than in the preceding rent year there has been a pretty steady increase in the revenue of the Postoffice department, and the figures for the first quarter of the year are expected to show a quite material gain over those of the same months in 1893, and also over the preceding quarter. The improvement in business in

most parts of the country is a fact familiar to everybody, and the increasing postal receipts is one of the surest evidences of it. Another excellent sign that a genuine

revival is taking place and that there is a restoration of confidence in the future appears in the fact that in some industries wages have been voluntarily advanced by employers. This has been done in the iron, woolen and cotton industries by some manufacturers, and it is reasonably to be expected that the example will be followed by others The assurance contained in such a fact is secretly cutting rates, no protest is is that the manufacturers feel confident | road and his henchmen. made, yet an open promulgation of of a market for their products at profit able prices, and it is only necessary that into feverish excitement. It begins to this feeling shall become general in order to bring on a complete return of lice court for want of evidence to conadopted this noisy means of moving industrial activity and general prosper vict. ity. In nearly every line there has stolen

dientes a better demand for merchanwhile importations have been on a liberal scale the consumptive capacity of our 70,000,000 of people is so great that our own manufacturers feel certain of any other job with which they being able to dispose of their products. Another point is that in portions of the country building enterprises are reported to be more than ordinarily active, which means much for several industries. There is still unemployed they met a determined opposition-an labor, but the number of people idle throughout the country is but a fraction defeat when the bill for the outright of what it was a year ago, and the demand for labor is growing.

With all the signs and indications of better times and of continued improvement there is no valid reason for pessimistic views of the future. The outlook in the darkness of the closing hours of is most promising for the realization of the session sent it back to the house what a leading British financial paper recently declared, that the United States is at the threshold of an era of great

BRITISH CHICANERY.

The Rosebery ministry promises to make a record for chicanery quite as notable as that of some of its predecessors, so far as the relations with this country are concerned. The disposition it is manifesting with regard to the seal fisheries is neither honest nor friendly. It is a matter of general knowledge that our government has been most earnestly endeavoring to effect some arrangement with the British government for the better protection of the seal herds, which, under existing conditions, are threatened with extermination, but the latter has shown no desire or willingness to do anything suggested by this government. The United States proposed a commission, to be composed of representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Japan and the United States, to visit the North Pacific and report what measures might be adopted to protect the seals, all sealing in Bering sea to be suspended pending the report of the commission. This was made to the British ambassador at Washington by Secretary Gresham, but the parliamentary secretary of the British foreign office stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the govern-

ment had not received any proposition

of the kind from the United States.

duty by failing to communicate the

proposition to his government, or the

secretary of the British foreign office

"a technical evasion of the point"-to

put it in plain language, prevaricated-

for the correspondence having been pubthe proposition was made. Of course our government has received no response from Great Britain, and in view of what was said in the House of Commons it will be necessary for the secretary of state to renew the proposition if it be deemed worth while to do it now, when the sealing season is almost at hand. It is hardly possible that anything can unanimously, if memory serves us cor- be done for extending the scope of the statesman out of a job, unless the Bur. Feetly. For over two menths the tax- present regulations the year, and therelington czar can be induced to provide payers have been impatiently waiting fore it is to be approxeded that there will be a repetition of last season's great slaughter of seals, with the probability that the number killed this year will be larger than last. It is not easy to understand the attitude of the British government in this mattes, since there are extensive British interests concerned in the preservation of the seal fisheries, but there would seem to be no reason for expecting anything from that government either now or hall salaries are not excessive and that in the future for the better protection of

Such being the case the question as to what course our government shall pursue becomes urgent. Probably it ought to renew the proposition for a commission, and if this is rejected or not accepted within a reasonable time it may be found expedient to consider the suggestion made in the last congress that the government kill all the seals within the waters over which it has jurisdiction and dispose of the skins at auction. This would be applying an heroic remedy to the perplexing difficulty, but it would be effective, and it is believed the government would get better results than to allow the situation to remain as at present, since, according to expert opinion. the extermination of the seals within two or three years is inevitable unless better protection is provided.

Committees soliciting subscriptions for state fair week entertainments are meeting with a degree of success yet there is lacking that mea are of liberality which may confidently be expected a little later in the season. Every merchant and business man is free to concede the importance and special advantage of providing entertainment within the city during fair week for the thousands of visitors who, after spending the day on the fair grounds, will seek other avenues of amusement in the evening. There will also be mid-day attractions, presenting features which bid fair to possess great drawing qualities. The movement is one which will receive the unqualified support of every public spirited citizen.

