THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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	20,456	16	19,609
*3	20,859	*17	20,520
4	20,159	18	19,756
5	20,012	19	19,788
6	19,904	20	19,636
7	19,669	21	19,579
8	19,859	22	19,671
9	19,799	23	19,653
*10	20,690	*24	20,459
11	19,660	25	19,847
12	19,816	26	19,641
13	19,750	27	19,548
14	19,799	28	19,672

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 24 day of March, 1895.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Nobody ever said that the canal promoters were not hustlers.

Meat Inspector Israel Frank has had his pains and labors for nothing after all.

Governor McKinley will probably be up in Maine the next time we hear from him.

Minneapolis people won't be able to taunt St. Paul with having a namesake warship too slow to slide into the water.

Mr. Gully will have the advantage of Mr. Reed in the right to the title of speaker for only a brief period of some eight months.

Think of all the good champagne that is regularly wasted in christening the numerous new vessels that are annually launched from the ship yards.

The quest for judicial ermine in Lancaster county will have to be confined to a contest of the existing judgeships of the district court for that county.

Governor Holcomb vetoed only four bills during the continuance of the legislative session, but he has made up for lost time since the legislature went home.

It will now be in order for Johnston and Ricketts, the two eminent charter thinkers, to explain to the citizens of Omaha who induced them to mutilate the charter.

If the people can be made to believe that the services of the present city comptroller are indispensable to them they will have no hesitation in re-electing him to office next fall.

That Arkansas grand jury is certainly overstepping the limits of southern gallantry when it goes so far as to indict prominent society women for winning prizes at progressive euchre.

Comptroller Olsen's term has not been extended "as agreed on," and the citizens of Omaha will be under the dire necessity of finding somebody who can run that office from and after next January.

When it comes to trapping the democracy of Illinois into a declaration for free silver at 16 to 1 there are several democratic statesmen in that state who will insist on being heard on the other side.

The various members of the Douglas legislative delegation have been busy ever since the session closed standing on the street corners waiting for their friends to congratulate them on their work as legislators. Most of them are still waiting.

Only three republican members of the city council who voted to endorse the retrenchment report of the finance committee were ready to vote for the retrenchment ordinances when the test came. This is not a very creditable showing for the republican majority in the council.

Under the benign legal theory that the supreme court can never be mistaken in its interpretation of the law and the constitution, there can be nothing in the recent income tax decision inconsistent with or repugnant to any one of the numerous precedents which that court has set in cases affecting the power of congress to impose federal taxes.

There ought to be no difficulty in securing the requisite 2,500 signatures to the petition for a special election on the canal bond proposition. There is nothing to prevent even an opponent of the proposition from signing the petition. If the question is bound to come up, both friends and opponents should be glad to have the matter settled at the earliest possible moment.

Constant changes in the management of an educational institution like the State university are not conducive to steady progress in the work that is being done by it. The necessity of replacing Chancellor Canfield by some one not so familiar with the needs of the university, owing to the former's resignation, is therefore to be regretted. Chancellor Canfield has without question done a great deal to advance the interests of higher education, not only among the students under him, but throughout the whole state, and his departure will be a distinct loss to Nebraska. At the same time we feel confident that the university will continue to go forward, if not at the same pace as during the last few years, no less surely and steadily.

WHICH RATE OF INTEREST?

Governor Holcomb has signed the bill passed by the legislature with the emergency clause reducing the rate of interest on outstanding state warrants from 7 to 5 per cent. There had been enacted previously during the session a law to the same effect, but without the emergency clause. The result of the approval of the second act with the emergency clause will be to make the reduced rate of interest go into effect at once.

That part of the law relating to state warrants is brief and to the point. It reads: "All warrants issued by the proper authorities of the state shall draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the date of their presentation for payment." As to warrants issued or presented for payment after the signature of the bill by the governor, there can be no question of the rate of interest they shall bear. They will draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent. But what about the unpaid warrants already outstanding? The warrant brokers are maintaining that these draw interest at the old rate of 7 per cent from the time of registration until they shall be called in for payment. They are particularly solicitous about the $200,000 of relief appropriation warrants which were promptly drawn and registered at the earliest possible moment after they were authorized. There are, however, grounds for the contention that all the outstanding state warrants ceased to draw interest at more than 5 per cent the moment the new law went into force. They are of course entitled to 7 per cent for the time between registration and the day the emergency clause became effective. But there is no warrant of law for paying the old rate of interest after the operation of the new statute.

