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THE BUE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska,
Douglas County,
George R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Re-

660,342 Less deductions for unsold and returned Net daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHU

While in the business of reorganizing the force at the county hospital the county board should keep a weather eye on the whole hospital management.

The Roard of Education has more time than it needs before its reorganization to make up its mind to dispense with its useless and costly special attorney.

The man who can promise the same committeeship to the greatest number of men is the man who has a lead pine cluch on the presidency of the next city council.

The Chicago federal grand jury threatens to get after the Beef trust once more. Although as yet no violations of the law have been proved the big beef packers are beginning to beef already.

The total amount paid by the government of the United States in pensions to disabled veterans and their dependents and the cost of disbursing the same for the last thirty-one years, or since the war, is \$2,304,817,769. Who says republics are ungrateful?

The presidential contest of 1897 has just been opened in Venezuela. This, however, is nothing when compared to the coup of Bryan in opening the campaign for president of the United States in 1900 before the results of the election of 1896 had been officially declared.

Germany is not well pleased with the proclamation of President Cleveland reimposing tonnage dues upon German vessels. But neither was the United States well pleased with the discriminating duties exacted from American shippers by the German government.

Major Handy says that all accounts of interference on the part of McKinley with the candidacy of Thomas B. Reed for speaker of the next house of representatives are simply attempts to mislead the public and without the slightest foundation. And Major Handy ought to know.

The exposition plan must be broadened out as far as possible. And in order to carry out the project on a creditable scale the stock subscriptions of the heavy property owners in Omaha are still holding back and the large nonresident property owners have yet to be heard from, with a single exception.

The blennial report of the Kansas of concerns paying profits to those operated at a loss will not be far different.

the government if only given a chance? such legislation cannot be regarded as

Renewed reference by our contemporary to the existence of a curfew ordithat the police have more than they can night.

in Laucaster county courts? That question has been propounded several times, and up to date the answer has always been in the negative. The inference to be drawn is that state capitals are centers of corruption in which the common interest in public plunder tendency to shield public thieves, the first party.

der obligations to the railroads for his we seem to be clearly right. place consistently refrained from of-

fending them. James C. Dahlman has been mayor of apprehension that he will hold them to the truth of history by contradicting the letter of the law than they have the assertion made by Dr. Miller that been of any man appointed at their the injunction procured to restrain the Instance.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
me this let day of December, 1894.
N. P. FEIL.
(Seal.) Notary Public. that involves any question of imporcan be performed by a \$1,200 clerk just as well as by three do-nothing secretaries.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The second session of the fifty-fourth ongress will begin at noon today. While the session promises to be interesting, there is not much reason to expeet any important results from it beyoud the passage of appropriation bills, The question of paramount concern is that of providing for more revenue and the indications are that no measure for this purpose can pass. It appears to be almost assured that the emergency bill passed by the house at the first session and now on the calendar of the senate will encounter the same hostility that prevented action on it by the senate should the republicans decide to urgo its consideration. It is possible that a few sound money democrats may be found willing to give it their support and also that some of the silver republicans will be disposed to favor it, but it is not doubted that the opposition will be strong enough to defeat it. It seems to be the fixed purpose of the house republican leaders not to frame a new revenue bill, so that if the senate should not pass the measure on its calendar as Bridge and Terminal company, who. came from the house, or one bases on it, there will be no revenue legislation at this session. There is diversity of opinion among republicans as to whether there should be any, the judgment of many being that the matter had better be deferred to the next congress, which it is understood will be called in extraordinary session immediately after the induction of the new administration. A caucus of republicans will be held at once to determine what course shall be pursued.