A decrepit sheet published in Council Bluffs continues to warn the people of that city against the danger of patronizing Omaha business concerns. If it has not yet discovered that Omaha affords a first class market for the orchards. vineyards, vegetable gardens and fields of Pottawattamic county an estimate of the volume of inter-city traffic will readily demonstrate the fact that the balance of trade is largely in favor of Conneil Bluffs.

The Churchill-Russell police commission bill cannot deny its parentage. On one side it springs from a coterie of A. P. A. spoilsmen, and on the other from the czar of the Burlington rail-

The charge is made that a gang of four sneak thieves was released in po-Parties whose property was stood ready to produce an

taken place an improvement in prices, abundance of festimony. The city proswhich is also a good sign, since it in ecutor did not see fit to push the case for reasons best sknown to himself. In dise. The fact is that old stocks have consequence, the horde of crooks now been pretty well cleaned up, making infesting the city are liberated in order room for a large supply of new, and that they may continue their business of thievery.

> The B. & M. Journal thinks Johnston of Nemaha ought to be rewarded with a place as secretary of the State Board of Transportation because he voted against a vetb of the governor of his own party in order to please his alleged friend, Tattooed Tom. A Majors populist is just the kind of a man the railroads would like to use in such a place.

Civilization by Computsion,

next congress will be correspondingly in-creased, particularly in view of the fact that Indianapolis Journal. Japan offers some queer terms of peace to China, according to recent dispatches. One of the requirements is that China shall open up her country to all nations and permit the introduction of machinery. Civilization is to to be sufficient for all the necessities of the government. e made compulsory.

The Modern Pulverizer.

Philadelphia Ledger. Secretary Morton of the Department of ariculture wants a better plow than we ave. If he could invent a soil pulverizer Agriculture wants a better plow than w have. If he could invent a soil pulverize which would prove as effectual as the r publican party has proved the past year grinding the democracy into atoms he wou have just the implement he is seeking. would prove as effectual as the re

Slash at the Meat Trust.

New York World.

The truth appears to be that the Chicago meat monopoly has taken advantage of a slightly short supply to advance prices extortionately, and under existing conditions there exems to be no way in which the public can protect itself against this kind of extortion. The administration declines to enforce anti-trust laws. New York World.

Westward the Star of Suffrage.

Globe-Democrat. It is a curious and significant fact that It is a curious and significant fact that woman suffrage is stronger in the west than in the east. Colorado and Wyoming have adopted it. Utah will have it, and California and Oregon are soon to vote upon it, with the probability of an affirmative result, while several of the New England states have lately decided against it. The women who want political rights should, therefore, turn their faces toward the setting sun.

The Torn Democracy.

Kansas City Times (dem.)

It may be accepted as a fact that no convention in Illinois, or Ohio, or Colerado, or Massachusetts held in May or June of this year can fix the attitude of the democratic party on the financial or any other question in 1898. The democratic national convention of 1892 laid down the lines of democratic policy in the platform, which is the law of the party until the presidential convention of 1896 assembles. The advocates of a peculiar idea in Illinois have no more right to declare a policy for the party on that subject now than those of Massachusetts or any other state. Kansas City Times (dem.)

The Galling Foreign Yoke.

Boston Herald.

The insurrection that is now in active operation in Cuba has been brought about by well understood causes. There has never been a time during the last 100 years that the people of Cuba have not had quite as much justification to throw off their allegiance to their mother country as the American coloniats pessessed at the time of the revolution. As a controlling nation Spain has never been inclined to give to its colonists those rights that the English now freely extend to all of those living in their colonial possessions. The old idea of a colony, entertained formerly by the English as well as by other nations, was a distant possession, out of which the mother country was justified in making all that it could. As we have said. England has abridoned this action, but Spain has persistently adhered to it, and has always forced the Cubans to buy quite a part of their supplies in Spain, although the prices charged for these were much higher than those for which similar supplies might have been obtained in other markets. In this way the Pearl of the Anjilles has been milked by the mother country, and hence the inhabitants, both those of Spainsh birth as well as of Spanish descent, have no special love for the home of their race. On the other hand, it is one thing to have good cause of revolt, and another to possess the means, as well as the determination, to defeat and exterminate the rebits. Boston Herald.

