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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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28,476 Bubscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this flat day of January, 1905. (Beal) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Ascension by the bomb route seems to have the call over in Russia.

The danger is that the bombs may hold out longer than the Russian grand dukes.

No one will blame Maxim Gorky if he "views with alarm" the sound which proceeds from Moscow.

A big fireproof office building for rall-

road occupants exclusively would be a fine acquisition for Omaha, Push it along.

All snowbound railroads leading into | templates relief at some future time, Omaha have been swept clean, but not possibly never. so all the snowbound sidewalks in Omaha.

Would it not be a great deal better if those charter discussions were had at meetings here in Omaha instead of at meetings down at Lincoln?

RAILROAD REGULATION IN NEBRASKA | hold a conference with him and there accidents simply emphasizes the neces It is conceded on all hands, excepting his plan was approved that a great "pop- sity of abolishing altogether as soon as possibly by railway managers, that local railroad rates in Nebraska have al. peal that would touch the hearts as well sidewalks now enjoyed by property ways been and are now from 25 to 40 as the pockets of his countrymen. It owners. The wooden sidewalk may be per cent higher than the local rates exacted from shippers of lowa and Mis- duced the bankers to loan the governsouri, and from 10 to 20 per cent higher

needs. Mr. Cooke was soon thereafter age suits. than the local rates that prevail in Kanappointed as the financial agent of the sas for the same class of commodities. government in placing its bonds. His This marked divergence in rates might have been justifiable fifteen or twenty task was gigantic, but he was equal to years ago by reason of the difference in its demands, securing in four years for the volume of traffic and cost of opera- the government from the sale of bonds tion, but it would scarcely be contended the immense sum of twenty-five hundred that it is justifiable at this time and million dollars.

The great secretary of the treasury, from now on. It would be too much to Salmon P. Chase, leaned upon Jay, Cooke expect, however, that the railway manin the gloomlest days of the republic's agers will volunteer to make reductions half-paralyzed credit and General Grant that would render railway regulation by declared that to the labors of Cooke, the legislature unnecessary.

more than to those of any other man, The maximum rate law enacted in was due the continued life of the nation. 1893 fixed the local rates for Nebraska A man with such a record of usefulness 30 per cent higher than were the maxito his country, whose services at a vital mum rates then established in Iowa, but period of our history were of such transthe railroads in solid phalanx resisted cendent value, is certainly entitled to be its enforcement and succeeded in its susremembered by his countrymen and to pension on the ground that the volume of traffic in 1894-1895 had been reduced their lasting esteem. We honor the memory of Robert Morris, the financier of to such an extent by reason of the the revolution. Why shall we not also drouth that the enforcement of the law would cause the railroads to operate at honor the memory of Jay Cooke, the a loss. The fact that the volume of financier of the civil war? traffic in Nebraska has doubled, trebled,

ASSASSINATION OF DUKE SERGIUS. and in some instances quadrupled, The assassination of the czar's uncle, within the past five years is not taken Grand Duke Sergius, will revive uniinto account, however, and will not be versal interest in the conditions in Rusunless the legislature shall come to the sia. The blow strikes close to the head relief of the people with enforcible railof the empire, for no one had greater

influence with Nicholas than the mur-Three modes of state railroad reguladered man, who was a leader of the retion are open to the legislature: actionaries and an earnest supporter of

1. A measure for immediate relief by the passage of a commodity rate bill the autocracy. It has been understood that Sergius, at the head of the grand that will make a horizontal reduction dukes, has been the chief obstacle in the of from 10 to 15 per cent on grain, live way of putting into effect the political stock, lumber, coal and heavy products reforms asked for by the zemstvos. raised on the farm and purchased by the What effect his removal will have upon

way regulation laws.

farmer.