There is another measure that passed the house at the first session which may be heard of at the present session. This is the bill relating to bond issues and authorizing the secretary of the treas must be reinforced until they reach ury to issue certificates of indebtedness the \$1,000,000 point. At least one-third to provide temporarily for deficiencies. The senate substituted for this mean ure a bill for the free colnage of silver. which the house by a large majority re fused to concur in, but did not ask for a conference committee. It may now ask for such a committee and in that State Board of Transportation seems to case it is possible that legislation can think it remarkable that of the rail- be had under which the secretary of the roads doing business in that state only treasury can issue certificates of intwo declared dividends during the past | debtedness to a limited amount, bearing year. There is nothing very remarkable a low rate of interest, to meet deficien about this. Take any line of trade or in- cies. If revenue legislation is to be post dustry for the same year and the ratio poned until it can be provided by the next congress, the expedient of issuing certificates of indebtedness may be necessary to avert another sale of bonds Secretary Francis says that whether and for this reason it is likely to have the Central Pacific is in technical de- the support of the republicans in confault on its debt to the government or gress. It should also be favored by the not, it would be in default when the sound money democrats, since it has next installment of interest is due Janu- the recommendation of the secretary of ary 1 next. What becomes, under the the treasury in his last annual report secretary's statement, of the bombast of But this also would undoubtedly be Huntington that the Central Pacific is persistently antagonized by the free perfectly solvent and will pay all it owes silver senators, so that the passage of

at all probable. There is abundant work already cut out, in pending measures, to keep both nance in Omaha should be made a houses busy. The house committee on punishable offense. It ought to know appropriations has been at work on appropriation bills for a week or more attend to in evading the professional past, so that it is probable the house crooks and thieves without getting out will be able to dispose of these bills of the way of the boys and girls who earlier in the session than usual. In happen to be on the street unattended the meanwhile the senate can devote its by their parents after 9 o'clock at attention to some of the numerous measures of more or less importance on its calendar. The outlook is, however, that Can public thieves ever be convicted little will be done beyond voting the appropriations necessary to keep the ma-

chinery of the government in operation. GERMANY PROTESTS.

It was to be expected that the German government would protest against the imposition of tonnage dues on the vesstifles the public conscience. Unfor- sels of that country entering American tunately for the republican party this ports and it was easy to surmise the our government in sending him. As an ground of protest. The imperial governboodlers and bribe-givers is laid at its door because the machinery of governing ment of the state capital has been in officials. This, however, can hardly be issued by the prime minister giving exits hands for the most part ever since regarded as an adequate reason for obthe town was founded. It is the resent | jecting to the action of this government ment of the people against such out- and it seems is not so considered at on landing and warning emigrants not rages as the Hilton fiasco that has re- Washington. The protest of the Ger- to allow themselves to be misled by cruited populism in Nebraska and made man government is not, therefore, likely it possible for the third party to become to have any effect and after the second

being extelled to the skies by the Omaha try is not of the most friendly kind and lation. They are illiterate, their habits organ of bogns reform. Each and every this new issue will not improve it. The of life are bad, they swarm in the larger one of these \$2,000-a-year pensioners is abandonment of the reciprocity arrange- cities, they do not readily assimilate a great and good man. Everybody that ment with that country, without observ- our customs A great many Italians in knows anything about Nebraska polities ing any of the usual diplomatic forms, the United States are good and useful knows that the three men were chosen was very naturally displeasing to the citizens. The larger proportion of them not because of any qualifications they German government and when this was are industrious, frugal and self-reliant, have for the duties devolving on the followed by a differential duty on the But there is an element which is inboard, but solely as political rewards,
The only man of the trio who has had displeasure was very greatly increased. to make a record in the enforcement of cluded from Germany and from the the law relating to common carriers. markets of other countries in sympathy to be deported cannot fail to have a But Secretary of State Laws being un- with Germany. But in the present case

AS TO THE UNION DEPOT.