Leavenworth (Kan.) Times

eat and exterminate the rebils

The present legislature of Nebraska is de-cribed as the toughest the state has ever-nown. It is alleged that it has resorted despicable treachery known to olities to carry out its schemes and that the case of making the Omaha fire and alice department of a different political dor the legislature had Omaha men proeed among ignorant Bohemians with petitions purporting to be pleas for the governor to appeint some of their countrymen to office and which, after having been signed, developed into requests that Governor Holcomb sign the Omaha fire department bill. And many other equally unsavary methods were ad pted by that august body of rasand many other equant unsavary methods were ad pted by that august body of rascals. Numerous laws were passed for so much eash in hand, as is clearly proven by the nature of the measures. It seems that the Nebraska legislature has only been a little more bold and a little more public in its ways of doing wrong than have been the legislatures of other states. But the fact s ways of doing wrong than have been the grislatures of other states. But the fact legislatures of other states. But the fact has been clearly demonstrated this year that the legislative bodies need to be watched and more, that the majority of them should be kicked pell mell into the street, that they should be forever banished from the society of respectable American citizens. The legislatures have been instrumental in bringing down on their heads the curse of an outraged people and they can blame no one but themselves for the punishment which, whether they get it or not, they should down the punishment which, If ever rebuke were merited the legislatures of America do deserve it, They have done nothing but wrong.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The First Scandinavian Evangelical Luth ran church of Frement has been incorpor

State Banking board. Over \$10,000 is due depositors. W. L. Kirk has gevered his connection with the Elgin Advance and has become one f the editors of the Neligh Yeoman.

William Bickley, a pencer of Madison county, died at his home in Madison at the age of 60 years. He was a member of the legislature in 1885. Drouth and business stagnation were

sponsible for the closing of the Bank of Axtell. No statement of the assets and lia-bilities has been made. Two prominent citizens of Bostwick be came engaged in a little war with single-trees for weapons. One of the combatants

is hald up with a cracked head and the other

is suffering from a frantured arm The stories of starvation in Nebraska con- law prohibiting the placing of advertisements ine to be published in the eastern papers on trees, rocks and fences, or on structures and some of the fales told are bloodcurdling. The New York Times of the 8th inst. contains ever a column giving an account of state of the delights of rustic vistas labeled the awful condition of the people of the state, and among other things it says: "The lean, gaunt wolf of hunger looks in at the doors of the stricken homes of Nebraska. tidious boarder attempted to soften a plate When the great, black-winged demon of of biscuits with a base ball bat. The weapon he gianced and collided with the landlady's hunger takes his flight over the land he points with his body finger and says: 'Neraska is my masterpiece. The old saying lady was sent to the hospital and the boards hat 'Pestilence walks in the wake of famine' to jail. The cook escaped. eles the 'famine pestilence' of India." In ddition to the 'abdvs "truthful tale" the

is being verified to the west. The constant use of one kind of food is resulting in a dream. Startling and strange as that populiar stomach discuse that always pre- wierd story is, it is not infrequently equalled wierd story is, it is not infrequently equalle In if not surpassed in actual life. Times contains a fetter from Frank W. ConTimes contains a fetter from Frank W. Conley of the Callaway Tribune telling of his
woes in the same old style that has already
been shown up in its true light. The whole
matter makes interestin' readin' for people
who don't know anything about the situation
in this state. who don't know anything about the situation act old haunts with a surplus.

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

ome.

NEW MARKET FOR THE HORSE

THE INCOME TAX DECISION.

Cincinnati Commercial: Landjords and

oupon ellippers escape and the producers pay

The result would be laughable if the sense of

lent by Providence to the common people, the democratic party. This decision is not only an impeachment of the Bryans and Hatchs

and Blands and Warners, but it is an

Globe-Democrat: Those portions of the ac

which remain in force are the ones under which the collection of the tax will be most

difficult, as well as the ones which are most offensive in an inquisitorial sense. The law

is likely, therefore, to become more unpopular

on account of this decision than it was be fore; and the chances of its repeal by th

the revenue from other sources promises see

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: It is a result verg-

ing on the ludierous that a law whose whole asserted purpose was to reach great fortunes,

and tax the rich for the benefit of the poor

should admit of a construction which release from that burden, for example, a great prop

erty like the Astor estate. That is almost al

invested in real property and the income tax

collector cannot touch it. Indeed, most of the immense fortunes whose holders have looked toward permanent and safe invest-

ment, outside of government bonds, have been put into real estate. The income tax cannot

Denver Republican: The equal division of

he court on the constitutionality of the ac-

in question must excite a great deal of

pariosity and comment everywhere. It is a bronic habit in this country to rail at juries

composed of twelve ordinary men because they cannot always find a unanimous verdict

on facts submitted in the trial of a case, but

why should plain jurers be condemned for their inability to see things in the same light

when the supreme court of the United States

after fall and searching hearing of all the

arguments that could be brought to bear upon

this question, could do no better than to "break even," as the sporting fraternity

would say, regarding the constitutionality of the income tax law?

