THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

Daily free (Without Summary One Year.,)
Six Months
Three Months
Sunday Ree, One
Year.,
Three Months
Sunday Ree, One

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Bullling.
Bould Omaha: Singer Bla. Cor. N and 24th Sta.
Compil Burls: 16 North Main Street.
Chicago office: 217 Chamber of Commerce.
New York: Rooms B. H and E. Tribune Bldg.
Washington: 180 F Street. N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-cial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS. THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

660.342 csis deductions for unsold and returned Total net sales... Net dally average.... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before this 1st day of December, 1896.

The Greater Republic of Central Amerfca sounds very well, but there ought to be some convenient way of abreviating it in writing.

The sultan will never be convinced that the European powers are in earnest until they prove it to him beyond a reasonable doubt.

gliding swiftly by, it has still time for schemes, if so minded, The publisher of our amiable Bryan

contemporary never contributes to a campaign fund. His only connection with such funds is in the role of the suckling pig.

If President Cleveland is not entirely indifferent to public opinion, he can add to his popularity in the transmississippi region by making official proclamation of the exposition.

It would seem that Engineer Howell's recommendation to Mr. Bierbower was made out of pure philanthropy, and for the best interest of everybody concerned. except himself.

The New York World's Cuban correspondent has anspicionally accomplished what General Weyler has not been able to compass. He has effectually cleared the insurgents out of Pinar del Rio.

The Omaha Bryan organ absorbed \$4,000 of the popocratic campaign funds at one fell swoop. It's a cold day when the World-Herald does not get its graft in on all the cash within reach.

Experiments with the interchangeable mileage books continue to multiply. Before very long interchangable mileage will uniformly be adopted for the railroads of every great division of the coun-

Sucei, the famous Italian faster, has fasted himself into insanity somewhat faster than any one anticipated. It is certainly noteworthy that feasting and fasting should so often lead to the same end.

With a whole holiday at their command for consideration of the matter, members of the council ought pretty well to have made up their minds as to the fit of those Taylor-made jail job gar-

The calm judgment of the great American people will know how to take at its genuine value the wild and whirling talk of chronic colonels and professional warriors relative to an armed conflict with Spain.

According to cable advices, Servia is temporarily without a cabinet. This information is repeated free of charge for the special benefit of the surplus cabinet material that has been tendered Major McKinley beyond the possibility of his immediate use.

Nonresident owners of Omaha realty are the ones who above all should not fail to assist the exposition by subscribing for stock. By helping to make this enterprise a success they will inevitably contribute to the general prosperity of this city, one of the certain results of which will be an improved market for real estate.

Mr. Hitchcock went all the way to Montana and Colorado merely to tell Bullionaire Marcus Daly and Banker D. H. Moffat that he saw them. He never even suggested that a contribution to relieve the pressure of the World-Herald creditors would be acceptable. It was a purely social visit. And some people shrick about bluffing.

Populist candidates for the senatorship from Idaho are springing up on the part devoted to a review of the deevery side. If only enough of them fects of our present revenue laws and to project themselves into the arena, Sena- recommendations of remedial legislation tor Dubois may succeed in having him- that will strengthen the state's resources self accepted as a compromise successor to himself and thus accomplish what he | That the time has come when some legis set out to do when he marched in the bolter's procession at St. Louis.

Governor-elect Tanner of Illinois announces that he does not intend to mix which the legislators will have to deal up in the senatorship contest in that is that of unequal assessments of real state for the reason he does not think and personal property, and it will tax it the governor's business to make or the ingenuity of the best informed to unmake senators. Whether or not the devise a plan which can and will be engovernor-elect lives strictly up to these forced without fear or favor. professions, all will agree that on this Nebraska is not alone, however, in point he has struck the nall on the head. suffering from a defective revenue sys-

fund which suggests a pertinent inquiry, state. With a view to ascertaining the

The last biennial report of the state and in different counties, but treasurer shows that he had credited the in the same town and in the same county deposits in banks that have failed within