It is to be presumed that the warrant brokers will immediately raise the cry of contract rights which cannot be invalidated. They will claim that the registration of a warrant creates a contract binding the state to pay the then existing rate of interest upon it. They will say that this rate cannot be reduced before payment without violating a contract agreement. On the other hand, there are many of the elements of contract wanting. These warrants would draw no interest at all were it not for statutory enactment. The rate of interest is fixed by law, not agreed upon between two contracting parties. If the legislature undertook to raise the rate of interest paid we may be sure every warrant holder would be quick to attempt to take advantage of the increased rate from the moment the law went into operation. The state authorities should be no less watchful of the state's resources. Under the law the rate of interest on warrants from and after April 10 is 5 per cent. If the holders of outstanding warrants think themselves entitled to more let them establish their claim by an appeal to the supreme court.

FAILURE OF ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

A dispatch from Pittsburg reports the distribution of stock and the election of officers by the reorganized Plate Glass trust. The combination of manufacturers of plate glass is made for the distinct purpose of controlling production and regulating prices. Its well-understood design is to repress competition, and with this done the price of plate glass will be advanced to whatever price the trust may decide upon as expedient. The character of this combination is unquestionably hostile to the anti-trust law, which is still on the federal statute books, but there is no doubt that the trust will be allowed to carry out its plans without interference, just as do the other combinations which violate the law. Recently forty-five companies that have been engaged in the mining of coal in the Hocking valley, Ohio, were formed into one great combination and will hereafter do business in the latter capacity. It does not, of course, call itself a trust, but none the less it is one. Its admitted object is to force the price of its product higher and its plans to that end have already been made and will be put into operation at once. This combination, also, there is every reason to expect, will be permitted to carry out its purpose without interference from those charged with the enforcement of the law, although its existence is obviously against public policy and in violation of the law. The United States School Furniture company has been declared by an Illinois court to be a trust. It was shown in a suit brought against the company by the attorney general of Illinois that it was organized to limit the output and control the prices of practically all the school furniture factories in the United States. The combination, however, will doubtless continue to do business according to the plans and policy it has laid out for itself, with the result of compelling the people to pay a great deal more for school furniture than if there was free competition in its manufacture.

The federal anti-trust law of 1890 was intended to reach combinations of this kind, but it has proved valueless, except in a single comparatively unimportant instance. In the case against the Sugar trust it was virtually discredited by the supreme court of the United States, as it had been by the lower courts. The present attorney general of the United States is unfriendly to the law and will make no effort to give it a further test, although professedly in sympathy with the president in opposition to trusts and combinations. Under these circumstances the conditions are highly favorable to the growth of trusts and additions to their number are to be expected with the revival of business. It will, perhaps, have to be admitted that the present law is a dead letter. At any rate it is pretty well assured that it will be during the term of the present administration. But it cannot be admitted that the government does not possess the power to protect the people from the exactions of monopolistic combinations, and, having the power, a way must be found to exert it. There ought to be a very vigorous demand upon the next congress to earnestly consider this subject with a view to providing legislation that will not fail of its purpose. It is not a party question, for men of all parties agree that combinations organized for the purpose of destroying competition, limiting production and controlling prices are inimical to the public interests, and should be suppressed. Until the trade and business of the country is freed from the operations and the influence of trusts and of all forms of organized monopoly they cannot be placed on a sound, safe and healthy basis.

ADVANCING PRICE OF MEAT.

The fact that within the past two weeks there has been a material advance in the price of meat and a further increase is threatened is a matter of vital interest to almost every household in the land. An addition of three or four cents a pound to the price of meat means for many families a considerable increase in the cost of living, while to others it means the exclusion of meat from their table or its use only occasionally. The aggregate addition to the living expenses of the whole people from such an advance in meat is very large. The matter is, therefore, manifestly of such importance, broadly considered, as to warrant an inquiry as to its causes. There is a belief that the advance in the price of meat is not due wholly to natural conditions.

