

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1899. H. I. PLUMB, Notary Public in and for Douglas County, Neb.

The straw hat can be induced only with difficulty to believe that spring is here.

The annual rumor of a break between the Union Pacific and the North-western has arrived on schedule time.

Are you ready for Arbor Day? He who makes two trees grow where one grew before will be a public benefactor.

The first crop of official plums at Lincoln has ripened. The pickers, however, are far more plentiful than fruit and many baskets are still empty.

If the police will keep out, the high-landers will soon eliminate the Chinese question in California. Five killed in one little skirmish is a fair start.

Charley Fanning's appointment as oil inspector does not take effect until May 15, but oil may be expected to flow through the pipe line promptly upon that date.

From the way they dictate Governor Poynter's vetoes and appointments it would seem that he, too, regards Moise, Fanning, Herdman et al. as the democratic party.

Plant a tree today. It will help beautify one spot in the state and possibly bring more pleasure in the future than things which cost much more in effort and money.

What about those promised Joe Bartley revelations? Are they being held back by our poperatic state officials to be sprung as political sensations in the heat of the next campaign?

If County Attorney Shields was forced to allow the gang to name his deputies for him his subservency in other matters is readily explained. The gang pulls the string and Shields does the rest.

The state of Iowa has paid the last of its floating debt and has a surplus of over \$200,000 in the treasury to meet running expenses. Iowa is reaping the reward of republican prosperity and economical republican administration.

The Colorado penitentiary is in a bad way through a clerical error in engrossing the appropriation bill by which only \$145 was set aside for maintaining the penitentiary. If it were only a self-sustaining penitentiary like Nebraska's how handy it would be.

Every member of the class of thirteen that graduated from the Omaha Medical college has already demonstrated a fearless devotion to duty which should insure success in his profession. Anyone who can stand up against the thirteen superstition should make a good germ-exterminator.

The search for an unobjectionable location for a pesthouse very much resembles the house hunting of the head of a family containing numerous children. The city might adopt the policy with its patients which Artemus Ward recommended to satisfy the landlords—kill them off.

The deal by which Lieutenant Governor Harris was persuaded to decline a renomination at the last poperatic state convention has been consummated by his appointment as superintendent of the blind institute at Nebraska City. But how do the reformers like to be the dupes of such political trades?

If there are any statements out of a job in this district which have not yet been applied for positions under the census bureau they should file their papers without delay. The appointments will not be made for several months yet, but it is a good rule to come early and avoid the rush.

That reminds us, County Attorney Shields has not yet answered the oft-propounded question, Why is it that he prosecutes gamblers who decline to stand in with the Herdman gang while he at the same time refuses to prosecute protected gamblers against whom he says he has conclusive evidence?

TWO INEXCUSABLE APPOINTMENTS.

It was to have been expected that Governor Poynter would, in the distribution of executive patronage, endeavor to pay off before-election debts and ladle out party plunder to political spoilsmen with a pull. It was not expected, however, that Governor Poynter would repeat the inexcusable blunder of his predecessor in saddling upon helpless inmates of state charitable institutions men who have no qualifications for the duties devolving upon them. Much less was it expected that Governor Poynter would under any circumstances go down into the slums and dimes of Omaha for an officer charged with the responsibility of protecting from dangerous explosives sold for illuminating purposes the poor people obliged to use petroleum.

Nobody questions the benevolent intentions of ex-Chaplain Harris and nobody will question his claim to be provided for by the fusion reform governor. But to place the blind, the most helpless and most unfortunate wards of the state, under the care and superintendency of a man who has never had any experience in dealing with the blind is reprehensible, to put it mildly. The mere fact that a respectable old clergyman, who has made himself useful in politics, is out of employment affords no justification for exposing the blind to his blundering supervision. It would have been just as rational for the governor to have appointed a blind man as superintendent of the school for the deaf and dumb.

The selection of Charley Fanning as deputy oil inspector for the most densely populated district of the state is a scandal that cannot but reflect discredit upon the executive. It is scarcely conceivable that Governor Poynter does not know the disreputable character of the man. Surely he must have heard of Charley Fanning's activity with gamblers, crooks and blackmailers, with whom he has been intimately associated ever since he projected himself into Omaha. Surely the governor must have known that his new deputy oil inspector is one of the leading members of the gang that goes on bonds for thieves and crooks as a business and furnishes protection for a price to lawless resorts.

