THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year	$6 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	8 00
Six Months	4 00
Three Months	2 00
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES:

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: Singer Blk., Cor. N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office: 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York: Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice money orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
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 May, 1897, was as follows:

1	20,121	17	20,108
2	20,156	18	20,160
3	20,146	19	20,021
4	19,992	20	20,041
5	20,039	21	20,142
6	20,128	22	20,032
7	20,119	23	20,108
8	20,211	24	19,977
9	20,310	25	20,154
10	20,269	26	20,208
11	20,120	27	20,178
12	20,089	28	20,217
13	19,989	29	20,286
14	20,259	30	20,229
15	19,594	31	20,012
16	19,963		

Total	621,707
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	6,354
Total net sales	615,353
Net daily average	19,851

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of June, 1897.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

The Hawaiian treaty contains six articles, but not a single cogent reason for annexation.

The prospects of two more big factories at South Omaha are additional straws pointing to the wind.

It is said that corn can be seen to grow these days, if one will only sit out in the sun and verify the fact.

The World-Herald admits the latest fake in which it has been detected, but pleads that it makes no difference, anyway.

By putting forth proper effort doubtless the national convention of heirs of the late Mr. Barnato can be secured for Omaha in 1898.

Spain is willing to pay the Ruiz claim, but does not want it insisted upon. The chances are it will not be insisted upon after it is paid.

It is quite evident the men who peddle sure-thing inside tips on cases pending in the supreme court sometimes get their trolleys crossed.

Iowa free silver democrats are still denouncing Grover Cleveland as an apostate. The ex-president will doubtless be tempted to reciprocate the compliment.

The Hawaiian annexation treaty is not a long document, but effects of its ratification would extend through long ramifications of international complications.

And still they come! But the more national conventions we get for Omaha in 1898 the more reason why all the others should accept the invitation to come here during the exposition year.

The proposed establishment at South Omaha of a factory to make armor plate packing out of cornstalks is in line with a policy of utilizing home products which should be more generally adopted.

The lapse of seventeen months out of the twenty-four in which Weyler undertook to quell the Cuban uprising has tended to convince that chieftain that he outlined a job for himself bigger than he realized at the time.

The state auditor was supposed to have kept check on the books and accounts of the state treasurer during the Bartley regime. From the disclosures made in court this checking appears to have rested entirely on supposition.

What the people of Omaha want is adequate police protection. And they can never have it so long as the police force is officered by the incompetents who have been exhibiting their uselessness as police officers for months past.

Suppose President McKinley does withdraw all his objections to the recognition by congress of the belligerency of Cuba, the house will not be able to act without the assent of Speaker Reed. The speaker at last accounts had not withdrawn his objections.

All the ex-state officials charged with embezzlement seem to have gone into the mute business, refusing to plead when arraigned in court. They seem to be laying foundation for application for admission to the state institution for the deaf and dumb. The taxpayers would have been better off had they been dumb to their appeals for votes at the time they elected them to office.

TERRITORIAL AGGRANDIZEMENT.

It was to be expected that the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian Islands would revive the demand for territorial aggrandizement and if that scheme shall be consummated it is morally certain that the advocates of the acquisition of new territory will become aggressive and endeavor to give this policy a commanding place in the attention and perhaps in the party politics of the country.

How the proposed annexation has aroused the spirit of aggrandizement is illustrated in the declaration of a western senator who proudly proclaims that he is a jingoist. "The colonial policy of Great Britain," said this senator, "has made her the greatest nation on the earth, and I want to see my own country extend itself. If I had my way, we would annex Cuba and buy the island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and we would enlarge our domain to the fullest possible degree." Here we have the aggrandizing spirit frankly set forth. It would emulate the policy of England. Having secured Hawaii and Cuba and the Danish islands in the West Indies, it would go on absorbing territory wherever any was to be obtained in the western hemisphere, creating colonies and dependencies of the United States for which there is no place in our federal system and which were never contemplated or dreamed of by the founders of the republic. In a similar vein a New England senator of the jingo type said that "Spain will sooner or later gracefully retreat from Cuba and then we will have Hawaii on the west and Cuba on the east, flanking our shores." Undoubtedly this eastern advocate of territorial aggrandizement is prepared to go quite as far as the western jingoist in extending the national domain.