cise special care over trust funds held properties examined, the assessment should be raised at this time. The construction are adhered to. Six battle-for the benefit of the public schools? in St. Louis is \$50.40, in Kausaa should be raised at this time. for the benefit of the public schools? in St. Louis is \$50.40, in Kansas For some reason the present treasurer City \$20.03, in St. Joseph \$43.39. has made it his business to keep the pubthe mystified about the disposition of the most flagrant instances of undervaluapublic funds so that nobody outside of tion for taxation purposes are always his office could possibly tell where the found in the cities. But this idea is city half employes who think they are money belonging to any particular fund altogether erroneous. The same method overworked or underpaid. is deposited. The whole system has of investigation extended to the differbeen perverted for the promotion of ent counties of Missouri shows that proposed by the state.

Surely this is not the intent of the de pository law which was enacted for the the depository banks. The school fund of all public moneys should have been shakiest institutions. From external evidence it would seem as if the treasmer had credited the temporary school fund with these deposits after, and not Although the present council's days are before, the banks had gone under. If that be true, some decisive action will meetings enough to kill all jail-jobbing have to be taken by the incoming legis lature to stop such questionable prac-

A SPECIFIC DUTY ON SUGAR.

Those engaged in the sugar trade in New York will be represented before the ways and means committee when the sugar schedule is taken up at the end of this month and will urge a cacific duty. At a meeting recently held it was stated that the trade had experienced the same difficulties with an ad valorem tariff some forty years ago that it now does and it was the unanimous opinion that this system should be abandoned. . In view of the probability that the schedule of the new tariff bill will continue in force for ten years or longer, it was felt to be of the highest importance to the trade that the treatment of sugar in the new tariff shall be such as to relieve the trade from the difficulties it encounters under the existing tariff, Of course it is altogether problemati-

means committee will reach regarding democratic tariff. the sugar duties. There has been no mittee, Mr. Dingley, has said that in framing the new tariff the policy of promay be inferred that sugar will be included in the application of the protective principle. In that case it is certain that the ad valorem will give way to the specific system, as it will in the case of all the schedules, as far as practic able. The new tariff will retain no advalorem duties that it is not absolutely

necessary to retain. There is no doubt that making the luty on sugar ad valorem has cost the treasury a very large amount of money and this loss to the government has been the gain of the sugar trust. That rapacions combination has been bene fited in this way probably to the exten of not less than \$10,000,000, and pos sibly to a greater amount, since the present tariff law went into effect. The next house of representatives, it can confidently be predicted, will not permit

a continuance of this state of things. The importations of sugar for the year 1896 will be about 4,000,000,000 pounds A specific duty of 1 cent per pound would yield a revenue of \$40,000,000, or nearly the amount needed to stop the trensury deficits. The present duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, though supposed to be equivalent to 1 cent per pound, does not yield the amount of lute free trade. revenue which would result from a spe citic 1 cent duty, thus showing that the government is robbed under the advalorem system. When it is considered that the government can derive so large a revenue from sugar without materially if at all increasing the cost of that neces sary to the consumer and that at the same time some protection would be given to the American sugar industry it seems highly probable that the new

at least 1 cent per pound. This matter is commanding the earnes attention of the sugar interest and undoubtedly it will be very fully represented at the hearing to be given by the ways and means committee on December 30.

tariff will provide for a specific duty of

NEED OF REVENCE LEGISLATION. It is expected that one of the mosmportant features of Governor Holcomb's message to the legislature will be and equalize the burdens of taxation lative action is absolutely imperative to straiten the financial difficulties of our state, county and city governments is admitted by all. The chief evil with

AN EXPLANATION WANTED. tem. A recent report of the commistemporary school fund made by the state details some examples of unequal as- to the demand. superintendent of public instruction em- sessments which could doubtless be bodies an exhibit of the income of that paralleled by similar instances in this revenue derived from taxation and from ried on in Missouri, the commissioner dueted from the total \$24,624.58, said to every county a selected list of actual

that the principal is not counted in the one was assessed \$101.66, and the other \$24,000 in question. Manifestly the \$10. In another case, one property state treasurer has charged up to the owner was made to pay on three and temporary school fund practically all the one-third times his actual holdings, included in that salary-raising resolution

The impression is abroad that the lands have a handleap over the owners on earth, raise the price of silver?

