

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: Charles C. Rosewater, general manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of November, 1906, was as follows:

1. Total 32,760

2. Paid for circulation 16,000

3. Paid for advertising 15,000

4. Paid for news 1,760

5. Paid for postage 1,000

6. Paid for printing 1,000

7. Paid for distribution 1,000

8. Paid for other 1,000

9. Total 32,760

10. Less unsold copies 9,776

Net total sales 22,984

Daily average 31,401

CHARLES C. ROSEWATER, General Manager.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1906.

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Democratic notions of finance and economy are sending Omaha's streets into the winter in very bad shape.

Japanese are evidently better acquainted with President Roosevelt's "square deal" than with his "big stick."

Secretary Shaw is playing the part of Santa Claus to good effect in releasing \$12,000,000 for Christmas shopping on December 15.

The desire of Mr. Jerome to postpone the Thaw case to March or April is hardly in keeping with the presidential plea for quick and exact justice.

After breaking other presidential precedents it would be "Roosevelt luck" for the present executive to call a national constitutional convention to order.

Every man is his own assessor, seems to be the railroad idea. If it were carried out in its full effect the public treasury would be a hollow mockery.

Running a court on schedule time is sufficiently a novelty to be noticeable, and yet business would not suffer if Judge Treiber's innovation were made permanent.

President Castro is well; King Menelik is well; therefore persons desiring to enforce concessions in Venezuela and Abyssinia might be feeling better.

The Mormons settled the race suicide problem and possibly they could solve the race problem for the south if given a chance, as they have expressed a desire to do.

Now that the United States has eliminated the speculator in bidding on supplies for the navy, it might apply the same system to speculators who bid on Indian land.

When Representative Burton visits the rivers and harbors congress he will probably learn that America's seaboard is not confined to the Atlantic nor its streams to the Ohio.

Dr. Wiley's remarks about the questionable value of poultry from cold storage seems to be having a greater effect on the market than his warnings regarding impure whisky.

Residents of Pacific states would probably be willing for the mikado to bar all American laborers from Japan if Uncle Sam will close the doors to Japanese laborers, but America might lose by the arrangement.

The decision of France to permit pork now in transit to land without microscopic examination shows that the government is not willing to have the people eat dogs even if it is anxious to be friendly with Germany.

Remember that the man who tells you that Omaha is trying to dominate Nebraska has an axe to grind. If you will sound him deep enough you will find that he is opposed to terminal taxation or some other measure that affects the railroads.

Missouri has the unique experience of keeping "the lid" closed on Sunday and increasing its revenue from the brewing of beer over \$2,000 in the same year. More than \$29,000 was received by the state from brewery inspection in the last twelve months.

RAILROAD TAX SHIRKING.

The arrest of a Burlington agent under the criminal section of the Nebraska revenue law is likely to put a new phase on tax matters in Nebraska. For three years the Burlington has persistently refused to pay the taxes assessed against it and has sought every means to delay the hearing of the case in court. The last postponement was made at the instance of the Burlington attorneys, who demanded that the case be heard in the supreme court of the United States until a full bench can sit, as there is a vacancy on the supreme bench. This amounts in effect to an indefinite postponement. It will operate to defer the settlement of the tax cases for an uncertain period.

The course pursued by the Burlington and Union Pacific Railroad companies in dealing with the tax matter in Nebraska has been most exasperating, to say the least. When the present revenue law was being passed at attorneys for the companies were most active, and certain features which were intended to affect the companies were stricken out at the instance of the railroad lobby. When the law was finally approved it was said to be satisfactory to the railroads. The State Board of Assessment had the temerity to make a slight increase in the absurdly low valuation placed on the railroad property in the state and this was immediately resisted.

It does not matter that the railroads have enjoyed in the fullest measure the great prosperity that has blessed the country at large. It does not matter that their earnings in Nebraska have been limited only by their capacity to care for the business offered them. It does not matter that their profits have not been enormous. They are determined not to relinquish control of the affairs of the state and they have taken this course to show their power. In every county in the state, where the tax levied against their roads has amounted to \$2,000 or more, an injunction has been secured from the federal court to prevent the collection of the tax.