2. A measure that will provide for the the situation can only be conjectured. but it furnishes renewed evidence that enforcement of the laws already on the the spirit of revolt is still active and statute books prohibiting discrimination and favoritism by rebates and other warns the czar himself that he is not methods through the enactment of a law reviving the State Board of Transporta-A naturally-timid man, this tragedy will undoubtedly intensify the apprehension tion by making the state officers acting that continually weighs upon him. as a board of public lands and buildings Only a few days ago it was reported perform its duties.

that affairs were resuming their usual .3. The submission of a constitutional order. It was said that the greatest amendment creating a railroad commisslon confidence prevailed that the measures

It may be safely predicted that the taken by the government in behalf of railroad attorneys and railroad lobby will favor the last measure and oppose tion was no longer considered a serious all bills making a commodity rate reducfactor. Manifestly this was merely a tion, or authorizing an existing board to surface view of conditions. The tragperform the functions ordinarily devolvedy at Moscow will stir Russia from ing on the railroad commission. The center to circumference. It may lead first and second of these measures conthe party of autocracy to give more templates immediate relief; the last conearnest attention to the demands of the people, while on the other hand it may

A commodity rate bill means to the cause the adoption of more drastic people of Nebraska a saving of hundreds measures for the repression of those of thousands of dollars this year, and a

who are known to be hostile to the govcorresponding reduction of gross earnernment. It is quite possible that it will ings to the railroads. The re-creation

ular loan" should be started, with an ap- possible the privilege of laying wooden was at that same conference, too, he in- cheap to the person who puts it down in the first place, but it comes high to the ment \$50,000,000 to meet its immediate city, which is responsible for the dam-

> If interested parties are trying to create the impression down at Lincoln that the people of Omaha do not care whether their city charter is amended to meet present conditions or not, the members of the delegation should put their ears to the ground. It might be well to recall also that of the last legislative him, might have checked the current of in delegation from Douglas county only one was returned for a second term.

The publication of the schedule league base ball games at this particular time is a welcome reminder that the weather will permit us to sit on the bleachers before long if we only wait patiently for the leaves to fall off the calendar.

Well, Hardly! Kansas City Star.

It is hardly expected, however, that the United States senate will go so far as to try to read Theodore Roosevelt out of

Good Time for Snow Plowing. Washington Post.

the republican party.

Bradstreet's reports a dull opening for the spring trade. Most of the traveling who are out with their straw hat tive builder, are forced to uproot themmen samples are snowbound-

Information for the Czar. St. Louis Republic.

King Edward, in opening Parliament, announced that Great Britain has maintained the strictest neutrality in the Japanese-Russian war. This information should be conveyed to St. Petersburg, where it will be received with interest, if not as news,

Strange Contrasts. Portland Oregonian.

Modernity and mediaevalism are curiously mingled in the report from Mexico City that a huge new building is to be built of steel and masonry. The structure is being planned on the most improved methods of construction and is to give secure from the danger of assassination. 18,000 persons an opportunity to witness in comfort the slaughter of horses and bulls.

Work for Willing Hands. New York Tribune.

There are said to be 70,000 or 109,000 men out of work in New York, yet a reporter dressed as a working man found two jobs in two days and could have had two more, but he ran away from them. There may not be a well paid job waiting for every the workmen would prove satisfactory man, but anyone able and willing to work and that the political side of the agita- probably can find work if he sets about it ing effect of power upon the individual is resolutely and is willing to do any honest work, rather than beg or starve.

Another Canteen Inquiry. Kansas City Star.

Secretary Taft has informed Representa tive Littlefield that not only most of the and act may lead the ex-revolutionist and army officers, but the secretary of war his followers into less dangerous paths, and imself are all disposed to favor the re- that practical experience in carrying on the establishment of the army canteen. The difficult Hungarian government will modify perversity of the anti-canteen advocates is the demand for economic separation, upon truly amazing. Those senators and repre- which Kossuth insisted in his talk with the sentatives who are in favor of the present aged monarch as the only way to bring "reform" regulations may be regarded as about peace between the two countries. It have an influence in the interest of be their political interests; but on the question of separation will be submitted to banks of the state, which have more than outside the opposition to the canteen repre- the enlarged Hungarian electorate. But 2,000,000 depositors, demanded of Governor sents a perverse adherence to an adopted there are some reasons for believing that Higgins before the election that he should principle, in spite of the fact that the prac-

members that seem to pervade nearly all OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. of the state legislatures.