What is true of Missouri in respect to are qual taxation is true to greater or ated in the very heart of the city, can esser degree of Nebraska, The problem be burgiariously entered, completely therefore is not merely the adjustment stripped of its plumbing and movable of tax burdens within the cities or be- hardware from cellar to garret, and tween city and county, but the equaliza- damaged wantonly to a considerable extion of tax burdens between all the tent, all without the slightest molestataxpayers in the state. The farmer is tion, is discreditable to say the least interested just as much, if not more, to the police of a metropolitan-city. than the merchant and banker. The question is of state-wide importance and affects every one who contributes in any way to the support of state and local governments and cannot well be longer avoided or neglected by the lossinture.

DRAWING FALSE CONCLUSIONS. The fact that the excess of exports ver imports for the current year is exentionally large is referred to by the opporters of the present tariff law as ports are not fatter than they are. vidence that the law has not erippled the export trade of the United States and that it has not caused the country to be flooded with foreign Imports. The large trade balance in our favor is a gratifying condition, but it cannot fairly cal as to what conclusion the ways and be cited as showing any merit in the

As a matter of fact, during the first expression from any member of the year of that tariff the American marcommittee respecting this very important ket was flooded with foreign goods. It schedule. The chairman of the com- gave a tremendous stimulus to the woolen industry of Eugland and it re vived other European industries. If tection will be observed, from which it this were not so, why is it that the manufacturers of England, Germany and France are so apprehensive of the enactment of a high tariff law by the next congress? All advices from abroad report that the manufacturing interests are greatly concerned about the new i tariff and this is certainly not from any interest in our welfare. What they fear s a policy that will cut down their trade with this country. The great depression of the past year and the fact that the market had been overstocked, together with the feeling of uncertainty during the presidential campaign, naturally reduced imports, but heavy orders were placed abroad immediately after the election, in auticipation of a revival of business, and these will in due time make themselves apparent in augmented imports. The suggestion that the present law has not encouraged the Importation of foreign merchandise I known by every manufacturer with lives! whose products foreigners compete and by every merchant who handles foreign goods to be absurd. That we have not had a greater flood of such goods is no because the tariff did not invite it, but is due to conditions which would have kept down imports even were there abso-

With regard to exports, it is well known that there has been an extraordinary demand for our wheat and cotton. with which the tariff had nothing what ever to do, and it is this demand which largely accounts for the increased exports. It is true that there has been an increase in the amount of our manufac tured products sent abroad, but it can not be yet determined that this mean: a permanent growth in the foreign demand for these products, nor is there any assurance that this increase was as a whole profitable to our manufacturers. There is reason to believe that a considerable amount of the manufactures sold abroad brought no more than the cost of production and it is quite possible that there was loss on some of them. There is no substantial ground for assuming that the present tariff has conduced to an increase of exports or has in the least degree contributed to make the large trade balance in favor of

the United States. The advocates of continuing the democratic tariff, from President Cleveland down, will make no impression upon the country or upon congress by any such assumptions as noted. Neither will the theory of Secretary Carlisle, that protective duties are destructive of revenue have any weight with those who are familiar with our economic history. The existing tariff has favored foreign manufacturers and been correspondingly damaging to American manufacturers. It has operated against the interests and welfare of both the people and the government. Our greatest progress and highest prosperity have been attained