It was bad enough for the governor to have inherited one of the gang as a colonel in his military staff, but when he takes another of the hold-up crowd and authorizes him to collect money as fees in the name of the state he caps the climax. The only charitable explanation that can be conjured up is that Governor Poynter was mortgaged before election to turn over to the Herdman-Fanning-Moise gang the unrestricted appointing and veto power for Omaha, Douglas county and the Second congressional district.

CANADIANS AT FAULT.

There is the authority of so prominent a Canadian statesman as Sir H. Tupper for the statement that the Canadians in the Alaskan country have exceeded their authority and conducted themselves in an arbitrary and unwarranted manner. This was said in reference to the Canadian aggressions in Alaska on the part of the Canadian authorities there, the nature of which was pointed out to the Washington administration by the governor of Alaska. These aggressions have undoubtedly been such as to justify the condemnation of them by Sir H. Tupper, whose statement should not be forgotten when the Anglo-American commission again meets and the Alaskan boundary question comes up for consideration.

The agreement of the governments on a modus vivendi until the boundary question is settled will prevent any trouble pending such settlement and in the meanwhile there will be opportunity for an expression of public sentiment in regard to Canadian claims. There is no doubt as to what this sentiment is among the Americans in Alaska and in the Pacific northwest. It is opposed to making any concessions to Canada involving the surrender of a foot of Alaskan territory. This feeling is voiced by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, which says: "Alaska as it stands today and as it has stood and been recognized for nearly a generation, is an integral part of American territory. It is inhabited by American people. It is mined by American miners. To yield any portion of it to a foreign power is to alienate the property and to attempt to alienate the citizenship of a large number of patriots." And undoubtedly the entire American people will be found opposed to surrendering any Alaskan territory.

QUAY ACQUITTED.

The trial of ex-Senator Quay, on the serious charge of having conspired with bank officials to use state funds for his own gain and profit, has attracted attention throughout the country and his acquittal will be regarded by those who have followed the case without prejudice as justified by the evidence or rather lack of evidence. A part of the testimony produced by the state certainly failed to establish. There are two other indictments against Mr. Quay, but it is not probable that he will be tried on them, since failure to convict on the strongest of the three indictments found makes it almost certain that he would be acquitted on the others.

Political hostility doubtless had something to do with the prosecution, not on the part of the officials, but of those reformers who are determined to overthrow Mr. Quay's leadership and if possible drive him out of politics. This anti-Quay element is large and its organs have not concealed their desire for his conviction, which of course would have ended him politically. As it is he will continue to be the most potent force in the politics of Pennsylvania, though there is no doubt that his power is much less than formerly and is more likely to decline than to grow.

The action of Governor Stone in appointing Mr. Quay to the United States senate was a recognition of political obligations, but it is hardly possible that he will be permitted to take the seat, the senate having in several cases decided that when a legislature fails to

choose a senator appointment by the governor is not valid.

There is no reason to suppose that it will not adhere to this position in the case of Mr. Quay.

AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE.

It is stated that General Gomez favors an American protectorate for Cuba until a stable independent government may be founded and that he is supported in this by the leading men in his following. It would appear, assuming the statement to be authentic, that Gomez has had a change of feeling, for only a short time since he was reported to be organizing a movement with the object of urging the early withdrawal of American troops from Cuba. He was represented to be extremely anxious that all American authority should disappear from the island at once. Possibly this was a misrepresentation.