It is hardly worth while to dip into an-Chadron and deputy off inspector all clent history in a discussion of the union city authorities from delivering the As to the Hon, Joseph Edgerton, the \$150,000 viaduct bonds to the Union less said the better. His capacity to ab- Deput company was inspired by a desorb \$2,000 a year is unquestioned. He sire to have the depot relocated at has been a chronic candidate for every- Ninth and Farnam streets. While it is thing in sight from village attorney true that the Farnam street site had to chief justice of the supreme court. been pronounced by President Clark of The question that the taxpayers of the Union Pacific to be the most feasible Nebraska will naturally ask themselves location in Omaha for a station that is, Why is it that the reform party per- would be accessible to all roads that sists in filling and continuing sinecures enter the city, the idea of relocation which it has repeatedly denounced as was not thought of by the parties who useless burdens upon the people? Why instituted the proceedings. They had should three men draw \$6,000 a year | two distinct objects in view. One was out of the state treasury when there is to save the taxpayers the \$150,000 ilnot work enough to keep one man legally voted for the building of a viabusy, and when, as a matter of fact, the duct which under the law the railroads real board is made up of state officers were obliged to pay for, and the other who must act individually in every case | was to compel the Union Depot company to give equal terminal facilities nance? The cierical work of the board to all railroads on equal and reasonable terms. At that juncture the Hock Island and Milwankee roads had, after years of negotiation, decided to come into Omaha with their passenger trains, but the contract they had made with the Union Pacific under President Charles Francis Adams had been repudiated by his successors. This attempt to shut out these two roads was regarded as inimical to the interests of Omaba, being also in violation of the compact between the city and the Union Pacific by which the latter was obligated to accord terminal and depot facilities to the Iowa roads on reasonable terms. So much on that score, Dr. Miller's proposition that the people

of Omaha modify their demand for a \$1,500,000 union depot and content themselves with a \$300,000 structure shows a lack of familiarity on his part with the situation. The people of Omaha have made no demand for a union depoi representing the investment of a specific sum of money. What they demand is depot accommodations, centrally located, on a scale commensurate with the importance of the city as a traffic center. The \$2,000,000-depot project originated with the managers of the after preliminary surveys, had confirmed President Clark's view that the Ninth and Farnam site is the only place where all the railroads that converge in Omaha can be focalized at a common terminus. The \$2,000,000 estimate was doubtless designed by the promoters to include, besides the cost of right of way. depot grounds and buildings, a liberal margin for floating the bonds. The \$2,000,000 estimate may be extravagant. If so, the promoters should be brought to revise their figures. They must, however, give Omaha a union depot good enough for a city of 250,000 people and not merely a shed that would be an eyesore and public nuisance. Neither

as it is built without delay. REVISE THE OIL INSPECTION LAW The trial of ex-Oil Inspector Hilton has thrown more than a side light on the business of oil inspection in Ne braska. It has developed beyond doubt that the inspection of oil under the present law is a dangerous farce. It affords no protection to consumers and is an imposition on the off companies, It has established the assertion which this paper has made time and again under the Carns and Hilton regimes that inspectors did not inspect, but were used by the oil monopoly merely to certify to whatever oil it saw fit to throw upon the Nebraska market.

Even if the test prescribed by the law were applied, it would admit all the of two things therefore should be done by the legislature. It should either revise the oil inspection law making the test adequate and the inspection reliable, or it should repeal the law altogether. The mere fact that the salaries of the inspectors do not come out of the state treasury is no excuse for maintaining a worthless system of inspection The people eventually pay the freight not only in the price of oils consumed, but in increased risk to life and propcrty, and incidentally in higher fire insurance rates.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

The commissioner general of immigration, who recently returned from a mission to Italy for the purpose of explaining our immigration laws to the govment of that country and securing its co-operation in preventing undesirable classes of its people coming to the United States, appears to have been very successful. The Italian government officials gave attentive considera tion to his statements, expressing themselves well pleased with the action of carnest of the desire of the Italian govissued by the prime minister giving extracts from the laws, naming the classes of people likely to be declared ineligible

It is well known that the agitation

coming into our ports will pay tonnage tion is vacy largely due to the fact that selves as a unit in this manner, their utter- eggs we can not know prosperity. A few The three incoming secretaries of the dues, as it is appears they ought to have State Board of Transportation have been doing for some years.

Seen named, and their virtues are now German sentiment toward this country are regarded as an undesirable addition to our population. fully improved.

any experience as a railroad regulator. Our course in these respects was a mis-is Gilbert L. Laws, who, as secretary of take, for which democratic policy is restate, was once before a member of the sponsible, and we have paid liberally being well state board. As such he was in position for the blunder in having our meats ex- action it has taken to check the emigration of those persons who might have