It is to be shaped that the proposed legal proceedings in Gage county to test After enumerating the various items of extent to which undervaluation is car- the validity of the guaranty company bond law will be prosecuted and pressed interest-bearing securities there is de- obtained from the recorder's books in without delay for a final and authoritative decision by the supreme court. The be the amount held in suspended state sales of real estate and the amounts at opinions already given by the attorney which the same properties were as general and the attorney general-elect The question is, How did this school sessed immediately after their sale, to the effect that the law is defective are money get into depositories that have The results are startling. Not only are not binding on the local authorities suspended since the last apportionment? assessments unequal in different towns charged with approving official bonds, but they are sufficient to raise a doubt that would make every conscientious temporary school fund with the \$5,000 in next door neighbors are often obliged efficer hesitate before accepting a the failed Buffalo County National bank. to pay a different amount of taxes on guaranty company bond from any public The exhibit submitted to Superintendent property of precisely the same value, official. An appeal to the court will Corbett shows a 10 per cent dividend In two cases cited for St. Louis, for alone settle the questions in controversy on this deposit which would indicate example, for every \$100 of true value and an appeal of this kind must be had sooner or later-therefore, the sooner the City hall employes who failed to be

while a second paid on only one-difficth are naturally indignant at the discrimof what he really owns. Comparing matter against them. There is no more How does it come that the trensurer towns with towns and counties reason why the salaries of one or two every \$100 of true value of the word, there is no reason why any salary shortage in the treasury is greater than ever and the pressure of muulcipal obilgations marelleved. There are, furthermore, plenty of competent and reliable persons cager to take the places of any The Denver Board of Trade has

speculative banking, under pretext that while in one county the assessment is adopted resolutions urging the Colorado the weak banks had to be protected and \$80.86 on the \$100 of true value, and in delegation in congress to exert themothers \$73.60 and \$72.38, in still others selves for the passage of the Cameron It runs as low as \$21.85, \$28.41, \$21.80 resolution. As soon as the Deuver peoand \$25.19. Special instances are cited ple learned that the author of the Camprotection of the state, rather than of where the inequality in taxes on farm eron resolution was the same Cameron property is even more flagrant than who had made such a splurge for free any on city property. The statistics silver coinage, they were one and all placed in the strongest instead of the given in the report indicate on the enlisted in its support. But will a warwhole that in the race for tax shirking whoop from the national capitol regardand tax evasion the owners of farm less of the consent of any other nation

The fact that a vacant residence, situ-

Joy for the Calams.

All is not gloom beneath the skies of th ilverites. Two or three banks have falled n the last two or three days, and every time a bank fails the silverite thrills with

Some Cause for Thankfulness.

With the tomato heart, the bicycle cance and the many other perils that are alleged to seviron the human being of today, we should be thankful that the mortuary re-

By-Products of Corn.

The majority of men in the corn trade are naturally very exceptical, but Mr. Cramp ery enthusiastic. We can all re the time when the cotion seed o outhern plantations was a waste product out now it is utilized in the product of il and feed and is the source of an im-nerse income to the planters. Why may ine waste product of the corn fields will be-

Oh. Liberty, Whither?

It is queer, but it is a fact, that a man's not his own to sell or awap for an other, as he may choose. This is an iditayn-rasy of the law that is, like so many other But the law says i a crime to shift one's eegnomen, and two eent under different titles from those ined \$20 each in a city police court the other It is possible that a man may be arhaving off his mustache without an act of

The Mystery of Savings.

It was interesting to read about the genon who at a Sunday-school meeting told children that in the thirty-three year-ing which he had abstained from to acco he had saved by that means \$8,882.61.
would be also interesting to know whether bright boy in the room asked him if he ad all that money in the bank. It is I the curious things about economic his sort that they never seem to make any ifference with one's budget at the end of he year. Theoretically, arithmetically, they must, of course, but practically they lon't. What lots of thrifty, saving, get-shead-fellows there are who smoke, and that lots of total abstainers from toba ho can't lay up a cent to save their

Prison Reform and Idleness.