There is nothing more dangerous to the future peace and welfare of the republic than this desire for territorial aggrandizement. It is utterly hostile to American principles and policy. If it should be gratified what would be the consequences? We should have to deal with populations which know little or nothing of republican institutions and which are largely incapable of self-government. We should have to be always prepared to defend this outlying territory and this would necessitate an increase of both our military and naval power. The danger of international controversies would be greatly increased. There would be a very large addition to the cost of government and the greater part of this would have to be provided for by the people of the United States. In a word, we should assume grave responsibilities and heavy burdens which would be a source of trouble to the government and of hardship to our people, for which there would be no adequate compensating benefits or advantages. The colonial policy of Great Britain is not one that this republic can safely emulate. Instead of strengthening this nation, as the advocates of territorial aggrandizement assert, it would rather weaken and perhaps ultimately wreck the republic.

We need for the present no territory beyond existing boundaries. To govern that we have wisely and to develop its vast resources is a task great enough to employ fully our highest statesmanship and to keep active the energy and enterprise of our people, as well as to foster and stimulate our pride in and love of country.

A SUGAR COMMISSION.

The proposal to appoint a commission of experts to investigate the most practical methods of producing raw sugar in the United States and also the process of sugar refining ought to be adopted, assuming that it would result in improving public knowledge in regard to this very important industry. Unquestionably there is need of more exact information as to the cost of refining sugar and no dependence can be placed upon that which is furnished by the trust. There has been a great deal said on the subject in congress, some of it by men who have given the matter pretty thorough study, but it has done very little for general enlightenment, owing to the maze of technicalities presented. It would undoubtedly be a good thing if the facts about the refining of sugar—the amount of raw required to produce a given quantity of refined, the cost and other important details—were ascertained by experts and laid before the people in plain and as far as possible untechnical language. Certainly everybody engaged in the sugar industry, except possibly those whose interest it is to conceal the facts, would find such information useful, whether the general public cared anything about it or not, and it might also be found helpful in framing sugar schedules. The great importance to which the sugar industry has attained and the large place it occupies and will continue to occupy for years to come in our tariff system makes it desirable that the public should have the fullest and clearest information possible in regard to it.

LET US HAVE THE CHARTER DECISION.

The adjournment of the supreme court for the term without handing down its opinion in the Omaha charter case leaves the new charter in full force and operation. What is more, it is an almost conclusive indication that the decision upholds the validity of the charter law in all vital points because, were it otherwise, the court would hardly postpone the ruling and thereby keep men out of offices to which they are entitled. The court seems to have concluded that inasmuch as the decision only confirms the present municipal officers in their positions and affirms their powers and duties, it will not make much difference whether or not its promulgation is delayed a few months. While this is of course mere inference, it is the only inference that can be logically drawn from the facts, and to that extent must be gratifying to the people of Omaha, who are practically unanimous in favor of supporting the new charter and the new city officers who have been chosen to administer the municipal government under it.

The withholding of the decision in the charter case, however, threatens to bring on a crisis in an altogether different direction. While the charter stands as the law until it is declared unconstitutional by the courts, the fact that its validity is attacked in a pending suit leaves a cloud upon the powers conferred on the city authorities to enter contracts and incur obligations on the part of the city. Until their titles are cleared it will be practically impossible to sell improvement bonds that have been voted by the people or to negotiate the refunding and renewal bonds that will be required to take up the debt maturing in July, August and September. In the face of the fast approaching exposition year, for which it is necessary to repave our streets and put the city in attractive condition to receive visitors and to do this in the shortest possible time, the situation is most serious. The threatened embarrassment of the city in maintaining its credit and pushing public works that are imperatively needed, unless averted, cannot fail to cripple the exposition irreparably.