THE IOWA MULCT LAW.

Globe-Democrat: There is one law which

trictly prohibits the liquor traffic in the

whole state and another which says that the

traffic may exist in such parts of the state

upon it in the nature of a penalty for the violation of the prohibitory statute, but the

righest judicial tribunal of the state says

nent, and so the controversy is ended. Iowa

has demonstrated that it is possible to have prohibition and anti-prohibition at the same

time and on harmonious terms, and her

people are placed in the agreeable position for which Mrs. Gamp longed when she said

Don't ask me whether I won't have none of whether I will, but just leave the bottle or

the chimney piece and let me put my lips

Philadelphia Press: The Iowa mulct law has been declared constitutional by the su-

preme court of that state, although to the inclerical mind it looks like an attempt to

a saloon contrary to the prohibitory law can

be "muleted" in a certain sum, and when he

has paid it he is secure from prosecution for a

and it was passed as a sop to the con-sciences of some prohibitionists who were un-

it constitutional it will doubtless be a per

or ten years Iowa has had a prohibitory la

ferity of the voters so petitioned to impose

ax of \$600 and upwards upon saloons, the

he courts was the claim that in passing to

councils and township trustees, and that this

was in contravention of the fundamental law of the state, but five of the six judges

of the highest tribunal took the other view

generally to the satisfaction of the public

and the republican managers will naturally congratulate themselves upon having found so

easy a way out of a most embarrassing pos

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

'Observation convinces me," said Prof.

Glibschin, addressing the reformers of Sad-

dle Creek, "that the average legislator con

racts a head so swelled that he cannot pul

Herr Dr. Vogel, for many years editor-in-

hief of the Kolnische-Zeitung, the famous

"Will the coming young man sleep

night?" asks a charming young writer of the

lady's father is a rank economist in the mat-

It has become pretty well settled that men

There is General William Mahone

are indebted to their wives for their great-

Virginia. He has made an assignment, au

New York's ex-park commissioner, Tappen, who is under indictment for misde

canor in office, was at one time a justice

Forty-eight New York girls got certificates f proficiency in law a few days ago. Az ney already possess an abundance of the

world's goods it is probable they will have

The legislature of Connecticut passed

head, spoiling her scall and bangs.

wife is the principal creditor.

a grand sachers of Tammany Hall.

without the owner's consent.

He was one of the most influentia

clogne Gazette, died the other day

the collar off.

nen in the city.

ter of coal and gas bills.

prosecutions under the prohibitory law

that the measure could not be repealed.

It amounts simply to a license law

to it when I am so disposed."

year.

manent law.

here is nothing wrong in such an

as desire it, and that a tax may be imposed

reach thom.

most beneficient political organization

encomium upon democratic leadership.

outrage was not so strong.

Germany Offers an Inviting Opportunity to Sloux City Tribune: The income tax dethe Western Ranchmen. ision is a further impeachment of the new endership which thrust itself upon the

High Prices Charged for the One Have Driven the German Workmen to Using the Other-Consul Tingle's Report on the Matter.

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- (Special.)-The

subject of the latest report received at the State department from Mr. Edward S. Tingle. United States consul to Brunswick, Germany, is one which will prove of interest to all American meat packers, as well as the stock- HOW THE SENATE WILL ORGANIZE men and horse raisers of Nebraska, South Voorbees Says Republicans Will Take Con-Dakota and other western states. The report, which is entitled "American Horse Meat in Germany," contains the observations and reorganization of the senate which is likely to views of the consul at Brunswick on the use occur owing to the changes caused by the food product. The report begins by saying said: that "in view of the prohibition of German markets to American cattle, there is another direction toward which American packers might turn their attention. That is the preparation and sale of horse meat. While exact statistics as to the consumption of horse meat are difficult to obtain, it would seem that in the large cities it is almost as great cities, where there still exists some prejudics against ment of this character, the consumption is not so great, being probably about one-third that of beef, but even in these smaller places it is growing daily. Observation in any one of the larger German titles will bring to the attention many meat shops devoted entirely to the sale of horse meat. Of course the consumers are exclusively the poorer classes, but as they comprise nine tenths of the consumers of the entire country it will be seen that it is of vital importance to understand just what factors enter into their food consumption." GERMAN WORKMEN MUST HAVE MEAT