The railroad companies have lost in each of the successive steps to the supreme court of the United States, and there they have secured a halt by demanding that the case be heard until a full bench can be had to sit upon it. They have proffered to each county in settlement such sums as they feel like paying. The various communities of the state have been greatly hampered by this course on the part of the railroads, but the people are patiently awaiting the determination of the courts, feeling sure that in the end the great railroad companies of Nebraska will have to pay their just and equal share of the taxes collected, the same as any other citizen of the state.

The outcome of the case in Saline county will be watched with much interest. If it can be made effective it is quite likely that a number of local agents of railroads throughout Nebraska will find themselves under arrest.

REDUCED SCHEDULES, NOT REDUCED CHARGES.

The statement given out from Washington that, of the total of 61,000 freight schedules, affecting hundreds of thousands of rates, filed with the Interstate Commerce commission since August 25, when the new law went into effect, between 80 and 85 per cent are reductions, is to be taken with a grain of allowance. It may be true that these schedules on their face indicate that percentage of reduction, but it by no means follows that such a reduction, or any reduction whatever, in the charges previously actually made has been effected.

The notorious fact is that prior to August 25 the rates shown in the schedules filed were not the rates actually paid. On the contrary, while the schedule rates were ruthlessly enforced on the unprotected public, the rates to big and favored shippers by reason of rebates and equivalent discriminations under innumerable disguises, affecting an enormous aggregate freight, were greatly less than the schedule rates.

Under the new law there are drastic penalties and more efficient means for enforcing the requirement that the actual rates shall be the schedule rates. The roads, therefore, in reducing the latter may still not have gone below the old average of the former. They certainly could have made notable reduction in the schedule rates and still leave them higher than the actual rates formerly were. And there is most substantial reason to believe that many, if not most, freight charges under the new law are materially higher than they were a few years ago, although the schedules in some cases may be lower.

In short, these ostensible schedule reductions, although they are signal indication of the efficiency of the new law to compel the roads to adhere to the published rates, thus narrowing or abolishing the old rebate outrage, are no proof whatever of the justice and fairness of the rates in other respects. It is known especially that local rates are rankly excessive and discriminatory, and there is every reason to believe that the interstate charges rest on a false basis with respect to cost of service and margin of profit.

Pledgings at Wilber indicate a necessity for assessing railroad taxes in the name of the real owner rather than in the name of the corporation which built the road, since railroad lawyers claim exemption for cash under the present system.

The receipts of the Omaha grain market have piled up a very respectable total. The infant is outgrowing its swaddling clothes very rapidly.

Now let the men who made the Grain exchange a success take hold and push the milling industry with the same vigor and in three years more we will be producing breadstuffs in a volume to equal that of the grain trade today.

CONTEST OVER APPROPRIATIONS.

The attention of congress at the present session for the most part will necessarily be absorbed by appropriations, and it is already apparent that there will be marked conflict between eastern and western representatives as to the apportionment of public funds. The line is already being drawn between those who are insisting upon large appropriations for ocean steamship subsidies and an enlarged navy on the one hand and the interior representatives who make like demand for river, canal and similar internal improvements. The issue sharpens in proportion to the zeal of both sides, who apprehend that the success of either will be at the expense of the other, since the state of the revenue, although producing a treasury surplus, will hardly be adequate for financing the large views of both.

While the general sentiment of the country undoubtedly favors a strong and creditable navy, there is also a disposition to question seriously whether extraordinary additional outlays, on a scale approaching that of the greatest naval powers of Europe, is necessary at this time. On the other hand, the champions of internal waterway improvement, though their number is rapidly increasing, are at a disadvantage because of lack of a definite proposition to be presented as a paramount purpose on which their energies, backed by mature public opinion, could be combined. The net result, if the interior representatives are able merely to syndicate local greed and jobs against the treasury, would probably be to defeat appropriations for internal improvements, although also cutting far down the allotment for the navy.

It would not be at all surprising as the case stands if all the two factions should to great extent cancel each other's efforts, and unless the west and the south can substantially agree on a main point of internal navigation, such a result may be in the interest of economy.