The penologiats of New York state are realizing that the abolition of convict thor is one thing and finding something or the convicts to do is another. It is well known what the effects of prison confineent without employment for the minds and ands of the prisoners are liable to be, and o provide against the danger of insanity ome form of noncompeting labor will have be provided. Warden Sage of the Sing Sing prison will put a large number of con-victs at work breaking stone for the contruction of new buildings for the prison, and he will also introduce daily drills in nilitary tactics, with wooden guns, may the prison shops, as the equipment. ailitary training is expected to improve the iscipline of the convicts.

The Cameron Report. The report of the senate foreign relations ommittee on Senator Cameron's Cuban reso-ution bears the earmarks of a preconcerted plan. It was not prepared in the committee coom nor by Schater Cameron or any other member of the committee, but by outside parties interested in working up Cuban feeling. Moreover, it was prepared in advance of the adoption of the resolution by the committee and was therefore a cut-and-dried presentation of questions of great importance which were supposed to undergo careful and thorough investigation. It is a foor commentary on the legislative methods of the senate that one of its highest comsittees should thus adopt, bodily, a report repared in advance by outside parties and end it to the senate as embodying the deliberate conclusions of the committee. That is charlatanry, not statesmanship.

Pennut Polities in the Senate.

The senate of the United States is the ody in which, theoretically, there is less chance for partisan politics than anywhere else in the country, but in which, practically politics rises to the height and dignity of he peanut gallery in a theater. The reusal to confirm the nomination of Secretary Francis is the latest instance of extreme pettishness to which political animosity can carry senatorial proceedings. That highly respectable body is willing to show so much discourtesy to the president of the United States in order to gratify the ersonal animosity of one er two individuals ven-to make it worse-when the members are so much ashamed of their animosity wishing to hear from some unnamed con tituents. What a travesty on the national under the protective policy. The coundignity the senate is getting to be!

property of trusts should be forfeited upon FIGHTING FORCES. onviction and sequestered to the state These are heroic remedies, but the situation believed by many to domand them. The Sen Power of Spain and the United States Compared.

other countries, as it

Maria Teresa, the Almirante Oquendo and

the Vizenya-which, together with the Pe-layo, are practically all of Spain's modern

In addition Spain's navy is scattered, and it

would be in a position to assume the

Puerto Rico, Spain's navy has at present

mite as much work cut out for it as it

LEGISLATION AGAINST TRUSTS.

Amended Federal Law.

Chicago Post.

perty and corporate rights, crush out com-

(ate has to ask to do business in this state upon is that of comity. The legislature has the unquestionable right to define lim-

other state may do business in this state

The

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all

the baking powders in the world-cel-

ebrated for its great

leavening strength and

purity. It makes your

cakes, biscuit, bread,

etc., healthful, it assures

you against alum and all

forms of adulteration

that go with the cheap

brands.

or to refuse it admission altogether. The Standard Oil trust has spread over nearly

within its territory."

ares to accomplish.

EXECUTIVE AND CONGRESS.

The question of the sea power of the United States has very much more of prac-Indianapolis Journal: A large part of the tical than academic interest in view of eer Cameron-Cuban report is devoted to citing tain contingencies toward which the pres recedents of the action of European govent temper of the people of this country and raments in recognizing the independence of other nations. European governments have a right to make their precedents, and we governments. Fortunately Secretary Hershould make ours. It is the traditional policy of the United States to have "honest tion on the subject, and, while it is still imfriendship with all nations, entangling al-linness with none." To precipitate an unnumber of vessels to that of any of the great powers of Europe, the progress that has been made in the last decade is great, probnecessary war with a friendly power by the premature recognition of the independably as great in comparison to our possible needs as that of any other nation of the ence of a portion of its warring subjects would be a great departure from this timeOTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