Under the circumstances, there seems to be but one course to be pursued. The Bee, therefore, in the name of the loyal citizens of Omaha, without respect to politics or party, calls upon Chief Justice Post to reconvene the supreme court in special session long enough to make public the court's decree in the charter case. We know this is an extraordinary proceeding, but extraordinary conditions demand it. By responding to this appeal the judges of the supreme court can earn the lasting gratitude of everyone who is interested in the success of the Transmississippi Exposition and has the welfare and progress of Omaha and Nebraska at heart.

THE EX-QUEEN'S PROTEST.

The protest against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States by ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who is now living in Washington, will probably not be given serious consideration by either the senate or the president, yet is must be admitted that some of her statements and claims are not without force. It is unquestionable that the present government of Hawaii was established by deliberate usurpation and that it represents the will of only a small minority of the people having the right to be heard in regard to their government when it was organized. The native Hawaiians had no part in setting up the so-called republic and they were kept from exercising the right belonging to them by the overawing presence of the force of American marines landed in Honolulu, ostensibly to protect American interests, but really to support the element engaged in overthrowing the monarchy.

The ex-queen is entirely right so far as her statement of facts is concerned, but this is not likely to have any weight or influence in view of the fact that the present government has been maintained during a period of more than four years, has been recognized by other countries and has established international relations. The deposed queen would have a better case if she had remained in her own country, but in any event the United States could do nothing to restore her to power or to in anywise discredit the existing government, which we have fully recognized. Liliuokalani must remain an ex-queen and the sooner she accepts that fact the better it will be for her peace of mind.

After accepting and using the stenographic report of the decision of Judge Keysor in the recent Associated Press case, the World-Herald is attempting to beat the stenographer out of his pay. The ostensible excuse for refusing to settle for value received is that the stenographer, who was also employed to make a copy for The Bee, declined to break his agreement or to yield to the bulldozing threats of the World-Herald publisher and his lawyer, who wanted the exclusive copies of the decision that they might garble and distort it at will without danger of detection. Foiled and exposed in its brazen attempt to misrepresent the court's opinion, that paper is now trying to hold the stenographer out of the money he has earned and announces that it will fight the judgment he has obtained against it to the court of last resort. To a man up a tree, it looks very much like a case of forced loan levied on the stenographer for the benefit of an impecunious publisher.

The adoption by the Real Estate exchange of the short form of deeds and mortgages is a step in the right direction which will commend itself to all who have waded through the mass of legal verbiage which expands the old-fashioned form, or have waited weeks for one of those interminable documents to be returned from the recorder's office.

With their tenure of office assured, at least for several months to come, members of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners must ask themselves whether they can longer delay that promised police reorganization and live up to the letter and spirit of the oath of office to which each has subscribed.

It requires a two-thirds majority of the United States senate to ratify a treaty. As the country can easily be involved in war or laden with a burden of debt by treaty, the necessity of a specially large majority for ratification should be a safeguard rather than an obstacle to good government.

The Sioux Indians are asking permission to erect a monument over the fallen braves who fought at Wounded Knee. But is this entirely fair? General Colby is still alive and good for many years to come. Let the Wounded Knee monument wait a little while longer.

President McKinley says that Hawaiian annexation is no new scheme. Of course not. Americans in Hawaii have been scheming to this end ever since they set foot in the country. But they never got anywhere near the consummation of their scheme before.

It is to be hoped the efforts of the Agricultural department to abate the discrimination practiced abroad against American meats and meat products will prove at least measurably successful. American meat exports could be easily increased to the great benefit of American farmers and cattle raisers as well as packers if the markets of Europe were freely opened to us. Whatever the government may succeed in accomplishing in this direction will be appreciated by all our agricultural states.

Touch Not, Look Not.

St. Louis Republic.

The man who consults a thermometer nowadays is a foolish borrower of trouble.

Memorials for Good Indians.

St. Louis Republic.

There should be no trouble about granting the Sioux Indians' request to be allowed to erect a monument over the graves of warriors slain at Wounded Knee. Uncle Sam would doubtless be glad to see such honors paid to the very last one of the Sioux.

Sugar in the Senate.