On the heels of the agitation against lob Piecemeal reform is the order of the day byists in Kansas comes the decision of the in Russia; liberal provisions for the free supreme court of that state to the effect dom of the press have already been published. More humane factory regulations that it does not constitute a felony for a are promised. But piecemeal reform seems public official to solicit a bribe, the court colding that the crime has not been com to be accompanied by piecemeal revolution. nitted until the bribe is offered and paid. Poland is now the storm center, but there In other states the law is specific in making are mutterings all the way to the Caucasus Indeed, there is too much reason to fear the solicitation of a bribe as great an that any gratitude for the favors gradoffense as the proffer of it, and this appeals ually doled out is discounted before the to common sense, for there is nothing more

certain than that the lobbyist and the benefit is experienced. Confusion of coun clls has prevented the czar from taking any briber would not exist if there was no marstep bold and generous enough to touch ket for their services among susceptible officials. The man who accepts a bribe is the imagination of his people. In fact, he displays a singular incapacity to face the as guilty as the briber, just as the receiver of property known to have been stolen facts as they are. An honest expression of regret for the St. Petersburg slaughter. such as his liberal ministers pressed upon dignation. A proclamation fearlessly liberal in tenor might have worked powerfully against the revolutionary ferment. The case calls for a certain gallantry which it

men and measures quite as reprehensible seems impossible for a weak sovereign beset by scheming advisers to achieve. The as purchase of votes and influence. policy of drift leads only one way-to revoleged, in the law-making bodies of the different states constitute something of a publie scandal, the situation is not without its Year by year the great wilderness of

ncouraging features. It furnishes an in houses which is London continues to spread dication that the old reign of the profesover the face of the surrounding country. sional lobbyist is over; that the people are Country villages become suburbs, and pres watching with lively interest the conduct ently, as new railroads, tubes or electric of their officials and the public conscience tramways bring them in closer touch with is being awakened to the degree that will the center, themselves acquire all the charsoon find its manifestation in the demand acteristics of purely urban districts. As for the nomination and election of a higher rule the old inhabitants are absorbed and grade of men to public office. The people disappear in the new population. But there are learning that graft is nonpartisan and are many to whom space and fresh air and opposition to it is growing strong enough

all the other concomitants of country life are essentials, and these, unless they possess enough land of their own to be indif ferent to what encircles it, or enough wealth to despise the offers of the specula

selves from their old homes and old asso clations and emigrate elsewhere. This process applies no less to institutions than

the great public schools which, whatever the deficiencies of their methods of instruc-

What is classed as "the world's easiest job" is held by one Don C. Johnson in the senate end of the Minnesota state capital. Mr. Johnson's laborious duty consists in drawing a salary of \$5 a day,

No one can fairly dispute President Roosevelt's supremacy as an exemplar of the strenuous life. At the dinner in "Little Hungary" he went against such dinner confections as Csiga Leves, Tarhonya Sashegyi Kabanyai and Kaposztas, without

apparent injury to his interior department The arrival of "Bat" Masterson in New York City to take the post of Deputy United States marshal is merely prefatory to his acceptance of an appointment on the detective force of Greater New York. No two men of opposite political parties are more ardent admirers one of the other than William McAdoo, police commissioner, and Theodore Roosevelt, president. Ex-Governor James E. Campbell of Ohio

who for the last four or five years has certain to make itself felt in this case. The practiced law in New York City, last night influence of the emperor's personality is at the Fifth Avenue hotel announced that still very great, and his political wisdom he would soon move back to Chio to prachas been demonstrated so often that it is tice law, making his home in Columbus not likely to be wanting now. The em-In connection with Mr. Campbell's plans peror probably feels that freedom to talk it was learned that his democratic friends in the Buckeye state are quietly working up a boom for him for the governorship

nomination next fail against Governor Myron T. Herrick, who expects to be renominated by the republicans. An interesting story of business dove tailed with party politics comes from New merely obedient to what they believe to may, of course, yet come to pass that the York state. It is in effect that the savings

shares responsibility with the thief. It is contended that to punish the man who accepts the bribe would make it difficult to secure evidence needed for conviction of the briber, but to punish only the briber would also open the way for conspiracy. blackmail and other methods of injuring While the exposures of graft, real and al-Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

Fifty Years the Standard

REAR

LAUGHING GAS.