At all events the common sense view is that which Gomez and his adherents are now said to take of the situation. A United States protectorate for Cuba until a stable independent government is established there is absolutely necessary and it is quite possible that a protectorate will have to be maintained for years. This is admitted by everybody who has carefully and intelligently investigated the conditions there. This government is pledged to exercise sovereignty over Cuba only for the pacification of the island and when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of Cuba to its people. But pacification means more than disbanding the Cuban army. It contemplates the establishing of conditions that will insure the maintenance of peace and order and give security and stability to the government that shall be instituted. It cannot reasonably be doubted that if the United States were to withdraw its military authority from Cuba on the disbandment of the native army there would ensue civil strife and anarchy and the island would soon be in far worse condition than it was brought to by the insurrection against Spanish rule. Our duty did not end with the deliverance of the Cuban people from a tyrannical and oppressive power. We are called upon to teach those people how they may govern themselves and to guide them in the ways of peace, industry and thrift. The demand upon us is to regenerate the island, to put in operation the means of development and to place its people securely on the road to prosperity. Cuba will have an independent government, but not until it is firmly established can all American protection be withdrawn. How long such protection will be necessary it is impossible to say. It will depend upon the ability the Cuban people develop for self-government and the disposition they show to maintain peace and order. Moreover the United States cannot permit its interests in Cuba to be endangered.

Three-legged Protection.

The Council Bluffs Savings bank incident recommends the arming of bank cashiers and express messengers with three-legged stools.

Women with a Pull.

Chicago Record. Those who have investigated the subject make the startling announcement that 5,000,000 women in the United States are addicted to the habit of smoking, but 4,999,999 of them live either in the Philippines or in Porto Rico.

Crowded Too Soon.

Chicago News. Not long ago the company which had been supplying water for Dubuque, Ia., decided that the city had forfeited its right to purchase water from the Dubuque Water Company and that the water company had forfeited its charter. At last accounts the officials of the company were standing around trying to blame it on one another.

Distributing Proclamations.

Springfield Republican. General Lawton's expedition is described as a success, at least insofar as the distribution of proclamations is concerned. Some 200 "rebels" had to be killed to effect the distribution in the small extent of region traversed. The document certainly had a practically conciliatory effect on the 200, but its effect upon their friends and relatives has not yet been determined.

Enjoining Abstinence.

The Samoan trouble furnishes a very good illustration of the practical workings of an Anglo-American alliance that might be formed. One reason why Germany is so hard to live with in this affair is her suspension of the right of the United States to have combined against German interests. If this Anglo-American understanding were extended to all external relations it would so excite the suspicion and antagonism of the other nations that the world would be difficult to govern. It is the business of the United States to be as friendly to one nation as to another.

The Navy at Samoa.

The Navy department has ordered the cruisers Marblehead and Newark to the Pacific to support Admiral Kautz's flag at Samoa. Next Tuesday the auxiliary cruiser the leader will sail from San Francisco carrying the tripartite international commission to Apia. It will arrive out about the 11th of next month and the Newark will be only a few days later.

The Marblehead is at the Barbadoes, and the Newark is at the west coast of South America, for orders first, and to carry them thence with expedition to Admiral Kautz. It will be able to reach him by May 20, when the squadron will be formidable enough to meet any emergency that may arise.

Reaction Against Angloism.

Chicago Tribune. England is less jubilant about the Sudan that it was a few weeks ago. The latest reports from that possession represent it as a useless swamp, full of malaria. In addition it is hinted that Kitchener is not anxious to catch the Khalifa, but this hint loses much of its force from the report that the leader will sail from San Francisco carrying the tripartite international commission to Apia. It will arrive out about the 11th of next month and the Newark will be only a few days later.

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According to Colonel Viquinta the Third Nebraska is ready to go to the Philippines if wanted there. There is no probability, however, that the offer will be accepted as all official advices indicate that volunteers will not be sent to the islands to replace those coming home. The Third, like the other regiments sent from Nebraska, has made a record for orderly conduct and soldierly bearing, and though it has never been under fire no one doubts it would acquit itself well if opportunity offered.

Although the supreme court does not think the Moise case of sufficient importance to be advanced, there is no good reason why the operation of a liquor establishment without a license should be protected by injunction of the district court. We have had government by injunction in various forms, but the Moise case presents the first instance, so far as we know, of running a lawless resort of this kind by court order.

Because several accidents which might have proved serious have been averted by the use of the new street car fenders motorists must not become inspired with the idea that they can be more reckless in running through the streets. The equipment of the cars with fenders does not relieve the motorman of the responsibility resting upon them to exercise every possible care to avoid collisions with people or vehicles.

The transfer of Nebraska's two best sugar factories to a newly incorporated company should not interfere with the progress of Nebraska as a beet sugar state. The new company will find it to its advantage to continue to operate its Nebraska plants the same as heretofore and new factories are already on the way. Sugar beet culture is soon to be one of the most profitable branches of agriculture in this state.