It is evident that what is known as the

Young Turkish movement has received a

fresh impetus. The other day when the am-

bassadors of the powers met in Constanti-

nople for their weekly conference they re-

ceived a circular containing a manifesto of

document declares that the program of the

committee is to combat the spirit and un-

The dream of Abdul Hamid, it says, is to reduce the country to a state of complete servitude and hold it in fee. He has endeavored to atlain this end by bloodshed

and cunning. The public institutions have fallen to ruin, justice is sold, the provinces are pillaged, and the laws defied and de-

graded. Disturbance and riot at home and humiliation and affront abroad have been the lot of Turkey. The manifesto denies emphatically that the young Turks have any

understanding with the Armenians, but it

reprobates the atrocities to which the latter have been exposed. The party is absolutely opposed to any concessions of liberties to

the Armenians alone. There is no Arme-

Ottoman question, and when that is settled

re-establishment of the constitution of 1876 revised and corrected, and personal and

political freedom for all; and the manifesto ends with the words: "Union is strength.

Long live the constitution. Down with the

A gentleman who was for many years a teacher in the Imperial university at Tokio,

Japan, and who is now on a visit to this country, presents in a very strong and in-

eresting light the effect which their great

ictory over China has had upon the Japa-

has been a revival of and race feeling, which itself in many unlooked They still retain foreign

chinery and scientific processes in their industries, but they are discharging for-signers who held positions in industrial ea-

ablishments, in the military service and in chools. While they had adopted almost

generally, at least so far as the wealthy classes are concerned, the dress and other fashions of Europe, since the war they have

returned to the national dress, and in this respect seem to have risen above the influ-

ace of western civilization. There are evi-

dences that China, on the other hand, pro-poses to move on the lines of western prog-

ress, but while using them ostensibly for the development of the country, has the fixed purpose of subordinating all things to

the ambition of being a great military pow-or. Japan has shaken off her swaddling

clothes and will depend upon herself for her intellectual and industrial development.

thing is setting herself to the task of ac-

quiring knowledge, and whether these two

one or both shall engage in a struggle with

the west, whether in peace or war, when that time comes there will be new factors in

The Royal Niger company, which admin-

sters 500,000 square miles of territory on

the Niger, is sending an expedition of some

700 or more men, with two gunboats, to

operate next spring against a cantankerous

chief in the interior. Raids for the capture

of slaves constitute the amusement and business of the native potentaics of this re-

gion of Africa, as so many others, and such raids interfere with the company's

trade. Early in the present century there was a Mohammedan invasion of the Niger

ountry, and the Pagans became subject to

Foulah chief, or emperor, who resides at

Sokoto. The emirs of the conquered states hold their position under tribute, direct or

indirect, to the great Foulah, and all have armies, with some cavalry. Some of the

Pagan states have been able to maintain their independence. Among the number is

Boussa, on the right bank of the Middle

Niger, which has a sort of rough militia

that uses in war the deadly poisoned ar-

said, in slave trading, and has impeded the

the objective point of the expedition is not

yet really known to the public. Some say it is directed against Horin—a Foulah state—

while the French suspect it of designs on

The latest movement recorded on the part

ian cruiser landed a party of men at Re

hita, removed all signs of the protectorate

ARE KICKERS

Who are such from habit, but

their fault-finding rarely ac-

complishes much. However,

we rather like to encounter

them because the harder they

find fault with our clothing the

better friends and customers

they become when they dis-

opening of trade with the interior.

their sphere.

the making of history.

vays.