That there is a reduced supply is shown by the best available statistics, but it is thought not to be so great as to warrant the large increase in the price. It is estimated that there are about 2,000,000 less beef cattle and 6,000,000 less sheep in the country now than a year ago, the reduction in the former being about 6¼ per cent and in the latter about 15 per cent. The advance in the price of meat is from 15 to 25 per cent, which is out of proportion to the reduced supply. It is alleged that there is a beef trust whose manipulations are responsible for the excessive advance, and it is quite possible there is ground for this charge. The cattle raisers say that such a combination exists and that it is getting all the benefit from the advance. It is easy to understand that the great packers might unite under existing conditions to force up prices, for it is rarely that they have so favorable an opportunity to exact tribute from the meat consumers of the country. At any rate it appears to be the impression at Washington that there is something of this kind and the secretary of agriculture has instructed the chief of the bureau of animal industry to obtain data regarding the supply and prices of cattle at the leading packing points for the first three months of the present year, from which it may be determined how far the increased price of meat is to be ascribed to a diminished supply. Agents of the bureau are also to make thorough inquiry as to whether there is any combination for putting up the price of beef products while putting down the per capita price of cattle. The investigation thus ordered is timely and will probably be productive of good results. If there is a cattle trust it would be well for the people to know it.

One effect of the advance in the price of meat will probably be to induce the farmers of the country to raise more cattle and sheep than before, though of course this will depend upon whether the advance is maintained. At this season of the year the consumption of meat falls off and the reduction will be much greater than usual because of the increase in price, so that it is possible the advance will not be long maintained.

DISOWNING THEIR OFFSPRING.

The Journal has no means of knowing whether the "A. P. A." organization was in favor or opposed to the act amending the law for the appointment of the Omaha Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, but if they favored it, it was a proof of wisdom.—State Journal.

There is none so blind as he who will not see and there is none so deaf as he who will not hear. The Burlington organ may have no means of knowing whether the A. P. A organization was in favor of the police commission bill, but it had ample means of knowing that every active A. P. A. agitator was working for it and doing his level best to have it passed. It may be a proof of wisdom on the part of the legislature to do the bidding of George W. Covell, ex-captain of the confederate states army and law partner of A. S. Churchill, ex-prohibition agitator, reinforced by Johnny Thompson, Jim Winspear, George B. Stryker, Israel Frank, Dr. Saville, Peter Schweneck, Henry Ehrenpfort, L. M. Anderson W. R. Gibson and other dark lantern patriots. But we venture the prediction that when the citizens of Omaha shall at the next city election pass upon this conspiracy to use the police and fire department for partisan and sectarian ends it will prove to have been an egregious blunder, which may cost the republican party thousands of votes.

It was to have been expected, however, that the organ of the Burlington czar would commend the action by which the republican party was committed to sectarianism in politics against the best judgment of men whose loyalty to republican principles has never been called in question. If any proof was wanting to show that the pernicious police commission bill has not met with popular favor in this city the fact that its progenitors are trying to disown the paternity of their offspring affords an index of what is sure to happen when the day of reckoning comes. Even Johnny Thompson, who is presumed to voice the sentiment of the clique that hypnotized the Douglas delegation, disclaims that the police bill was engineered in the interest of the A. P. A. All such disclaimers are simply attempts to hoodwink men who resent the high-handed attempt to centralize the executive power in the hands of the dark lantern junta by cutting off the mayor from connection with the police and making the police and fire departments hotbeds of political activity.

The failure of the South Dakota legislature to make appropriation for the maintenance of the militia leaves that state in a very unfortunate predicament. The governor has made an appeal to the militia to retain their organization at the expense of the individual members, but the idea prevails that they will not consent to this additional burden. The emergency is liable to arise at any moment in any state when the aid of a well equipped militia becomes of the utmost importance. The use of military force should be the last resort in enforcing the law, but it is not to be denied that occasions may arise when the use of such force becomes an absolute necessity. Without a militia the governor of South Dakota would soon exhaust his power to call upon the citizens for assistance and would be forced to appeal to federal authority where perhaps all that is needed is a few companies of state troops. For the next two years it will behoove the people of that state to get along without any serious instances of resistance to the state authority.

Straightening the Kinks.
Globe-Democrat.

It would be well if the supreme court could get at all the legislation of the Fifty-third congress.

The Spring Cleaning.
New York Tribune.

"Spring medicine" of the bitterest sort is being administered to the p or old democracy in copious doses this season. It is about as agreeable to the patient as boneset tea is to a fever and ague sufferer in a malarious neighborhood.