Washington Star.

The oftener the situation is examined the greater becomes the regret that the senate subcommittee ever cut its inexplicable capers with the Dingley bill. The measure had been approved by the party at large, and democratic criticism had not been severe.

Clear Up the Union Pacific Muddle.

Chicago Tribune.

It is reported from Boston that the plans for reorganizing the Union Pacific railroad company have been practically perfected by the reorganization committee on lines that are acceptable to the government. Only legal formalities are said to stand in the way of the consummation of the project and these will be disposed of at an early date. If this sanguine expectation is realized the people generally will be mightily pleased.

Changes Wrought in Two Years.

Globe-Democrat.

"If my life is prolonged," said John Sherman in the closing lines of his "Recollections of Forty Years," "I will do all I can to add to the strength and prosperity of the United States, but nothing to extend its limits or to add new dangers by an acquisition of foreign territory." The same John Sherman put his signature Wednesday to the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii. Time occasionally brings striking changes in men's moods and opinions, and the period covered by this change is short.

Export Trade Record.

Philadelphia Press.

The May foreign trade statement shows a sharp falling off in the value of imports of merchandise, the decline as compared with April being $22,000,000. The merchandise exports for the month were larger than usual and about the same as in the previous month. The merchandise trade for eleven months exceeds all previous figures, the favorable balance being $298,000,000, or $206,000,000 more than in the preceding year. Adding the net exports of silver, the total excess of exports for eleven months is $344,000,000, in settlement of which magnificent sum our foreign creditors have sent a paltry $48,000,000 in gold. It is to be remarked that during the last month of this phenomenally favorable trade period we constantly exported gold to Europe.

Beautiful Power of Expression.

New York Sun.

There is some secret inspiration in populism, whether of the middle-of-the-road or of the side-of-the-road sort, which gives to the practiser of it a beautiful power of expression. Some populists can talk more than others, but all can talk more than anybody else. And with what energy! Here, for instance, is an old friend, the Hon. John Woden Breidenthal, the very greatest populist in Kansas. The middle-of-the-road populists say that he begged them to send him as a delegate to the populist national reorganization convention, which is to reorganize the populist party and everything else next July. Whereupon Mr. Breidenthal denotes his want of confidence in the story in these moving terms:

"If I owed the devil 10,000 liars, and he wouldn't take Abe Steinberger and John Willis as full payment of the obligation, I would repudiate the debt."

This is lovely language, but wait until Mr. Willis and Mr. Steinberger are heard from. Depend upon it, in them, too, there is excellent bombilation.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

More than half the delegates to the republican state convention in Ohio have been chosen, and two-thirds of the number are in favor of the re-election of Senator Hanna.

President McKinley's mail averages from 1,000 to 1,300 letters a day, besides several large sacks of newspapers. This is the largest mail in the history of the presidential mansion.

Charles Emory Smith, the editor of the Philadelphia Press, and Senator Thurston of Nebraska will be among the speakers at the republican league convention in Detroit next month.

The new constitution of Delaware forbids trial by jury for persons charged with bribery. The accused is in the hands of a commission of judges. This is one of a very few marked attempts to modify or alter the jury system as at present established.

Next September, for the third time, South Carolina will elect a United States senator by a popular party vote. The candidates appear before the people in a joint debate for several weeks prior to the election, and the legislature accepts the general verdict.

Three democrats who are candidates for senator in Ohio are estimated to be worth jointly $75,000,000. While plutocrats are frowned upon by the Chicago platform, a liberal application of usufruct will remove the objection and transform them into high-grade patriots.

Ex-Senator Dubois of Idaho declares that he wants to "wipe the republican party off the face of the earth." The gentleman turned down by a combination of democrats and populists realizes that he has a big task on hand, and before beginning the job he will recuperate his strength in Japan.