Mayor Jones of Toledo, notwithstanding the fact that he got nearly 17,000 out of 24,000 votes running on an independent municipal ticket, says he has no intention of running for governor of Ohio. This should be reassuring news for some of Ohio's numerous aspiring statesmen. Whatever happens it may be safely asserted Ohio

will not suffer for lack of timber in all parties to fill, not only the office of governor, but also every other office in the land.

Some people evidently relish the sensations of an attack of hysteria, at least to the extent of habitually cultivating thoughts to produce such an attack. Those crying the loudest and most persistently for the abolition of the stamp taxes are almost without exception the ones who insisted for months before war was declared that Spain must be spanked at any cost.

The attorney general of Arkansas is starting out in a vigorous way to enforce an anti-trust law, which is the most stringent of any on the statute books. The fight will be watched with more than ordinary interest in every state in the union because curbing the power of the trusts is conceded to be one of the great problems of the hour.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Russia is spending \$9,000,000 in laying new rails on the Siberian road to carry the increasing traffic. At the same time it is devoting nearly twice that sum to the building of all sorts of the better equipped of old ones in European Russia. In that way it will facilitate the export of all grain and agricultural produce. Moreover, it is making great ports on its northern coast, especially on the Murman, and is connecting them with the Siberian road. This will presently send the Siberian wheat straight across northern Russia for export by way of North Sea routes, while the Black sea and Mediterranean trade will be reserved for eastern Russia. In this way there will be effected a great improvement in the trade conditions of the whole empire. There will be, moreover, thrown into the markets of the world, in connection with our own wheat crops, an increasing volume of fine grain from the virgin plains of Siberia. Ten years hence we are likely to see some hundreds of millions of bushels of Siberian wheat exported, partly from the Murman coast and the Baltic and partly from Tallin-Wan and Vladivostok. That will be one of the things which the Siberian railroad will mean to the world.

Australian federation is an exceedingly elusive affair. A few weeks ago it was regarded as certain. A conference of premiers of the several colonies had been held at Melbourne, and an amended bill of the establishment of the United States of Australia had been unanimously agreed to. This was supposed to end the matter, as the colonies represented by the premiers were expected to endorse their action. But the legislative council of New South Wales blocked all by amending the bill so as to require that over 50,000 electors will have to vote for federation in New South Wales, or one-fourth of all the registered electors of that colony. This was the kind of requirement that defeated federation before, and the premier here for the future. Another amendment of like obstructive character was carried, namely, that New South Wales should not federate unless Queensland does. The legislative assembly of New South Wales has endorsed federation almost unanimously, but the upper house has refused to pass the bill. Peanut politics is said to be at the bottom of the obstruction, as certain individuals and papers fear to be swamped in a Greater Australia.

The adoption in Austria of a policy of conciliation to the Slavs at the cost of the German element is causing a remarkable development of the pan-Germanic sentiment, which may have very grave political consequences. Even in the Tyrol—hitherto the most loyal province—a feeling is manifested of logical outcome of which is union with the German empire. At various places in Austria meetings are held at which "Die Wacht Am Rhein," the German national anthem, is sung with enthusiasm, and so intense is the feeling that Austrians are resenting themselves to the Germans by changing their religious creed. Multitudes are adopting the faith dominant in Germany, on the ground that their present spiritual leaders are playing into the hands of the Slavs. Though in a minority in the kingdom of Austria, the German element will not accept the rule of the Slav majority, but will see Austrian unity destroyed rather than submit to the political domination of a non-Germanic movement. Peanut politics is said to be at the bottom of the obstruction, as certain individuals and papers fear to be swamped in a Greater Australia.