The writer then proceeds to show that with peef from 15 to 25 cents a pound, and other first class meats upon a corresponding scale of prices, it is only upon the rarest occasions that the average workman, earning 7 certs or \$1 a day, can furnish his family with the kind of meat which the American workman cats. He argues, however, that lnasmuch as the German workman's task is just as exacting as that of his transatlantic contemporary, he must have, in order to keep up his bodily strength, just as much nutri ment, even if it is of a coarser nature. The demand for cheaper meat, therefore, exists, and, in the opinion of the writer, a supply has been found. And that article, he says,

is horse flesh. Our consul asks: "Why should not horse meat be eaten i the same care is taken in preparing it as is exercised in beef for the market? Given a horse and a steer equally sound, why is not the flesh of the horse as wholesome as that legalize the violation of law. Iowa has a strict prohibition law on its statute books and also a number of subsidiary laws to aid of the steer? The food of the two are prac tically the same. The horse is the cleaner animal and its flesh, even when coarser, is, in its enforcement. But the mule, as may a law by which all the prohibitory laws may be nullified provided the man who breaks be nullified provided the man who breaks be in Paris during 1871, when it formed the laws is willing to pay a fixed sum of

In Germany the author thinks the prejudice against the meat is fast disappearing. He says, however, that the German stockmen are unable to produce a sufficient supply of horses suitable for use as an article of food and for that reason he believes that there is a bright future for the American stockmen and meat packers. He continues

willing to see the prohibitory law repealed. Strange as it may seem, it is working well, and now that the supreme court has declared SUPPLY OF HORSES RUNS SHORT. "But it is beginning to be difficult to keep the supply up to the demand, and that is New York Evening Post: When the Iowa where the opportunity for the American egislature passed what is known as the mulci packers exists. Formerly the German butcher procured horses which were worn out law a year ago it was generally thought that the courts would annul it for unconstitutionor injured so as to be useless for working purposes for from \$5 to \$10 each. The supply of horses of this character has been well ality. The act is one of the most ingenious contrivances for whipping the devil around a stump ever devised by the wit of a legislator. pay from \$45 to \$50 for his horse. The conis that just as people have become nent was so strong in the last legislature attracted to the horse meat, because of its prunes. existing cheapness in comparison with beef here was also an overwhelming sentiment n favor of allowing the sale of liquor in must raise the price places where the people favored it, and the problem was how to satisfy both elements. Mr. Tingle thinks that the horse says that horses can be raised in the west measure was finally framed which left the old prohibitory law in force, but allowed the authorities of cities and towns where a macheaper than cattle. They can be slaughtered by any of the American packing houses as easily as catlle, and they can be shipped alive across the sea much more easily than cattle tayment of which should act as a bar to and can be sold either on the hoof or dressed at a price certainly not greater than the main argument advanced against the law in cents a pound which the German workme have hitherto paid.
"Canning," he says, "is out of the ques the legislature delegated the law making power to the people of localities, to city

tion, of course, but the meat is sold in many in both the salted and smoked state, as well as fresh, and in either one of the thr. conditions the American packer could fur-With the astonishingly rapid disuse of horses in America, consequent building of so many trolley lines, the raising of horses, especially in the west, is far from ing the profitable industry it formerly was, If the ranchmen, however, can make the rais ing of horses for food profitable, why should they not do it?" Mr. Tingle says that the subject is of two

fold interest to the American packer, whose

beef and beef products are now excluded from the German market, and to the horse raiser whose invested capital now brings him in practically very unsatisfactory returns. He concludes by saying: 'It is true, that in our own country the prejudice against eating horse meat is so great that there will, proba-bly, never be a home consumption for meat of that kind, but it is no reason why American packers and ranchmen should not take advantage of the existence of a different state SUBSTITUTE FOR BEEF AS FOOD of things in another country and find what may be a very profitable industry and exten-

tive exporting trade." Any advice or suggestion to the stockmen of the west emanating from Consul Tingle should be regarded with considerable significance, since Mr. Tingle is himself a westerner, having acted for a number of years as business manager of the Miner, published at Butte City, Mont. Mr. Tingle has made a thorough and deep study of the problems of interest to the residents of the western and northwestern sections of our country, and is eminently fitted to speak in an advisory manager than the country. ner through a consular report to his govern-

trol of the Finance Committee. WASHINGTON, April 10.-Speaking of the of horse flesh in the German empire as a last election, Senator Voorhees of Indiana