Does He Want the Earth?
Detroit Free Press.

Senator Frye has won a title as the wild man from Maine, and there is a fear that he will kick a muss in the universe by insisting that this country annex some of the outlying planets. There is no idea that his mania would be appeased by a gift of the earth.

A Fortunate Circumstance.
Dubuque Telegraph.

It is fortunate for Nebraska that so honest, able and fearless a man as Holcomb is its governor. Otherwise many bills rushed through the legislature at the recent session in corporate interest and by means of bribery would become laws. As it is they will fail.

The Vanishing Clouds.
Kansas City Star.

The atmospheric clouds which have recently brought rain and snow to Nebraska farmers have caused the financial clouds to be partially dissipated, and the agriculturists are almost as hopeful as they were before misfortune came. Good crops this year may not make the farmers rich, but they will go a long way toward making them independent once more.

Time for Missionary Work.
Philadelphia Times.

The only safety to the republicans for 1896 is in immediate and earnest efforts to rally the party on the platform of sound money. If they shall fail to do so, and the democrats shall have the wisdom to profit by republican error, the election of a democratic president would be regarded as among the possibilities in the next national battle. This is the time for missionary work in both parties.

Cameron's Grip in Danger.
Indianapolis Journal.

The report comes from Pennsylvania that ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker is laying the wires to succeed Don Cameron as United States senator, and that he and Governor Hastings are working together to relegate both Cameron and Quay to the rear. Governor Hastings is said to be an aspirant for the presidential nomination. If Mr. Wanamaker sets out to get Cameron's place the latter will have an opponent such as he has never met in the past.

Perverted for Mercenary Purposes.
Philadelphia Times.

Judge White of Indiana, in a decision from the bench, declares the opinion that the oleomargarine law "is of no benefit to the farmer or dairyman." He insists that "the multitudinous lawsuits are not instituted for their protection," and that "like all similar acts where the informer gets a share of the fine, it is pretty frequently perverted for mercenary purposes and to the encouragement of disreputable practices."

The position taken by Judge White is eminently sound and one that the farming interests will some endorse when they cease to make the sale of butter a political issue.

Must Prove a Boomerang.
Beatrice Tribune.

The American of Omaha comes out this week with exclamations of adoration and praise for the exhibition of partisan wisdom shown by the legislature in passing the Omaha Fire and Police Commission bill over the populist governor's veto. It praises all the legislators who voted for it, and, of course, cries "Abroo" before Tom Majors, who left his farm to lead a powerful lobby to fight the governor. The spiteful and revengeful disposition of Tom is, of course, commendable (?)—it is republican, you know; but we may suggest to the American that its attitude on this question is rather too suggestive; the partisan gun which it handles may shoot both ways.

A Little Good with the Bad.
Kearney Hub.

The work of the late Nebraska legislature presents a peculiar combination of the good, bad and indifferent. The really good work of the session was the passage of the irrigation bills, the re-enactment of a beet sugar bounty law, the making of a large relief and seed grain donation, and the submission of a number of greatly needed constitutional amendments. Another good enactment is the amended township organization law, which provides for a board of seven, to be chosen from districts, but otherwise retaining the principal features of township organization. The session was unnecessarily prolonged, and both houses were swamped with bills proposing new laws, and it is a wonder, considering everything, that as much good came out of the session as finally appears.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The consensus of opinion is to the effect that Boston's Lansing is a crude, intemperate spouter.

Mayor Swift of Chicago swings the axe with all the grace and effectiveness of a Chinese executioner.

It is soothing to the humbled pride of St. Paul to know that her Philadelphia namesake has slipped into the swim.

Speaker Gully commands a salary of $25,000 a year, a residence and the title of "The first commoner in England."

A call on Central for connection with the Standard Telephone company elicits the suggestive reply, "They're talking."

The persistent, noisy advocacy of "free and unlimited coinage" tends to disprove the charge that silver is not "sound" money.

The bills proposing a tax on bachelors introduced in several legislatures show that the single tax doctrine has broken out in a fresh spot.

The survivors of the Third Army corps will hold their reunion this year on May 6, at Hadley, Mass., the birthplace of General Hooker, first commander of the corps.

Under the benign influence of civil service the weather is so eminently satisfactory that the mere suggestion of placing the bureau under political control is a menace to peace and order.