There is no danger of Tammany being stricken with nerve prostration. Among the popocrats, democrats and cuckoos invited to its Fourth of July blow-out are these: Grover Cleveland, L.L.D.; William J. Bryan, John M. Palmer, David B. Hill, Roswell P. Flower, Arthur Sewall, Adlai E. Stevenson, Thomas F. Bayard, James K. Jones, George Gray, Joseph C. S. Blackburn, George G. Vest, Calvin S. Brice, John W. Daniel, William C. Whitney, Perry Belmont and William F. Sheehan. If all these should come together and maintain the peace, Tammany would command a prize as the advance agent of harmony.

SHYSTER LAWYERS.

A Discredit to the Profession and a Prey on the Public.

Brooklyn Eagle.

A move in the right direction has been made by the warden of one of the New York prisons in excluding that class of so-called lawyers known as shysters from the counsel rooms of his hostelry. He will permit none but honest lawyers, who know their business, to have access to the prisoners hereafter. While this is a proper course it would be a more proper one if the shysters could be disbarred altogether. The clergy frown on noisy vulgarians in the pulpit, the medical fraternity exclude quacks from their societies, no man can be an officer in the army or navy who is not qualified by long and arduous drill and study, a pretender in engineering, in teaching, in the arts, would be discovered and denounced in no time; yet these men, hardly one of whom has a clean record, are permitted in a majority of our courts to prey on the unfortunate. They are a noisome, dishonorable lot, their knowledge of law is meager; they rely on bluff and arrogance to carry their points, and they are after all the money that they can find in the clothes or the bank account of a client. Certain of these gentry were not long ago compelled to make restitution after fleecing a person who had fallen into their hands, and it would be for the improvement of their morals if they were compelled to own in court how much they expected to receive for their alleged services, that the client might be advised, from the bench, as to what sum it would be just to pay. There are too many lawyers, but that does not excuse dishonesty in any of them. There are other ways of gaining a living than by practicing law. At all events, the class known as shysters should cease to be sufficiently large and influential to compose a class.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.): Speaking of Hawaiian annexation, it is pertinent to remark that if Uncle Sam would attend to his own business he would have more business to attend to.

Chicago Chronicle (dem.): It is a great mistake for the present administration to take up and complete the blunder of the Harrison administration. And it is disappointing in view of what the president said against the passion for territorial aggrandizement in his inaugural address.

Minneapolis Times (dem.): On business grounds alone the proposed annexation commends itself to every clear-headed American. It would place the United States in permanent possession of a region which is capable of almost unlimited trade development and with which the whole future of American commerce in the Pacific is vitally associated.

Chicago Times-Herald (rep.): The people of this country will give a hearty welcome to the territory of Hawaii, soon, we hope, to be a state of the union. It brings new wealth and power to us, and we in return extend to it the blessings of free and stable government. The heart of every true American will beat with pride at the thought of the flag flying, not for an hour or a day, but forever above the white buildings of beautiful Honolulu.

St. Louis Republic (dem.): If we take distant Hawaii, why not near-by Cuba? If Cuba, why not any other country whose people would like to shift their troubles and responsibilities on our broad backs? We have no interests that the possession of Hawaii would help us to protect or further. On the contrary, its acquisition would vastly increase our responsibilities, expenses and dangers. Our shore line for naval defense would be nearly doubled. It is impossible to see compensation for the new responsibilities we would assume.

New York Post (ind.): But questions of sugar and revenue are only a small part of the Hawaiian difficulty. The sobering thing is the great departure from all our traditions and experience in annexing territory 2,000 miles from our shores; in taking in a population of mixed races, at least half of whom would not be allowed, under existing laws, to come into our country at all, much less to acquire citizenship. If this violent wrench away from the past is to be conveyed, the country ought at least to have ample notice and be given time to discuss and pass upon it.

Kansas City Star (dem.): There is reason to fear that the administration favors the business of colonization, and it is already intimated that the annexation of Hawaii foreshadows the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. This is not in harmony with the idea that has prevailed in America for many years, and while it may excite the enthusiasm of the people who go in for the spread eagle business, it is a policy which is open to most serious objections, and which is believed by persons who have given it sober thought and attention to be fraught with fruitful possibilities for harm and mischief.