Mosely Wraggs (waiting outside) Wot did de woman say when ye asked 'er fur a

hand out? Warcham Long-She said she was jist out o' soap, but if I would wait a second she'd give me some billn' hot water. You can tackle de next one, blame ye!-Chlcan tackle da cago Tribune.

"Ah! dear," sighed she, "does it not make you feel better to gaze upon the red glory of a winter sunset like this," "Not much," replied her practical hus-band, "It looks so much like a fire and that reminds me of our coal bill."-Phila-deiphia Press. delphia Press.

"You've got a new minister, I hear. Good

"Yes, and he always speaks extempore; never prepares a sermon in advance." "Ah! I see. He doesn't practice what he preaches."-Philadelphia Ledger.

"Henry, wake up!" exclaimed Mrs. Peck. "I'm positive I hear burglars downstairs. Get up and see if you can locate them." "My dear," replied Henry, as he buried his head under the pillow. "I'm very par-ticular about my associates, and I draw the line at vulgar burglars."-Chicago Jour-ral.

"I should like to become an optimist," said the man who seldom smiles. "How would you advise me to go about it?" "Well," answered the man with ashes on his coat collar, "you want to start out by-breaking your thermometer and then quit keeping any account of your fuel bills."--Washington Star.

"Didn't I see you taking a drink yes-terday with Dr. Klose? Til bet he didn't pay for it." "Well, it was his treat. He suggested

1t.

"But did he pay for it?" "My dear man, don't you know you have to pay for it when a doctor treats you?"-Philadelphia Press.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

Baltimore American. through the nation a question is Just n

fying. The widows are asking each other a quiz; "Tis not the best method for dusting or dying, "Tis not what the secret of youthfulness

- is. Instead, it's a query quite widely divergent, A notion that's born of a newspaper

knock; And this the inquiry that's come to be ur-Oh, say, did you ever get married to Hoch?

No odds where they live, in Dubuque or

Decatur; No odds where they lost number one, two, or three; Each woman who's shed her familias pater

Is like to have taken the Johann degree. His wives are dispersed from the lakes to each ocean; That is, such as haven't been led to the block;

He wedded as oft as he took the foo

o break down the barrier of party lines to ecomplish its elimination. POLITICAL DRIFT. The "bleeding commonwealth" is working vertime on the question, "Is the Standard Oil company bigger than the state of Kan-5687" to individuals, and to none more than to A nervy Cleveland councilman, in open mosting, called Mayor Tom Johnson a liar. His honor merely smiled a knowing smile, which was translated to mean "never touched me."

tion, yet exercise so great and valuable an influence upon the formation-one is almost tempted to say the standardization-of the national character. In that influence the outer environment plays no unimportant part. The fair sights and sounds amid

which Plato wished to educate the citizens of his ideal state are not to be found in the crowded heart of a great city, still less, perhaps, in its somewhat quieter, but dingier and drearier, periphery. One after another the great schools in the center of

London have realized this and have transferred themselves to new surroundings. ...

Kossuth's reception by the emperor of Austria is a dramatic incident and one that may prove to be a very shrewd po litical move. Kossuth's great victory at the last election has made him the foremost figure in the politics of his country. In the natural order of events he would become prime minister. Kossuth's success does not necessarily threaton the stability

Events at Lincoln are demonstrating that all of the men who would doctor our laws do not think it necessary for a college to confer the degree.

It will take an event of real importance to keep Cleveland out of the limelight when Andrew Carnegie begins testifying in the Chadwick case.

One of the peculiar things of politics terial rate reduction would again be is that the senate should go behind stalled by appeal to the courts, whereas closed doors to do just what everybody expects it to do and nobody wants.

It is now said that the czar has been considering peace terms, but it apparently took the explosion at Moscow to jar the news loose at St. Petersburg.

The oldest member of the Hungarian Diet presided when that body was called together after the election. Hungary knows how to honor a man of many battles.

Emperor William in consenting to accept an American collegiate degree has demonstrated that he believes something can still be added to the "kalser-koenigliche" title.