Since the inauguration of reform in Chicago an aggrieved person may readily obtain judgment against neighboring heavens. A verdict for $50,000 has already been rendered, yet the angels are not alarmed over the prospect of new attachments.

The Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette is publishing a series of pictures of railroad depots, illustrating the beauties of ancient architecture. It is probable the Omaha relic of forgotten mound builders will presently grace the Gazette's gallery of art. It would be incomplete without it.

The legislature of Wisconsin some weeks ago voted with great unanimity in favor of free passes, coupled with an intimation to the effect that the movement for their abolition was not sanctioned by the people. In this they were neatly fooled. An advocate of the reform quietly polled the voters at the town elections, and petitions containing 70,000 names have already bombarded the legislature in favor of pay or walk.

Colorado is about to give a grand reception to the big four of the silver crusade, and incidentally push the 16 to 1 issue to the front. For the present, however, the effort is doomed to failure. Another issue looms up in the foreground and overshadows all others. That is, which of the rival newspapers accumulated a scoop on the income tax decision? A dozen claim the honor. Until the question is settled there is no room for extraneous discussion.

STAND BY YOUR GUNS.

Washington Post: Meanwhile we hope that both Nicaragua and Venezuela will stand upon their dignity and their rights and remember that the United States is to be reckoned with at some stage of the proceedings—not a very advanced one, either, by the way.

Buffalo Express: Our interest in preventing European aggression on this side of the globe is much the same as the British interest in opposing Russian or French advances on the borders of India. It is both sentimental and practical. It would seem that Minister Bayard ought easily to convince the British foreign office of this if he can do nothing more.

Boston Transcript: These are considerations which should make us careful to see that the Monroe doctrine fits the case before application of it is attempted. For instance, if a swindling South American government set up by some military adventurer commits a gross outrage on the rights and property of a European living peaceably within its jurisdiction, it is not the place nor the obligation of the United States to say that the country of which the sufferer is a subject shall not be permitted to exact compensation for the wrongs he has sustained. President Monroe's declaration of the famous doctrine was never intended to mean that the United States took upon its shoulders the responsibilities of all the governments of the two Americas.

Denver Republican: Our government awaits with deep interest the answer that Nicaragua will make to England in response to the demand of the latter for the payment of an indemnity on account of the expulsion of the British consul. In the event that Nicaragua should refuse to concede to the English demand, it might become necessary for the United States to interfere for the protection of Nicaragua against the oppression of a European power. This would be in line with the Monroe doctrine. That doctrine might compel the United States to assume a modified protectorate over all the nations of South and Central America, but even in that case it should be adhered to. National honor is involved in its maintenance, and the loss of prestige which its abandonment would involve would cost more than a war with England.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: Iowa farmers are said to be looking for land in the southeastern part of North Carolina. There is land there, but a man who has been used to the fertile soil of Iowa might not recognize it as such.

Sioux City Times: Council Bluffs wants Sioux City's help in opposing the aggressiveness of Omaha in Iowa. But Omaha has been about as good a friend of Sioux City as has Council Bluffs.

Des Moines Leader: The Council Bluffs Globe makes a strong statement when it says "the most corrupt legislature Nebraska has ever known has just closed its session." Nebraska has done pretty well as regards corruption in times past.

Cedar Rapids Republican: Both parties in Iowa should declare for state control of building and loan associations, for good roads, for pure food and for revenue reform, and then each should be willing to wager the entire campaign fund that it is more in earnest than the other.

Sioux City Tribune: The Hon. William Jennings Bryan lets go of the income tax law with as little show of regret as any man in the west. The Nebraska statesman has changed his base since the last congress and is now fighting upon a new line, but his last proposition is worse than the one the supreme court has passed upon, and the fate of the first one will put the country on its guard.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: The supreme court of Iowa has reversed Judge Gaynor of the Woodbury district in the case of Mary A. Follis against the United States Mutual Accident association. This case was brought to recover on a policy for $5,000 held by the plaintiff on the life of her husband, William Follis. The evidence in the case showed that Follis had attempted to walk across a narrow railway bridge on which the ties were wide enough apart to allow the body of a man to pass between them. Follis knew the condition of the bridge and was aware of the danger incurred in attempting to walk over it on a dark night. He fell to the ground and was killed. The Woodbury court gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff policy holder, but the supreme court holds that she cannot recover. This establishes the precedent in Iowa law that when the insured, even in an accident association, exposes himself to needless risks, or perhaps any risk greater than those for which he was rated, his heirs or executors cannot recover the value of his policy. As a matter of state law the man had no right on the railway bridge at any time and this may have been contributory to the opinion in the case. If the extra risk was the sole point at issue, accident policies will be of little value and the point should be determined at the earliest possible moment, because millions of dollars are involved in the state. If nothing but the actual occupation of the insured is to be taken into consideration, then the insurance would not cover one-half the time nor be a protection in a great many of his movements. Such a construction of law may be eminently sound, for the wording of many policies affords such an avenue of escape to the insurance companies, but if it is, such insurance is not a good investment unless sold at a price to correspond with its effectiveness.