In his report to the secretary of the e commissioner of immigra treasury es the opinion that other Europ governments would be found willing to follow the example of Italy at the same time. His abilities as a depot question as now presented to the and it would seem desirable that an railroad regulator are yet untested, but citizens of Omaha. It is, however, emi- effort be made to induce them to do so. the railroads probably have no greater mently proper for The Bee to vindicate If European governments would take the trouble to acquaint their people with our immigation laws and adopt measures to prevent the emigration of ineligible persons all ground for the demand for further restrictions would be

removed. The split electoral vote is not a novelty in American presidential elections. Only in 1892 Cleveland lost one of California's nine electoral votes to Harrison e of Ohio's twenty-three. ed its fourteen votes, nine for Harrison and five for Cleveland. Weaver captured one of Oregon's four votes and North Dakota distributed its three votes one each to Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver. There is nothing in law or custom that requires a state to cast its electoral vote solidly for any one candidate,

President Cleveland's term does not expire until March next. With his reputation as a prolific letter writer and unthor of state papers no one should imagine that his coming message will be the last document of that kind which he will send to congress. In the three months yet remaining to his official career he will have ample time to launch a half dozen more messages on an admiring public.

The Last Straw.

Kansas City Star. J. Sterling Morton will now have to give up all hope of regaining the affections of the Times declares that his annual reports as secretary of agriculture reflect "broad and otatesmanlike views" of the duties of his

Muzzling the Press. Oom Paul Krueger agrees with Oom Will Hohenzollern in his detestation of the press and has had a law passed under which the entire staff of the Johannesburg Crific has been thrown into jail for criticising the oer government. Oom Paul is feeling his South African oats these days.

A Constitutional Objection.

Dr. Jameson, the Transvasl raider, has been eleased from jail on account of his health. It was almost a foregone conclusion that Jameson would not find prison life agree with his style of constitution. Undenlable symptoms of impending fil-health appeared as soon as it was evident that he must cubmit to a pretense of punishment.

early be gradual and cumulative, considering the extent and the causes of the hard times. As a well known financial writer puts it. ".

The Convalescing Patient.

The restoration of prosperity must neces

eatlent convalescing from a dangerous and protracted Illness, though his recovery is asared, may yet have to wait awhile before ne regains full health and strength.' Military Honors to a Heroine. No general was ever borne to the grave by tenderer hands or mourned erely than was the Sister of Mercy who lied of a disease contracted from a soldier

was nursing at Gibraltar last month.

For the first time in the history of the British army a Sister of Mercy was given a funeral with full military honors, and in the train of mourners was the commanding are the people of Omaha particular as general, his staff and detachments to who builds the union depot so long every regiment of the garrison. There is a cene for Kipling. Hornce Boies as a Fintist. Ex-Governor Horace Boies of Iowa is tired the battle for a 50-cent dollar. He has he wit to perceive and the nerve to de

in favor of full-length instead of half way fiatism as covering the real issue be een the advocates of sound money and the dvocates of cheap money. He would do way with all banks and have the govern ment issue paper currency. This is a rever sion to the earlier blood-stained greenback sue. It outbids "bimetallism" as a swif neans of appeasing the appetite for infla ion, easy debt paying and straight repudi ation. There is nothing slow about Horace

Needed Revenue Legislation.

It is to be hoped that the coming legislature will make some reeded changes in our revenue laws. The system of our assessment n this state has been a fraud. We hope that ome law will be passed compelling the asencors to assess property at its actual value oils rejected in neighboring states. One and not at a friction of its value as in the of two things therefore should be done fraud and the burden of taxation has no been equally distributed. For several years there has been a demand for reform in this For several years direction, but without avail. Our present laws are defective in that, while they declare hat property shall be assessed at its actual provides no penalty for violating the provisions of the law.

"Divine Right" Blusphemy.

Emperor William's enthusiastic admira ion of the German ruler appears to be altched at fast by one of his admirals Speech in the Reichstag declared that the sailors of the wrecked cruiser litis, who went down to death cheering the emperor, went down to death cheering the emperor, would take but little time and the effect would take but little time and the effect. went down to death cheering the emperor, were by that act praying to God, as the emperor was God's representative. The doctrine of the divine right of kings has een losing its potency in recent years, but its reassection of its existence exceeds even daims made centuries ago should be mightly pleased of it sustains his wet, which he has exmore velled language,

A LESON ERON NEBRASKA. What California Has to Learn from

This State's Experience. sty are of sugar beet in Nebraska held a convention for the pur-ing steps to forward their inis fast becoming one of the in that state. In the respgoes abourd for this commodity be kept at home. They urge that such protection be home. They urge that such protection be afforded the best sugar makers in the United States as will enable them to produce all the sugar used here.