When the United States supreme court thinks of the Kansas legislature it probably hears a call to work overtime as soon as the lawyers get around to sev- to perform the functions formerly deeral new laws.

That lynching in Texas was probably not intended as a curtain raiser to the

proposed visit of President Roosevelt, sion. but it may give him a tip on what Texas needs in the way of advice.

pany it might be well to abolish the ing the relations of the railroads and canal commission before the members become accustomed to receiving dividends on stock they never bought.

While legislating on the subject, some measure that would compel the railroads the wonderful financial service rento give reasonable train service to ac- dered the government of the United commodate the public would be hailed States in the civil war by Jay Cooke, with delight by dozens of towns in this who died Thursday, but what he did is state that frequently have to wait two and three days for mail that should be work and deeds of the greatest statesdelivered the same day as posted.

South Omaha democrats are fighting shy of the Crawford county direct primary system even in such a trivial political contest as the nomination of candidates for the school - board. The average South Omaha democratic politician hangs on tenaciously to his rakeoff privileges as a convention delegate.

The Prospect Hill club, composed of a baker's dozen, some of whom, if not all, were, doubtless, participants in the boodle distribution made by the electric light company to defeat the municipal light plant bonds last fall, are said to have resoluted in favor of the Howell-Dodge water bill on the ground chiefly because Howell and the electric light est than 1 per cent a month. But boodle distribution were intimately con. Cooke was equal to the occasion. He to the multiplicity of damage claims nected.

omise, of intervention on the part of this tragedy with the profoundest instate officers acting for the people terest. against unjust discrimination affecting either shippers or localities. The proposed creation of a commission by constitutional amendment, if it carries,

would not go into effect for at least two years, or by the year 1907, when we may have another drouth year and a lighter volume of traffic. In that event ma-

a reduction now would be sustained by the courts because of the extraordinary volume of traffic. Obviously the constitutional amend-

ment cannot be submitted until November, 1906, and would not go into effect until January, 1907. Obviously, also, a constitutional amendment does not execute itself. It would require legislation in 1907 to define the powers and duties of the railroad commission, and if such law is enacted the commissioners to enforce the law are not likely to be elected until November, 1907, which is

tantamount to postponement of effective railroad regulation until 1908. The proper thing for the present legislature to do is to enact all three meas-

tires. 1. Pass the commodity rate bill,

2. Pass a bill making it the duty of the State Board of Lands and Buildings volving upon the State Board of Transportation.

3. Submit the constitutional amendment for an elective railroad commis-

their patrons more equitable and more amicable

DEATH OF A GREAT FINANCIER. Very few persons today remember

as worthy of being remembered as the men and soldiers of that period. Born in Ohio, Jay Cooke went early in life to

Philadelphia and engaged in the banking business. When the war came on between the north and the south he was at the head of a banking house in Philadelphia which bore his name and he soon had branches in Washington and London. Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, saw that Mr. Cooke was the man of the hour for the gov-

ernment to rely upon to raise money to carry on the war. The financial outlook at the time was

very black. The Buchanan administraseemed impossible for the government to borrow money at less rate of inter-

called upon a number of big banks to against the city for defective sidewalk control of railroad rates.

THE SAN DOMINGO MATTER.

President Roosevelt's communication to congress in regard to the agreement by which the United States assumes the obligation of collecting and disbursing the customs revenue of the republic of San Domingo is an enlightening statement of a matter that has commanded

a great deal of interest and in regard to which the administration has been more or less sharply criticised. The president clearly points out the conditions which seem to justify the intervention of this government and which are pretty generally understood by those who have taken the trouble to familiarize themselves with the matter. San Domingo is heav-

ily in debt, a large part of the obligations of the republic being due to foreigners, who have been clamoring for payment. Almost constantly harrassed by revolution, the country has been unable to satisfy the demands of creditors and for several years has been in danger of European aggression. The present government there appealed to the United States

to give it assistance which would afford relief from the impending danger and this appeal was given favorable consideration. In the judgment of the president the course of our government in entering into the agreement with San Domingo was entirely proper and justifiable. This view is based in part upon the

proposition that the Monroe doctrine warrants and requires our interposition in a case of this kind. "We on our part are simply performing in peaceful man-

ner," says the president, "part of that international duty which is necessarily involved in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine," and he urges that if this be done in good faith a general acceptance of that doctrine will surely follow, which

will mean "an increase of the sphere in which peaceful measures for the settlement of international difficulties gradually displace those of a warlike character." If this can fairly be interpreted as meaning that the Monroe doctrine makes it the duty of this country to assume any responsibility for the financial obligations of the independent countries of the western hemisphere there are unagree with the president's position, as being an expansion of the Monroe doctrine that was not intended by its aumessage is quite certain to provoke no to the pockets of the few. little discussion, the tenor of which will be noted with a good deal of interest.