Death of Maurice Crean.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Maurice Crean, widely known as a worker for the promotion of the Gaelic language, is dead.

WAS A SURPRISE TO HAWAII

Newspapers Get the News Before the Honolulu Officials Are Advised.

NOTHING KNOWN OF THE TROUBLE HERE

Minister Thurston Had Left Washington Before His Government Knew of the Difficulty with Gresham—They Want Willis Recalled.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The steamer Alameda arrived today, bringing the following Hawaiian advices, dated April 4: The first news brought here of the troubles existing between Minister Thurston and Secretary Gresham was received by the China two days ago. It was a great surprise in official circles as well as to the community. Minister Willis states that the first and only information he had received was through the press dispatches that reached here on the 2d. The only notice received by the government was a telegram from Mr. Thurston stating he was on his way home. His letters written March 20 allude to the rumors, but in a private letter he stated he intended remaining in Washington for the present. Minister Hatch said today: "We have received absolutely nothing of the matter. Six weeks have elapsed since the newspapers stated Secretary Gresham's notice was served on this government, and it is forty-eight hours since the arrival of the press dispatches, but Minister Willis has given no notification of any action on the part of the American secretary of state."

Notwithstanding this, the reports are generally credited to be true with the exception of Thurston's reported verbal apology. The government is quietly awaiting developments. If Thurston returns permanently to Honolulu, Minister Hatch of the foreign department will succeed him if Hatch will accept the position. Thurston will be given his position in the bureau. Attorney General Smith has been mentioned by some members of the American league to succeed Thurston, but his appointment is improbable. A movement may be made to have Thurston go into the legislature in a position made vacant by C. L. Carter's death. Important legislation is to come up, for which he is regarded as an able champion.

President Dole is at present on a trip to other islands, having left just after the arrival of the China dispatches.

The ministers of the government would avowedly like to refuse to appoint a successor to Thurston, thus necessitating the recall of Minister Willis. He has made himself obnoxious to the republic in many ways of late and were it not for a desire to keep on friendly terms with the United States, his recall would have been demanded long ago, also that of Consul General Mills. Policy alone keeps them here.

To the body politic of Hawaii they are said to be persona non grata in every sense of the word, but President Dole will do his utmost for a reconciliation before entering upon a policy savoring to retaliatory measures.

PALMER WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

Determined Illinois Democracy Shall Not Declare for Free Silver.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—From the present indications United States Senator John M. Palmer proposes to fight the so-called "free silver" democrats to a finish. The venerable senator has made such a declaration. "I am in this fight to stay and I will not be beaten either.

"Some members of the committee were in the secret, others were not. Some of the committee, attaching but little importance to the meeting of the state committee, gave their proxies thoughtlessly and others who appeared in person are reported to have asked some delay in the measure which was intended by the managers to separate the democracy of Illinois from the democratic party elsewhere.

"I had no notice, formal or otherwise, of the meeting of the state committee, nor do I understand that the democracy of the state was better informed than I was. When the committee assembled, I am told, a call for a convention to meet in June was produced, of which Mr. Hinrichsen was the putative author. In this call the democracy of the state was told by the state committee that the only question before the people is that of silver. There are other statements in the call to which I only revert for a moment. One of them is that the federal election laws are repealed, never to be re-enacted, when there are good reasons for believing that upon a return of the republican party to power they will enact laws still more vigorous in character.

"It is further declared in the call that no general tariff legislation will be attempted for many years, while it is known that upon a return of the republican party to power they will attempt to apply and extend the system of protection to the foreign commerce of the United States. Protection with all of its socialistic features is republicanism. I repeat that in my opinion the call for a state convention was issued as a means of entrapping the democratic party into the silver movement.