The Nebracka farmers have gone to work

bined action that a request for protective legislation is likely to be effective. Isolated representations made to individual congressmen are often not very successful. But when men engaged in an industry get together, prepare data showing the extent of the inented in tangible shape, and the chances of desired logislation are wonder

Californians might learn a useful lessen from their Nebraska brethren, not only respect to the best sugar industry of this state, but also with reference to the fruit growing interests. The necessity of more protection is clearly recognized. If now the producers of the various commodities grown in this state—oranges, lemons, nuts, raisins, prunes, etc.—could get together and prepare data giving the amount of capital vested, the value of the product and the extent of foreign competition, a showing might be made that would result in legislaion even more favorable than that which the era of this state enjoyed under the Mc-Kinley law.

PUSHING THE EXPOSITION.

Minden Gazette: Let every Nebraskan get in line for the Transmississippi Exposi-tion and let us make Nebraska outdo every

Tekamah Herald: If you can't do anyhing else for the Transmississippi Exposi tion send papers to your friends outside the telling them all about it. Ord Quiz: Now comes the Transmississippl

is especially interested in this great en-West Point Progress: Omaha has elected

her board of directors of the Transmississippi Exposition, and every mothers' son of them are among ber leading citizens. Now, let the good work go on. Norfolk Journal: All Nebraska is intersted in the success of the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha, and for that reaso the legislature at its approaching session

should make a liberal appropriation for a Nebraska exhibit. Cedar Bluffs Standard: The Transmis slasippi Exposition at Omaha will be the next great event in America. It will be only to the great World's fair, and very Nebraskan should lend his aid to

Friend Telegraph: The election of directors and the location of the Transmissisippi Exposition is what is bothering Omaha these days. The exposition will be a hummer and Omaha should make mistakes in citner the selection of the

ight or election of its officers. Fullerton News: The Omaha expositio ight to result in much good for Nebraska will be the means of bringing thousands strangers to the state who will have to leave a little money behind them. It will also attract capital for investment. Necraska has only to be seen to be appreclated

Schuylor Herald: The legislature of this state will be asked to make an appropriaion for the Transmississippi Exposition. s a matter in which every citizen of thi commonwealth and the great central wes-is interested. The exposition means much to us all, and we think that the people wil not object to a liberal appropriation bein made.

Fremont Herald: We are pleased to not the advancement made toward the greater of the Transmississippi Exposition billed for the metropolis of Nebraska in 1895 The exposition will prove of great benefite all parts of Nebraska and this section of the continent. That it will be the succe anticipated is vouched by the excellent pe sonnel of the board of managers which ha been selected to guide its dectines

Plattsmouth News: The great Burlingto with its liberal management, which alway keeps in touch with the people, has aga eribing \$39,000 to the Transmississippi E osition, and giving notice at the same time of the erection of a fine depot on the rounds in Omaha. The Burlington is ti liberal sum donated by that company mean that similiar sums must follow, which we inaugurate a great been for the coming ex

HINTS FOR THE LEGISLATORS.

Tobias Gazetie (rep.): Will the next se on of the state legislature be a long or chort one? It is hoped that when it coend to what is needed, adjourn and go home Schuyler Herald (pop.): The Nebraska les lature cannot give us an era of prosperity hat is not within its power. But it ca ighten some of the burdens that we are forced to bear, and we have no doubt tha

Edgar Post (rep.): Eastern capitalist nay not fall over themselves to invest their money in Nebraska enterprises just now but if our legislators do not make too many raw breaks during the coming session of the legislature things will be coming ou way in the spring, gentle Anale.

North Platte Tribune (pop.): A number of the leading populists of the state held a con ference at Lincoln this week and decided opon the policy to be pursued by the com-ng legislature. The result of the conference s not been made public, but it is hope that the measures to be enacted by makers will not be so radical as to frighte astern capitalists from making investmen n the state.