Their patriotism is more intense, and

the "Ottoman Liberal Committee."

honored policy. Between January 1, 1876, and January 30, 1898, Great Britain has launched thirty five battleships; France, twenty-six; Russia, Washington Times: The question, then, would seem to turn upon the point whether fourteen, while Secretary Herbert reports or not the action contemplated by the that the United States has now available Cameron resolution is an invasion of the for immediate service a total of forty-one, president's constitutional prerogative in deal-or, including the latest addition, the Puri- ing with foreign nations. It is contended tan, forty-two ships. Among these are five that the recognition of a foreign govern-battleships, seven coast defense ships, ment by the United States, and the granting eighteen cruisers, nine gunboats and three of belligerent rights is a purely executive torpede boats. Eight of these have been function, and cannot be influenced by any dded in the present year and twenty-three action of congress. This, however, is really buring the present administration, making of less importance than that a decision be a record in naval construction in the United reached whether congressional action of a tes not surpassed since the civil war, but legislative character can be disregarded by still leaving this country sixth in naval rank the president, and that is the real issue among the great nations of the world. It is raised by Secretary Olney's statement.

finds it convenient to make school fund deposits in the weakest banks when by the assessments are apparent. On the assessment are apparent are apparent are apparent are apparent. On the assessment are apparent are apparent are apparent are apparent are apparent. On the assessment are apparent are apparent are apparent are apparent are apparent are apparent. On the assessment are apparent are apparent are apparent are apparent are apparent are apparent. posing that present programs of naval the house of representatives and the senate construction are adhered to. Six battle- He is thus under the highest responsibility and his means of fulfilling it are far bette than congress can possibly possess, us then preserve the clear and even disare now in construction, and also eight torocdo boats, and when these are added to our many it will be far stronger relatively than the number of vessels would seem to button and balance of powers among th three departments of the government, which both philosophy and experience have proved indicate as compared with the navies of to be the wiscest known among men. And let us preserve both our self-possession and a much higher percentage of improved war our self-respect, and take care of the imme diate interests of all parts of our people without exposing them to the unnumbered councie, modern in every respect; whereas pany of the vessels of European navies, misfortunes that must attend the proposes nd some are unfit for service in actual crusade which has been propagated and nor tured more, we suspect, in view of the self sels of the United States navy-the Texas interests than for the sake of humanity

for instance-must be classed in the same category, unless present defects can be Philadelphia Record: Mr. Olney's position medici. As regards the Texas, however, is claimed by Admiral Brown of the yard onstitutiona' limitations upon its powers even by a two-thirds vote overruling the president's veto, and the executive has the same right as the judiciary to repel uncorbuilding the ship that she has been under fire at the navy department by those who disapproved the government's going abroad for plans for the ship, and that the recent stitutional usurpations of its own prope functions by congress. Each of the thre functions by congress. Each of the three co-ordinated powers established by the con accident, when a ship costing over \$3,000,000 calmly rank to the bottom at the navy yard stitution is supreme in its own sphere of action, and neither can invade the province of it New York, must have been due to neglisence on the part of some one.

As to Spain's navy, many of her versels the other. The president cannot render decision in a case pending in court; the au e said to be obsolete, and most of the control of the said to be obsolete, and most of the said to be said to preme court cannot enact a statute; hips of the American navy. Spain's fight-ng strength, as regards her navy, is berecognition from this government. A resolution in congress to that effect would have lleved to be practically in half a dozen no force to change the attitude of this govern armored vessels, of which only the Pelayo ment toward an international controversy ment toward an international controversy, and could be disregarded by the president n considered up to date, and about twenty-bree unarmored vessels. The Pelayo is altogether outclassed by the Indiana. The The Pelayo is as a legal nullity. hree Spanish armored cruisers—the Infanta

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

If Blackburn would carry out his threat to detail himself for active service in Cuba war chips, would make but a poor showing he would solve the Kentucky senatorial against the powerful modern battle chips problem nicely.

and cruisers of the United States navy. whose sole duty it is to take care of his unaforms and costumes the value of which would require a long voyage on the part of many ships of the Spanish navy before is estimated at \$500,000. offensive; for with a growing rebellion in the Philippines, an almost successful revo-tution in Cuba a×l a threatened outbreak

mission it shall be to protect horses An ingenicus French statistician has calculated that in reading a million letters of the ordinary newspaper type the human eye travels a mile, and that the average man in