St. Paul Globe (dem.): For this we are to cast aside the doctrines of the fathers; for this we are to invite entangling relations abroad; for this we are to start upon a policy of colonial aggrandizement that regards the constitution as so much waste paper, if a jingo may be pleased or the officer of a trust placated. Every interest of this country was already perfectly guarded by the relation of the United States to Hawaii, and would have been so maintained indefinitely. Annexation is a useless step, a mad act, a compliant yielding to the forces that are weakening the republic and leading it to decay.

Brooklyn Eagle (dem.): We are about to plant our flag where it will be cordially welcomed, nor are we assuming obligations which will be especially difficult of fulfillment. The annexation of the islands, however, will not be altogether without influence so far as Cuba is concerned. It will be susceptible of but one interpretation in Madrid. The Spaniards will take it for granted that at what the president may regard as being the right time, decided action will be taken at Washington with reference to the future of the ever faithful isle. The cases are anything but parallel, but Spain will not go into details; for her the annexation treaty will have a sinister significance.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): While it is true that annexation will impose responsibilities and bring complications which many conservative people would be glad to see the country avoid, yet to a certain extent, as already mentioned, these are forced upon us. It has been a vital principle of our diplomacy that Hawaii should be either independent or American, and it has seemed to many of our statesmen that the first named status could not be much longer maintained. Nor will the complications be quite as serious as many persons assume. The dominant race in the islands are the Americans and Europeans, and these, by an overwhelming majority, have favored annexation for years.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): Hawaii should be annexed because we need it. Its government is now American, but it cannot hold out against foreign aggression without our help. The way to help it is to hoist Old Glory as the sovereign flag of the islands. They are rich and fertile islands, and their productivity has been developed by American enterprise. New England alone has nearly $60,000,000 invested there. We cannot afford to lose that productivity or to allow its commerce to be absorbed by another nation. It has a splendid harbor, which is needed to meet the wants of our rapidly growing commerce and as a coaling station for our war and commercial marine. Nine-tenths of the property is owned by Americans, and that property must not be menaced by foreign occupation.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (dem.): Cuba is at our doors, Hawaii a long way off. It is less than 100 miles from Key West to the capital of Cuba; from San Francisco to Honolulu is 2,400 miles. Our trade with Cuba last year, notwithstanding the great falling off on account of the war, was $47,548,610; with Hawaii it was $15,729,050, or not quite one-third as much as with Cuba. In both cases the exports from the United States fell far below the imports into the United States, being about one-third in the case of Hawaii and one-fourth in that of Cuba. Practically all the exports of Hawaii are to the United States, and nearly all the imports are from this country. Cuba sends us from two-thirds to three-fourths of its exports and gets about one-third its imports from the United States. The gain to our producers and manufacturers would be far greater by the annexation of Cuba than by the taking in of Hawaii.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Cedar Rapids Times: Iowa has taken world prizes in butter, fruit and fat stock, and now it has beaten the east in cooking and bread making, and then to think the prize was taken in a Boston fashionable seminary at that. Miss Ruth Kimball of Clarinda is the accomplished young woman who thus signally honored her state. Iowa can write for Boston, it can sing for Boston and it can bake for Boston.

Davenport Democrat: The silver democrats of Des Moines county, of which Burlington is the capital, have adopted the plan originated by their Scott county brethren. In issuing their call for a county convention, they have based the representation of delegates on the vote received by Judge Babb for governor. In all Iowa Des Moines and Scott are the only two counties in which the silver democrats have refused to mention the name of Bryan in their convention calls. This is probably a way the silver democrats have of recognizing the fact that the democratic vote of Iowa has been a great deal larger than it will be this year.

Des Moines Leader: After being an active candidate for the governorship for some time, after calling his friends into conference, after making an effort through them to secure instructions from the Polk county convention, Judge Spurrier has discovered that the constitution of the state makes him ineligible to the governorship. The constitution provides that a district judge, during his term, shall not be elected to any other office except that of judge of the supreme court. The belated discovery of the constitutional inhibition has produced a good many laughs at the judge's expense. It is considered remarkable, being one of the depositories of the law and supposedly learned as to its provisions, that he did not know he was ineligible.