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In order to promote a more thorough, systematic, scientific and rapid exploration of the immense gold fields in the southern part of the Russian government is about to establish six subsidized schools of mining engineering in various parts of that region. The northern Ural is believed by many geological experts to be still richer than the local sections, both in quartz gold and auriferous sand, but as yet it has been only investigated very superficially in a few scattered localities. Many of the tributaries of the Obi, Seiza and Many rivers are known, however, to be extremely rich in auriferous deposits. It is thought that a very promising field of lucrative mining enterprise is about to be opened to foreign capitalists in the northern and southern Ural. Word comes from Askaniid that very rich gold deposits have just been discovered in the upper reaches of the Amur-Darja, about 600 versts (400 miles) from Bokhara. A number of expert mining engineers accompanied the Russian railway staff to Manchuria, and their reports, which have not been made public by the ministry, are understood to contain highly important information with regard to the existence, among other minerals, of gold in that province, which is now considered practically as an appendage of the Russian crown.

The bubonic plague has destroyed some hundreds of thousands of lives in India since the present outbreak began, but its ravages are believed to be somewhat diminished by the change of season. It is not strictly understood, however, in spite of all precautions it has extended from time to time to new areas, but it is prevented from depopulating city and country as it formerly did. It is largely a filthy disease, which is favored by unsanitary conditions. The British colonial authorities have been notified several times for trying to apply proper sanitary measures in localities where the plague existed, and the continuance of the epidemic is largely due to the determined preference of the natives for absolute seclusion of women folk, even at the expense of their lives. The natives resent the visits of medical inspectors and refuse to co-operate for the repression of the plague. Scientists have devised a special virus for its cure and there is some evidence of success.

One of the most regrettable features of the recent general elections in Spain was the defeat of Emilio Castelar as a candidate for a seat in the cortes. His failure to reach the goal is especially unfortunate at this critical period in the history of Spain, when the influence and the guidance of its best and ablest statesmen are especially required. As a whole the Republican candidates, of whom Senator Castelar was ostensibly one, were not successful at the polls—a result doubtless due to the desire of the voters in general to support the government. But Castelar has during the last few years so far receded from his former radical antagonism to the continuance of a monarchial form of government in his country as to arouse the indignation of some of the republican leaders. In fact, when a few years ago he openly acknowledged his allegiance to the queen regent, on the ground that a republic in Spain was not then practicable, he was proclaimed as an apostate from the cause of free government.

Making Room for Imperialists.

Detroit Free Press. Ninety-three per cent of the American soldiers in the Philippines are ready to vacate in favor of the imperialist editors, politicians and preachers at home.

DANGERS FROM TRUSTS.

Industrial Centralization the Greatest of National Perils.

Colonel M. C. Williams of St. Louis, who Wednesday last president of the absorbed tobacco companies of that city, which concerns were, against his will, transferred to the tobacco trust, writes to the Chicago Tribune the following letter on trade combinations: "Such a combination does not exist in the country here combined and others are in process of pooling or going into trusts. After all manufacturers in different lines are combined it does not mean that these different combines getting together under one management and, in fact, becoming one huge trust, controlling all the commodities and fixing prices of everything in common use.

"Such a combination would be stronger than any state government. It might be stronger than the courts, and even stronger than the general government itself, and without doubt would make stupendous efforts to control legislation and decisions of the courts in its own interests.

"It would take away the independence of the people and leave us without hope of bettering our condition. There would be but one concern to which a man could apply for employment, and it is reasonable to expect that the trust would fix the price of labor and the laborer would perforce be compelled to accept. It would take away the individuality of the people and make us a nation of employees. It would take away the hope of the youth of the country which has been the great glory of it.

"The trust system is more dangerous to the country than anything that now confronts us. In my judgment all the wars that have ever been fought by the government since its foundation do not equal in importance the gravity of the trust situation.

"The men who are promoting and engineering trusts claim as an argument that the day of the independent manufacturer and dealer and producer has gone, and that we are on a new order of things, and that there is a great economic force behind the movement for consolidating and pooling, but in my opinion it is really a principle of greed and cupidity, and not one of economy.

"The trust system in my opinion is more menacing to the country than any war, more matter how stupendous, that the country may be engaged in; in fact, the danger of the rebellion was not half so dangerous to the institutions of this country as this system of pooling and combining.

"The trust is the one great question now before the people, and the opinion is so widely held that every great industrial question that has been presented to them.

HINTING AT SPANISH METHODS.

Cash as a Peace Promoter Among the Philippines. Philadelphia Record.