Hastings Democrat (pop.): What the is oming legislature may do about the railroa ates, both passenger and freight, is not cer doubtful if anything should b one until the United States supreme cour auges upon the bill which Nebracka now has p there. To pass another would simply hang the court and be so much Railroad rates are not the asted. siccts which the new legislature will have

Red Cloud Nation (pop.): We would al like a job in connection with the session of the legislature, but for heaven's sake lon't make it an expensive session, just t rive people a job. The legislature, in adgment, should not hold over forty and rigid economy should be the watch-word. The fusionists are conservative and Governor Holcomb is at last in a positio to exercise his authority as his conscience dictates. We predict that the session of 189 will result in more good to the people of Nebraska than any session since the organization of the state.

Howells Journal: We believe that the oming legislature should pass a law, simi far to the one in New York, requiring al candidates to publish a sworn statement of the amount of money they spend to se-cure their election. It would be well to extend the law so that all lobbyists would have to show up what money they spen to secure the passage of a bill. It has be come almost necessary for a candidate pend money to win in this state and dar charges are frequently made that many m spend more than the pay of the office. La

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Sloux City Times: The traveling state library, provided for by act of the Iowa legislature, will start on its rounds about the ot of January

Sloux City Tribune: Ex-Governor Bole

has reached the logical co-Silver was a makeshift. He i career. now for depreciated paper. Sloux City Journal: Nobody seems to know

just what ex-Governor Boles means in his atest deliverence on the financial question robably he himself does not know, or, he knows now, he will not know sixty days hence. The fact is Mr. Bloes does not know much about finance. The fact further in that people generally have found this out Very little importance attaches to what he may say now or further. He has been so inconsistent, so confused, so positively contradictory and so uniformly unsound, that he has lost all prestige. He can be quit summarily dismissed.

Waterloo Reporter: Another crime has been committed. Butter has been debutter ized in the Waterloo market. The parity in the right way to obtain what they deere. between eggs and butter has been busted. While resolutions adopted by many gatherings and until we can restore it to the old ratio day of next January German vessels for greater restrictions upon immigra- representatives of any industry express them-

months ago eggs were selling from 10 to 12 cents. Now they are 22 cents and butter 12 cents. is only 24 cents. It costs no more to produce hem now, but the great feathered corpora ion has greedily combined to force the great plain people of this country to pay double prices. Something has got to be done to

SPAIN'S ENORMOUS ARMIES.

Extent of the Forces Employed In Suppressing Rebellions.

The last transport steamer of a dozen as signed to take from various ports of Spain her latest re-enforcements for Cuba is now peeding westward, having left Cadiz, if the schedule was followed, on Monday, and Las Palmas yesterday. The aggregate ship-ment is, in round numbers, 20,000 men. The military papers of Madrid say that Spain has in Cuba about 200,000 men, in-

cluding the eleventh expedition, and that this does not take into the reckoning native volunteers. In the Philippines the army is estimated by the same authorities at nearly 31,000 men, and in Porto Rico there are 6,000. At home Spain has, it appears, nearly 129,000 men under arms. All told, she has in her military establishments today nearly 366,000 men, exclusive of some local colonial forces. If we deduct police guards and house officers from the home army, there would still remain about 335,000 men.

To show what her colonial troubles are costing her it will be enough to say that, according to the statements of our adjutant general's office in Washington, the strength Ord Quiz: Now comes the transported and the properties of the Spanish rank and file, exclusive of gendarmerie and colonial forces, had been gendarmerie and colonial forces, had been gendarmerie and colonial forces. fixed for the year 1895-96 at \$4,000. The royal decree of June 28, 1895, had fixed the permanent Cuban forces, exclusive of the guardia civil, or gendarmerie, at 13,842 men, with authority to increase them indefinitely for suppressing the revolt. The force in Porto Rico was put at 3,843 officers and men and that in the Philippines at 20,102, these last including civil and customs guards. The enormous additions that have had the made to the "Army of Ultramar," as the

colonial forces are called, is thus apparent and it seems to have been accompanied by and it ome addition even to the forces maintained in the penineula. In her endeavor to keep up these forces, most of them operating thouands of miles away, Spain finds herself de so distressed at home by the withdrawal o alwart men from the productive industri-