How They May Be Renched by an A writer in the Contemporary Review con-The federal judge whose decision against e Wire Nall trust was one of the princial causes of the collapse of that combina-ion, John H. Baker of Indiana, in the

against the use of so-called rice powder for statutes already in existence. liethe face, on the ground of its injurious efalabaster in varying proportion

periences on the turf have already cost him in the neighborhood of \$500,000. His En-glish experience is set down as costing him he power to regulate commerce, Judge \$230,000. All this was the result of the ad saker sees no obstacle in the way of an mondment to the Sherman law specifically reventing even such combinations as may, vice of a physician to try outdoor life relief from insomnia and other ills that were annoying him.

in the pursuit of a primarily lawful purpose, have an incidental or indirect effect of interrupting the free flow of commerce. With this amendment most of the powerful rusts would become amenable to federal authority and the impotence to which the powerful rusts would be a hear condemned. don publishers by country correspondent are highly amusing. One bookseller wrot for a work of "Harry Stockles" when h wanted something of Aristotle's; another who wanted "Gaudeamus," overnment has been condemned would be asked for "God aim us, by a farmer," and However, Judge Baker admits that the a third sent a request for "Pharaoh's Life of Christ," when he wanted Dean Farrar overal states can deal with the abuse far nore effectively than the federal governcelebrated work.

The closing of Robert Beall's book stor-The crying need of state legislation lies "The crying need of state legislation lies in Washington removes one of the capital' in the fact that corporations, the creatures landmarks. The store dates back to the of the state, are permitted to absorb or combine with other corporations of like character, while the corporations of other states are permitted to come in and grasp early '50s, to the time when the prese proprietor, then a young clerk, branches out for himself. An order for \$1,000 wort! of books, procured through John Sherman's favor, set him on his feet. Webster, Sum ner, Winthrop, Toombs, Alexander Stephen betition and interfere with free commerce. and other ante-bellum statesmen were fre quent customers of Beall.

There are a great many fortunes standing around just ready to fall into the hands of whoever shall fill the needful conditions very state in the union, yet any state had right to say that it should not come One fortune awaits the man who shall vent a perfect fountain pen-a pen which The remedy appears to be as simple as it is shall deliver just the amount of ink retractivable. Let it be made a criminal offense quired, never less, never more, never it organize any combination in restraint of the wrong place. Another fortune stand trade and let prosecuting attorneys be re-quired to bring civil suit to break up trusts. enable us to forget at will. Still another The right of such state representatives to shrisking about for the opportunity to de-bring suit against foreign corporations has liver itself into the palm of him who shall een denied, but legislation can settle the make virtue pleasant, who shall reverse the puestion by explicitly conferring this power. law according to which the wholesome food are not nearly so good to eat as the indicording to Judge Baker, to require that the gestibles.

The Emperor William has twelve valets

Judge C. G. Foster of the United States District court in Kansas has announced that he will endow a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, whose special

at) average lifetime gets through 2,500 miles of reading matter.

A writer in the Contemporary Review con-firms the old story that the sultan's cook seals all the dishes prepared for his royal master. The seals are broken when the dishes reach the table, and the food is tasted by an official, to guard against pol-son, before the sultan touches it. ourse of an interview has expressed ere-tin opinions as to legislation necessary to applement or strengthen the federal and The British Medical Journal is inveighing

he ruling of the supreme court thinks that the ruling of the supreme court in the Knight case, which held that if the primary purpose of a trust was not unlay-ful any incidental effect it might have in ful any incidental effect it might have in alabaster in varying proportions. of the Sherman anti-treat It is figured out that Richard Croker's exauthin the scope of the Sherman anti-tion aw, crippled and narrowed the federal power o deal with the trust cyll. But this defect can be remedied. Inasmuch as congress has

Some of the orders for books sent to Lon

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