"I have no doubt the republicans will organize the finance committee. I, for one, shall make no opposition, and I do not believe that any other democrat will. The republicans, while not possessing a majority over all other parties in the senate, will have a plurality, and it is right that they should take the lead in shaping legislation. expect to surrender the chairm as that of beef or mutton. In the smaller this committee to Senator Morrill at the beginning of the next session.

Senator Voorhees also stated that the com-

mittee would continue to be friendly to silver under the organization. "It is a silver committee now," he said, "and it will continue to be a silver committee regardless of conomic views of the addition which the republicans may make.

Senator Cockrell also said, in reply to a question, that he had no doubt that the re-publicans would reorganize next December, and Senator Gorman expressed the opinion and Senator Gorman expressed the opinion that they would do so in case they were successful in the Delaware election, upon which contingency might depend their willingness to assume this responsibility.

TRIFLES HIGHLY TEMPERED.

Texas Siftings: A man may smile and smile, but if he doesn't quit he will see snakes.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Mrs. Caller—Consistency is a jewel. Mrs. Placid—It doesn't seem to be worn much, however.

Galveston News: When properly used one good opportunity will last a lifetim Somerville Journal: The man who is al-ways looking for disappointment is seldom disappointed in his expectation.

Yonkers Statesman: Cora-What are you going to do on your birthday? Clarissa-Going to take off another year,

Life: Uncle Hiram—If yer want ter have good dogs yer must edjicate 'em to it. I took as much trouble to rear me dog thar ez I did with me son lke! "But thet dog is no good." Uncle Hiram—Neither is Ike. The prince of Wales is quite sure rheumatism does not run to abdication.
Washington Star: "It's her disposition to
make light of serious things," he said,

mournfully,
mournfully,
"Yes," replied Cholly Luviorn, "She even
burns the poetry I write about her." Indianapolis Journal: "I wonder why it is that eggs are always accompanied by ham?" asked the curious boarder. "Fraternal relations," explained the Cheer-th Lidia.

ful idlot.
"How is that?"
"They belong to the same order."

Washington Star: "Blaxton must be doing very well in his law practice," said one young barrister to another. "He told me yesterday that he hasn't lost a case." "Hum—I'm sorry for him—poor fellow." "I don't see why." "That simply shows that he hasn't had a client."

Detroit Free Press: Host (at swell din-ner)—Why don't you eat those strawber-ries? They are the first of the season, and Scribble-Yes, I know they are nice, but live at Mrs. Mealer's boarding house, and 'm afraid they'll spoil my taste for HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

She put her arms around his neck, He disappeared from earthly gaze, As stars are hid in sunlit days; Those lovely arms, so wondrous soft and Were in those monstrous sleeves that

THE OPEN CARS.

That was the reason.

Now very soon the open car Now very soon the open car
Will once again appear,
And we shall know by this sure sign
That spring is really here.
We all shall strive for those end seata,
As people always do,
And scowl at all the selfish folks
Who strive to get them too. Who strive to get them, too.

And now unto the readers fair Who may peruse these lines, And now unto the readers fair
Who may peruse these lines,
To give a word of good advice
The versifer inclines,
When you would leave an open car,
Pray, don't face toward the rear;
For if you do, the chance is good,
You'll slide off on your ear.

opposite sex. Not much, unless the young Giving Stilts Away—



clothes we've yet shown.

justable stilts of good hard wood will be given away with every purchase in the Childrens' Department Thursday, no matter how small that purchase may be, and also for Thursday we will give out some of the biggest bargains in little boys

Jersey suits, 4 to 8, all wool, gray, tan, brown, blue, black, handsomely trimmed, braided, at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50. There are suits in the lot that sold up as high as \$8.50.

Kilt suits, all wool, one and two pieces, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00. All the kilts that originally sold at \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, go in this sale at \$5.00; some of these are our own exclusive imported novelties from Berlin, Germany. A line of novelties in sailor suits \$1.25 up. 50c is all we're asking for these blue overalls your neighbor's boys' got.

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