When it comes to maintaining the dignity of the law-making branch of government the house is not behind the senate, as shown by its action on the wheat

rebate measure, and that dignity seems to be more generally admitted as a matthan the dignity of the senators. One communication calling attention

tice, whatever the principle may be worth, is injurious. No true reformer can longer support the abolition of the army canteen. ment. To do so is to uphold a reactionary meas-

ure which has been detrimental to the morals, the health and the discipline of the army. And this is on the testimony of a great majority of the officers and of the wives, mothers and sisters of the soldiers.

STANDARD OIL INTERESTS.

Factor in Two-Thirds of the Railrond Mileage of the Country. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Some calculation, which would be impressive, might be made of the extent to which the Standard Oil interests have come into control of the vast syndicated wealth of the country-of their presence in the direction of railroads, of many great metopolitan banks and of such industrial cororations as Amalgamated Copper, United States Steel, etc. But the present inquiry relates to the Standard Oil group of milwhere there has recently been a rapid extension of this sinister influence. The New York Evening Post prints this list of railroads in whose management "the Standard Oil interest is now openly recog-

nized:" Atchison altimore & Ohio hleago & Alton. Milwaukee & St. Paul. ago & Island System. ackawanna & Western. slaware, elaware enver & Rio Grande.... Central as City Southern. ourl, Kansas & Texas. ourl Pacific System. Fork Central York, New Haven & Hartford.. York, Ontario & Western.... hern Securities ansas curities Fregon Railroad and Navigation. Pacific outhern Inlon Pacifi

Total .131.530 These rallroads embrace about twothirds of the total mileage of the country, and they do not include all the great Pennsylvania system of above 11,000 miles. in which the same financial group are supposed to be accumulating a large interest.

This exhibit is of a character to put beyond much of any question the statement which is frequently made that the railroads of the United States are practically under the direction of half a dozen men-private citizens holding themselves

inder no oligation to represent or forward any other interests than those of their own and the pockets of the individuals whom they represent. It is within the power of these half dozen men, by a light and almost imperceptible advance doubtedly a great many who will dis- in the rate, or by a change in freight classifications, which few people would be able to understand, to impose a tax upon the country amounting to tens of millions of dollars yearly-to divert in almost unthor. This part of President Roosevelt's limited extent the property of the many

The country is being told by many news papers, congressmen and others that it would be dangerous to lodge in a govern ment commission of five or seven men the power to regulate and adjust railroad rates. But if that would be dangerous power in the hands of seven men moved by no other interest than to establish fair and reasonable dealings between the railroads and the great body of people contion had left an empty treasury and it ter of fact and not a matter of sentiment dangerous must it be when possessed by seven private citizens actuated by selfish nterests exclusively. In the light of the facts of the case

what boldness of the oligarchical spirit enters into this opposition to government stances of the spirit of charge and countercharge reflecting upon the integrity of

about their programs now that they have tax on their surplus resources. When he obtained practical control of the govern-

officers, would put into every bank book a The old dispute between Norway and leaflet bearing the information that the Sweden respecting the matter of separate republican administration of the state had consuls is again approaching, or has alcompelled the banks to reduce their interest ready reached, a critical stage. Norway 1/2 per cent by imposing new taxation upon and Sweden have commercial rivalries. them. At this Higgins assented, and in an-Norway outranks Sweden, however, and inticipation of the repeal of the tax the savsists that her commercial interests shall ings banks increased their interest on the first of January 1/2 per cent. Now the renot be committed to agents who are also

serving Sweden. Norway desires a separpublican party is reported to be indisposed ate foreign department and separate conto repeal the tax. sular representation. Recent negotiations between the two countries on the question have failed to relieve the situation, which it is said, has now assumed a serious phase It is intimated that the dissolution of the union is threatened. It was declared a day or two ago by the Norwegian premier that a better working form of co-operation with Sweden must be considered if the existing bond between the countries is to continue The consular negotiations have been susonaires in the domination of railroads pended, and King Oscar finds he is unable to cope with the present difficult situa-