Like Philip of Macedon, Colonel Denby of the Philippines Peace commission is apparently more faith in the military than in the diplomatic method of ending the war with Aguinaldo and his adherents. Long service in China is said to have made our diplomatist familiar with the most effective methods of quelling rebellion in the far east. It is stated that in order to give him an opportunity to exercise his arts of persuasion the sum of \$3,000,000 appropriated by congress will be put at his disposal, so that he may treat with Aguinaldo and the rest of the insurgent chiefs on a strictly financial basis.

This is a big sum, equal to the whole amount of largess for distribution to the Cuban army, and in the hands of so skillful a negotiator as Colonel Denby is said to be able to go a great way toward restoring peace in the Philippines. Each of the insurgent chiefs with whom it would be necessary to deal on a cash basis would be able to withdraw to London or Paris and live in luxury for the rest of his days. But, unless he could find such a method of ending the war in the Philippines, there is no assurance that other insurgent leaders would not arise to renew the conflict, and it would also be necessary to buy them off. Apart from this there are some people in the United States who might be somewhat squeamish about this method of applying the principles of American civilization and Christianity in an effort to pacify the semi-barbarians of the far east.

BRYAN AND HARRISON.

Will the Two Be Competitors for the Democracy in 1900? Chicago Tribune.

Bryan would not be hippondroming through the United States as he is if he felt sure of a renomination. His lack of confidence in that point has made him the wandering Jew of American politics. He feels that he must be always in the eye and at the ear of the public or he will be forgotten. His uneasiness is pardonable.

The selection of Bryan in 1896 was a political blunder. He was a dark horse. He was not the candidate the "managers" had picked out. Bryan cannot be a "dark horse" twice. He will appear before the next convention as a man who made the race and lost. To be renominated he must convince two-thirds of the delegates that he can get more electoral votes than he did four years ago. He cannot get them at the east or in the Mississippi valley states. The transmissourian states he had two and a half years ago are slipping out of his hands—even his own state of Nebraska.

The delegates will be of the opinion that Bryan is not available. They will seek for a candidate who wears the laurels and not the willow. For a man whose nomination will cost them none of the states they could carry with Bryan, but which they hope may give them great states which Bryan did not and never can carry—states like New York and Illinois. They will look out for a man whose name is not so dark as Bryan's. He is understood to have no faith in that monetary doctrine. Such a man loyal silver and gold democrats would feel it a party duty to support. They will look for a man with a new issue, the old issue having proved a failure.

These are the qualifications which the democratic candidates of 1900 must possess. If the democracy intends to make a serious attempt to get into power, there does not seem to be at this moment a man who meets these conditions more fully than Mayor Harrison. He is young and vigorous, not a jaded party hack. He has the prestige of victory. His life has always been free to silver. Not so his heart. He has too much intelligence to be deceived by Bryan's monetary doctrines and too much honesty to favor putting them in operation. The major who made the gold democratic Walter H. Hays controller and sold gold bonds is no free silver fanatic. Algeid's attempt to break Harrison down probably was prompted to a considerable extent by distrust of his loyalty to silver.

Mr. Harrison has announced that he is for Bryan "first, last and all the time." He declares that he is not a candidate for pro-

ment in 1900 and "will not take the nomination if tendered to him." There comes a murmur of "me, too," from the land of shades. The ghost of Caesar whispers, "I put from me a kindly crown." That of Seymour says, "I told the democrats of 1868 'You will nominate I cannot be,' and yet I was." Donna Julia sighs out, "I whispered 'I would never consent,' and yet consented." The Catholic bishops will cry out in chorus, "There is not one of us who did not say his 'Nolo episcopatum' when his high office was tendered him." No man yet has declined a presidential nomination when tendered by a convention, nor will Mr. Harrison be ethical enough to do so. If it offers him the White House he will not, like another Diogenes, ask it to allow him to live peacefully in his majority tub.

Mr. Harrison's total abstinence pledge is not a finality. "Oaths are but words and words but wind." His pledge is a sagacious political move. By vowing loyalty to Bryan he establishes for himself a claim to be the heir-at-law or the residuary legatee of Bryan's votes when it becomes apparent to the latter that he cannot be nominated. This declaration in favor of Bryan should satisfy every democrat that Harrison is loyal to his party and to the principles at present pressed by it, of which Bryan