"The call is without precedent, not only in the history of the democratic party in Illinois, but of any other party in other states."

VIGILANTES WERE WORSTED.

One Man Whom They Wished to Exile Fired and Dispersed the Crowd.

FRESNO, Cal., April 11.—News was received here last night from Visalia of the shooting of ex-Supervisor John C. Ellis of Tulare county and Martin Smith by Frank Potter. About fifteen or twenty of the farmers in the neighborhood of Visalia and Porterville organized themselves into a vigilance committee for the purpose of ridding that section of a worthless character, Frank Potter, who is living in a bunk house on the ranch of Captain Hayes. About 1 o'clock in the morning the vigilantes approached the bunk house where Potter was asleep and demanded that he leave that section, never to return. Their command was answered by a volley of bullets from a Winchester which Potter fired into the crowd. The vigilantes scattered in all directions. Ellis was shot through the leg, and while his wound is very painful, it is not serious. Smith was shot through the hip, the ball tearing through the intestines, and the wound will probably prove fatal. Potter decamped on a horse and escaped.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Pawnee City now owns its own electric lighting plant.

The Beatrice Oatmeal mill will start up again next week after having been idle for some time.

There are 163 people in Madison county who have applied for aid from the state appropriation.

Hastings again has an evening paper, the Republican, Isaac LeDloyt, the veteran journalist, is at the head of the new paper, which promises well for its success.

A local telephone company is being organized at Tecumseh and the citizens propose to patronize it exclusively. One hundred men will take the stock at $30 a share.

Auburn is another Nebraska town with a local telephone exchange owned by resident capitalists. The line is not yet in operation, but it is expected that the plant will be in working order by May 15. The company has an authorized capital stock of $5,000, of which $2,000 is paid in.

Anton Filip, a Saline county farmer, went to jail rather than pay $30.35 for the privilege of resisting an officer who had attempted to levy on some of his goods. But after he had spent several hours in the bastile at Wilber he changed his mind and at 10 o'clock at night he called the jailer, paid the assessment, and was given his liberty.

Doc Middleton, the old-time terror of the Elkhorn valley, who is now a resident of Chadron, where he was recently converted and joined the church, has begun negotiations to go on a lecturing tour in conjunction with Frank James, the ex-bandit. They propose to first tour this country and then visit England. Doc thinks there are millions in it.

PROVOKING LAUGHTER.

Atlanta Journal: "Is your editor a man of letters?" "Don't know, stranger, but you kin find out by axin' the postmaster."

Boston Transcript: Tailor (to apprentice)—What should you do if a man came to you with one leg shorter than the other? Apprentice—I should pull his leg for him.

Life: The Poet—When you talked with your father, did he seem pleased with the idea of our marriage?

The Girl—Oh, yes! He said he had always been afraid that I might leave him.

Chicago Record: Footpad Jim—So you'se held up dat guy I just saw comin' down this dark street, did you? Who was he?

Sandbag Charlie—He was a ward politician.

Footpad Jim (promptly)—How much did he take from you?

Chicago Tribune: British Writer—Really, some of our later society scandals are so bad that I can't write about them.

His British Editor—Well, then, use the space in roasting those confounded Americans for their infamous social barbarisms.

Indianapolis Journal: "The first thing you want to git into your head as soon as the swelling has gone down," said the bald-headed philosopher to the newly elected young man, "is that your election didn't happen so much from a desire of the people to get you in as from a desire to get the other fellow out."

SHE WAS WILLING.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

He clasped her hand, gazed in her eyes
With tenderest devotion;
"Oh, darling, will you share my lot?"
He said with marked emotion.

She looked him sweetly in the face,
Then fingered with her bonnet,
And answered: "Yes, indeed, I will,
If there's no mortgage on it."

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

Yonkers Gazette.

I had not heard the bluebirds sing
Nor had I heard the crocus croak;
But yet I knew full well 'twas spring
The instant I awoke;

For the sunbeams sent me greeting
And all was warmth and light,
And the man next door was beating
A rug with all his might.

I have not wandered in the wood,
Nor have I seen the violets blow;
But that spring's in the neighborhood
I positively know;

For the air is mild and hazy,
And filled with odors sweet,
And I feel much too lazy
To go down stairs and eat.