An English engineer of some standing

tion

has written to the London newspapers to sound a note of dreadful warning. He is apparently convinced that at no distant date the British metropolis, or huge slices of it, at all events, will go sliding off from its foundations into some unknown and 6,6827,365fathomless abyss. The deep tube railways, it seems, are to cause this catastrophe. His explanation is too technical for brief report, and can be indicated only in a very general way. London subsoil is of clay, some hundreds of feet in thickness, which forms a series of basins, gradually sloping down to a point below the bed of the Thames. These basins are filled with water, coming from the surface, which flows from one receptacle to another until it reaches the river. So long as the basins are kept full, the top soil was properly supported, but this prophet of evil declares that the subways, in some manner, have created new sluiceways, and are gradually draining these subterranean ponds, causing enormous empty spaces into which the foundations of the British capital will slowly but inevitably settle. Already, he says, settlements are occurring at different places in London, and great buildings are showing large cracks. He implores the authorities to take timely warning, but no public panic has manifested itself as yet.

GIVING AND RECEIVING BRIBES.

Phases of the Boodle Question De veloped in Several States. Washington Post.

There are apparently as many sides the boodle proposition as there is to the divorce question, and the solution is almost as difficult. Several of the state legislatures now in session are wrestling with different phases of the bribery and lobby evil, and remedies proposed are as numerous and varied as the means employed by those who seek to secure legislation by corrupt methods. Kansas is making a war on bribers and lobbyists, and a bill has been offered in the legislature legalizing the administration of a suit of tar and feathers to the lobbyist who attemps to bribe a mem ber of the law-making body. In Missouri the governor of the state has taken the matter into his personal charge and has issued orders requiring all lobbyists to call upon him, when they arrive at the capital, explain their business and get out of the town in thirty hours. In California a lobbyist has testified that he passed money, i \$350 rolls, to four different members of the state senate, in the furtherance of desired legislation. In Illinois a member of the house has been expelled for making charges of boodling against his colleagues and failing to sustain them. These are notable in-

ad the repea hesitated it was intimated to him that the banks, regardless of the politics of their

Say, widow, you ever been married to Hoch? How few we will find from New York to Whose late unlamented had left them

notio

But Johann has made them, contrary to His way till their money he chanced to So all o'er the land there's an inquiry

The innecent, care-beset echoes to mock-Before it has stopped, poor Johann may be swinging. Oh, say, did you ever get married to Hoch?

COAL WOOD COKE KINDLINC

We sell the best Ohio Cooking Coal-clean, hot, lasting Rock Springs, Hanna, Sheridan, Walnut Block, Steam Coal. Best medium grade is Illinois Nut \$6; Egg and Lump \$6.25. For heaters and furnaces-Cherokee Nut \$5.25; Lump 55.50- A hot burner-Missouri Nut, large size \$4.50: Lump \$4.75. Scranton-the best Pennsylvania Anthracite mined. Spadra-the hardest and cleanest Arkansas Anthracite. All coal hand-screened and weighed over any city scales desired. COUTANT & SQUIRES, 1406 FARNAM STREET

New Goods

Have begun to arrive and this month will end the special values we have been offering on our high grade clothes. We've as many patterns in suits as any man could wish to choose from, and as many styles of Overcoats as you can think of. It will only take you a minute from your business to try on either a suit or coat and at a splendid saving. **Reductions range from**

25% to 50%

All our own make with our unequivocal guarantee as to goods and making.

NO CLOTHING FIT LIKE OURS.



All these measures may not give the people absolute relief from the abuses to which they have been and continue In view of the report of the committee to be subjected by public carriers, but investigating the Panama Railroad com- they will go a great ways toward mak-