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

"The distinguished counsel who argued this case before us have, I think, drawn three red herrings across the path of the court in the hope that we should be drawn off the scent," says Bowen, L. J., in L. R., 24 Ch. Div., 421.

An English judge sentencing a prisoner is credited by the "Law Notes" of London with this: "Are you aware that for these repeated breaches of the law it is in my power to sentence you to a term of penal servitude far exceeding your natural life? and, what is more, I feel very much inclined to do it." He doubtless knew the maxim, "Boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem."

"If the exceptionable conduct of either widows or widowers when they become anxious to marry is to be regarded as delusion, our lunatic asylum might have to be very much enlarged," said the court many years ago in a Tennessee case. But the court admits that "much of her conduct on the subject of courtship and beaux, such as showing the love letters of one suitor to another and boasting about her conquests and the like, was in very bad taste."

V. B. Hubbard, now an insurance man in Chicago, used to practice law in Rush county, Kansas. A man came in from Rush county the other day and stopped at the Saratoga hotel. Sitting with a friend at the window of the lobby and looking out at the throng in Dearborn street, he saw Hubbard pass and at once plunged into a story, according to the Chicago Post.

"Hubbard," said the Kansas man, "was the author of a new system of practice down in my state. We used to have in Rush county a probate judge named Belfield. He was as honest an old farmer as ever harnessed a horse, but he didn't know anything about law. A probate judge in Kansas didn't need to know much law. Here lately the exception has spread to the district bench. But the papers are saying enough about that. Belfield had caught some law phrases and to him they were the beginning and the end of law. He knew a man's house was his castle; that no one could take advantage of his own wrong and that the writ of habeas corpus could not be denied.

"Well, sir, when a justice of the peace would commit a man to jail Hubbard used to get him out. I will tell you how. In Rush county the district court held but two sessions a year. There wasn't business enough to warrant more frequent sessions. The law provided that in vacation time the writ of habeas corpus could be issued in the probate court, which was always sitting. And Hubbard would go to that blessed old Judge Belfield, swear out a writ and the probate judge would discharge the prisoner.

"What did he care for the argument of counsel, Hubbard had read with great impressiveness that the writ could not be denied and this court would be the last to deny it. You couldn't hold a prisoner in jail in vacation time, not in Rush county.

"Well, one time the trick came home to roost. There had been a fraudulent sale of some personal property. A young man in Rush county had been summoned to appear before a justice of the peace and answer some interrogations. His father down in Wichita was answering the same list of questions and the boy didn't know what the old man was saying. So he refused to make answer. And Hubbard had the justice commit him to jail for contempt.

"Then the prisoner hired half a dozen lawyers, and they pulled that old probate judge out of bed and took him twenty miles from home to pass on a habeas corpus case. The old fellow met Hubbard at the hotel and wanted to know what the law was.

"'You never mind about that,' said Hubbard. 'Here are a couple of bottles of beer. You go to bed, and I'll tell you all about the law tomorrow.'

"So next day when they brought in the young man who wouldn't commit himself and endanger his father, Hubbard showed that all other cases, where prisoners had been discharged, were rightly decided, but that those prisoners had been put in jail by wicked men who didn't know the first principles of the law. This young man, by refusing to answer an honorable justice of the peace, had put himself in jail, and the famous rule did not apply. If the prisoner would purge himself of contempt and answer the questions, then he might be released. But he was not a fit subject to invoke the great writ, since he 'came not with clean hands into court.'