f the factory and the farm. General Weyler would have us believe that he little army of Maceo, which has so long withstood him and has gained repeated vic-tories, numbers only 6,000 men. But Mr. Quesada, speaking for the Cuban junta in Washington, does not claim quite as great prowess as that for his countrymen. He esimates the total patrlot forces in the is and, we believe, at 35,000, with probable ad tions as soon as they can be armed. We e not sure whether the round estimate 200,000 for the Spanish includes or de ruses since the war began. But in eithe me the splendid success of the patriots thur rehows what may be done by inferior num ece, aided by soldierly genius and by nowledge of the country with its obstacle invaders, and inspired by seeking freedom

Attacking the Trusts.

It is conceded that the task of smashing he trusts and combines is a difficult one ut there is no reason to believe that it is an impossible one. There are ways to reach them and compel them to respect the rights of the people. The circumstances under which they are able to exercise arbitrary nd oppressive power can be changed by ourts. There is cause to say that even inder present laws a good deal can be done in that direction, if those who have author ity will make the proper efforts. For instance, out in Utah, where not much is expected in the way of trouble for monopolies, they have found it possible to secure efforts. ective judicial action against one of thes bnoxious institutions. The coal producers late the sale and fix the prices of their product. That is to say, they agreed to sell nly to certain dealers, who agreed in turn ; to maintain the prices dictated by the combination from time to time. The matter was brought to the attention of the federal grand jury, whereupon the members of the dustry on a tolerably large scale, and have mbination were all indicted under the ti-trust law, which has so often falled sewhere, and brought to trial before Judge

dealers than those representing the combina-tion were clearly established, and the judge charged that the only question to be deter-mined was whether this refusal was the re-sult of an agreement that coal should be sold ly to the specified agents of the trust. It is the jury only a few moments to decide hat it was and to return a verdict of guilty, to which the law affixed a fine of \$5,000 or a year of imprisonment for each offense. Taus ie seen that a combination in restraint of trade and for the fixing of prices on a produc general use can be brought into court and indicated to severe penalties. The Utah coal mischevious operations under such conditions and the people of the state will get cheaper coal. It is reasonable to suppose that the cans in other states, not simply as to coal rusts, but as to similar combinations for the ontrol of other products and forms of bus ness. There are technical difficulties in the matter, to be sure, but the right kind of a prosecution in the right kind of a court can remove them and cause justice to be lone. It will not do to say that these agencies of oppression and spollation are a law unto themselves. They can be crushed like other nd amaller evils and the people have a right demand that they be dealt with in that

Tariff as a Business Question.

The favor which the proposition for a ariff commission is gaining among repub-icans shows that the time when the tariff will be "taken out of politics" may be much gearer than anybody a year or two age suposed it to be. The necessity for framing a ariff bill acceptable enough to the country have a reasonable chance to stand for a ong time with only minor changes is nore obvious and urgent now than it was a lozon or a store of years ago, for the country has seen a good deal of the injurious effects of frequent tariff tinkering in recent years. This necessity will give the proposi-tion for a board of tariff experts considerable strength with the people.

NEBRASKA THE SUGAR STATE.

Tekamah Herald: A repeal of the sugar bounty law menas that the farmer who raises beets must do so at \$4 per ton in

stead of \$5 per ton. Gordon Journal: The beet sugar industry orices. Something has got to be done to is receiving considerable attention lately, burb the plundering of the masses by this. This is what is wanted. We want factories our home markets. It seems to us remarkable the idea of the United States importing sugar when we can make as fine sugar as any country in the world.

Emerson Enterprise: Many sections of Netraska are laying plans to scenre beet sugar factories. The location of a factory in Emerson would mean the employment of a large number of laborers and it would be the means of promoting a greater prosperity of our people. All the beets raised in three counties could be marketed at very little inconvenience.