"That settled it. Old Judge Belfield had heard something about those 'clean hands,' and he had the same respect for them he always had for a thing he recognized as law. And he remanded the prisoner and ruled the writ could not issue. And, by George! that young man stayed in jail four months, until the next session of the district court, before he could get out again. That's Hubbard's criminal code of Kansas."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Whatever else may be said about the Salisbury administration, there is no doubt that it has managed to augment considerably the loyalty and the good will of the colonies toward the mother country. Canada, besides offering to Great Britain exceptional advantages by her new tariff, has recently passed a vote in her Senate in favor of steps being taken to bring about closer political relations with England, and demanding that the Dominion government should take the initiative in the matter. At the same time the Cape Parliament has passed an almost unanimous resolution for the arrangement of a contribution by the Cape Colony to England's expenses in connection with the naval defense of the empire; and besides this the Atrikanderbund, which is composed in the main of Boers under British rule, has lately made public emphatic expression of the loyalty of its members to the English crown. In fact, from every portion of the vast colonial empire of Queen Victoria come loyal tokens of good will and of a desire for closer ties with the mother country—tokens which cannot fail to astonish those who a few years ago expressed so positively the opinion that everything in England's empire beyond the sea tended toward separation and independence.

***

When the vessels of the different naval powers are assembled to take part in the queen's jubilee it will be possible to obtain a fairly clear idea of the value of the various types of war ships and the progress that has been made in comparatively few years. It is only about thirty-seven years since the first armor plates were made for an English ironclad, and it was in 1861 that the iron war ship Warrior was built. Take the old "wooden wall" ship Grampus of the British navy, which was sold the other day, as a demonstration of the growth of naval science: When she was launched, in 1784, she was named the Tremendous, a vessel of 1,680 tons, which cost about $120 a ton; while, on the other hand, the Salamander, a gunboat recently finished, cost about $212 a ton. And the progress of development of war weapons on the sea shows no abatement, either in massiveness of hulls, fine proportions, graceful lines or number. It would seem that each nation is straining itself to keep pace with the others. A well known German authority in a recent issue of the Marine Rundschau has figured out a careful estimate of the fighting values of the various fleets, placing them in this order: England, France, Russia, United States, Germany, Italy, Japan. The value in units (number of vessels) is given thus: England, 1,001; France, 466; Russia, 280; United States, 195; Japan, 189; Italy, 189; Germany, 179; Spain, 101; Austria, 64.

***

Although the kingdom of the Netherlands was evolved out of the Dutch republic and one should, therefore, have expected to find its political institutions of the utmost possible liberality, yet Holland was among the last of European countries to adopt the principle of manhood suffrage. The general parliamentary elections which took place in Holland recently were the first held under the new law, enacted a year ago, whereby the right to vote was extended practically to every man of full age, exclusive only of criminals, paupers and incorrigible idlers. Certainly very few inhabitants of Holland worthy of the franchise would be unable to qualify as voters under a law which extends that privilege to every male 25 years or more of age who either pays a tax of at least 40 cents per year to the state, or who pays a certain house rent varying according to locality, or who owns a boat of not less than twenty-four cubic meters capacity, or who has been in steady employment under one employer for a year preceding the election. The campaign just closed has been exceedingly vigorous, the program of the voters having included compulsory state-assisted insurance of workingmen, the enlargement of educational opportunities, the improvement of the legal status of women, and other radical proposals. To what extent the slow-going Dutchmen have yielded to the modern radical spirit is a question which the result of the elections will show.

***

Owing to unexpected preparations for immediate hostilities that are being made on a huge scale at Omdurman by the madhi, who has already assembled no less than 20,000 camels at that spot, preparatory to an attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian forces, the British government has resolved upon an immediate advance up the Nile, and all English officers of the Egyptian army, as well as of the English regiments stationed in Egypt, have

A happy child

is worth all he costs, and nothing adds more to his happiness than the kind of clothes he likes. Boys know better than their mothers sometimes what pleases them, and we consult the boy's taste in cutting his garments.

Our clothes for small boys and bigger boys are as nobby as can be and as much like a man's as the styles will allow.

For little fellows we have a beautiful assortment of fancy Junior suits and sailor rigs, the washable suits being in an especially attractive variety.

Our stock is very complete and the prices are very attractive for goods of the best class.

Wash suits in many styles at $1.25 to $5.00. Wash pants 25c, 35c and 50c. Boy's 2-piece suit from $2.50 up—sizes 4 to 15 years.

B&K TRADE MARK BROWNING, KING & CO.
S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated 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.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.