Sterling Eagle; One objection urged to a inty on sugar is that it is unfair to pay the beet raiser a bounty and not the corraiser. If the paying of the bounty woul increase the acreage of beets by thousand would not the supply of corn be reduced and prices naturally advance. At least one-half our acres should be in beets. It would increase the value of land, build factories and give employment to thousands of men. Let this be done at least until the factories are established and the farmers over the industry. Then it will protect itself,

Nebraska Farmer: Nebraska is entitled to become the leading beet augar state in the union. Its thorough adaptability to the production of the sugar beet in its best estate is beyond the stage of demonstration or experiment. The further fact also holds that the manufacture of sugar in Nebraska is a thing entirely consistent with and helpful to the agricultural inter-ests of the state. It tends to a diversity of crops, it helps farmers out of the old ruts, it encourages clean farming, it results in a density of population, and it makes farmers producers where they now are buy-ers. The indirect benefits to be derived from pursuing a liberal policy toward the manufacture of sugar on a large scale in this state are certain to amount to much more than it will cost to give such enterprise proper encouragement. The subject is a broad one in its bearings and must be looked at without bias. The incoming legislature has a large responsibility resting upon its shoulders in this matter and we hope to see it act with due deliberation. Grand Island Independent: The beet sugar

idustry in Nebraska has gone now beyond

the experimental stage; it is a demonstrated success. The production has gone from a little over 2,000,000 pounds three years ago to 15,000,000 pounds this year. It can be seen at a glance what this means to Nebraska when beet sugar culture shall reach its highest state of perfection. The United States at present is sending abroad annually more than \$100,000,000 for sugar. Every dollar of this can be kept at home and it will be under a proper development of this in-dustry. Nebraska alone can produce the dustry. Nebraska alone can produce the sugar for home consumption. This last year amounted to 44,000,000 pounds. Four hundred factories of 300 tens daily capacity running 100 days would have supplied list year's con-munition. At present there are between -,000,000 and 9,000,000 acres of the 49,000, 00 of the state under cultivation. Twentyfive per cent of this amount, or about 2 per cent of the entire acreage of the state, would grow the sugar for our entire consumption This would distribute among the farmers of the state every year the magnificent sum of \$44,000,000 alone for labor. The net profit after paying all expenses, including 10 per cent interest on the land worth from \$10 to \$100 an acre, would be worth \$100,000,000. In order to show all the money disburged under such conditions there must be in-cluded several other things such as money paid for freight and miscellaneous items that would swell the grand total to about \$150,cent of the land of the state who can measure the possible development of Nebraska in the years to come.

Kearney Hub: When the first successful demonstration of sugar beet raising was made at Grand Island in this state it was supposed that the Platte valley would be the future seat of sugar manufacture in the United States, and it was not thought that other portions of the country would enter into competition with us. It has since been demonstrated, however, that nearly every portion of Nebraska is adapted to beet cul-ture, and not only that, but many other secsomething the advantage of Nebraska in that there is more local capital in those states that can be enlisted in sugar manufacture. Hallett and a special jury.

But the west is not to be permitted to The facts as to the referal to sell to other a good thing all to itself. A "sugar But the west is not to be permitted to have in the field ought to hold her own, but is in danger of dropping in the rear unless great exertion is made by our people and good faith is kept with the farmers and manufacturers with respect to the bounty. This state is dependent almost wholly on castern capital for the building of sugar refinerles and if the eastern capitalist can invest his money nearer home and reap as large a profit apon it nothing is more natural than that he should do so. Again, the hostility of the victorious fusion elements in this state to the present bounty law, and the threat of repeal, is liable to stand in the way of the further development of the sugar industry until the sentiment of the state pettles down and it can be determined what encourage ment is to be given to those who take hold to build up the industry. Tils is the situation at the present time, and it requires more than thoughtful consideration. A strong movement covering all parts of the state is eded to save Nebraska sgriculture from the loss of the greatest product that has ever corung from her soil. It is not a party ques-ion proper, but purely a matter of business. Nebraska chould have one hundred augar fac-tories, and the right kind of private and public spirit will secure them.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Out in Wyoming the freeze has been so udden that they are able to cut the fish out The Boston Globe calls the late William Steinway "almost without exception tho

leading German-American in the United In reading Emperor William's frequent remarks about his "coat," it is well to remember that the article in question is a coat

of arms. Impulsive Americans who are eager to go and fight for Cuba should study the statis-

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