State Treasurer Mortensen will ask the legislature to take some steps to provide relief from the constitutional straitjacket which now hampers the investment of the permanent school fund. It would be worth a considerable sum each year to the state treasury if the funds of the schools could be invested in some of the securities which are now forbidden.

The swollen treasuries of the Burlington and Union Pacific Railroad companies contain large sums of money which rightfully belong to the county treasurers of Nebraska. This should not be forgotten when reading the boastful accounts of prosperity of these great railroads.

County and City Treasurer Fink is right in his assumption that the treasuries should be consolidated in fact as well as in name. The duplication of work at present necessary can easily be dispensed with and the affairs of the office be conducted just as successfully.

The disposition of the legislators outside of Douglas county to aid in measures calculated for the advancement of Omaha are most encouraging. It is an effective answer to the efforts of interested parties who are persistently trying to array the state against Omaha.

Complaint that comparatively few policyholders have voted in the election for directors of New York life insurance companies indicates that interested parties were not as greatly excited as outsiders by the legislative hearing.

In the discovery that "a very marked scarcity of small bills is noticeable everywhere" the secretary of the treasury was anticipated by a number of people now actively engaged in avoiding the Christmas rush.

From confessions of former officials of the defunct Milwaukee Avenue Savings bank the institution must have been run on the plan of "finders keepers; losers weepers; and the first man to the money 'swipes' the pot."

Conveniently Forgotten.

Portland Oregonian. Mr. Bryan wasn't ahead of the rest of us in denouncing the trust, though he says he was. He emerged into fame as a supporter of the Silver trust.

Where Prosperity Lags.

Chicago Record-Herald. Standard Oil stock is now worth only about \$50 a share and the dividends have fallen to less than 1.00 per cent a year. Yet some people are trying to make it appear that prosperity is everywhere.

Fairly Good Health.

Chicago Tribune. In the face of Mr. Rockefeller's assertion that he is able now, for the first time in thirty years, to eat a mince pie and digest it, the inference is unmistakable that the shrinkage in Standard Oil stock agrees with him.

Bare Birds with Copper Plumage.

Washington Herald. That man Heine, who put up \$100,000 for the depositors of the defunct Aetna bank of Butte, Mont., notwithstanding the fact that he was not responsible for a cent of loss, is at least fifty-seven varieties of a financial curiosity.

Profits of College Foot Ball.

New York World. For the season 1905-6 the receipts from Harvard athletics were \$17,500—just short of the \$190,000 which would pay the salaries for a year of President Roosevelt, the vice president and the cabinet. Of this total foot ball furnished \$5,500. The season's

surplus of \$28,000 would cover a year's returns on half a dozen fairly prosperous retail stores. And to think that our grandfathers who went to college played ball for fun!

Prospective of Future Greatness.

Philadelphia Press. Some of the newly elected congressmen, who will not take their seats until next year, are now in Washington looking over the scene of their future greatness and wondering how the country is going to get along without them until the next congress meets.

Keeping Pace with Newspapers.

Baltimore American. President Roosevelt will send photographs to congress with his message on Monday. The illustrated message is precedent, but then precedents are the president's specialty, and, after all, illustrating political messages is merely an enterprise getting abreast with the newspapers.

High Level of Bank Circulation.

Springfield Republican. New high records continue to be made in bank note circulation, and this right in the face of the great expansion in money volume coming from new gold production. Over \$100,000,000 was added to the former circulation during November, bringing the total up to \$28,800,000. This is nearly four times the bank circulation at its low point of 1891, more than two and one-half times what it was ten years ago, and more than twice what it was just prior to the passage of the financial act of March, 1900.

BRIEF TEARS OF OIL BARONS.

Comic Appeal for Sympathy from the Rockefeller Crew.

New York Evening Post. The Standard Oil company's appeal advertisement is a comic, pathetic, or exasperating—according to taste. That this overgrown corporation should fall a-whimpering when it is spanked, speaks more for the power of public opinion than for the power of reason in its managers. What they say about the extent and importance of their export trade, and of the competition they have met abroad, is perfectly true; but if they imagine that considerations of that kind will make people overlook what they have done at home, it shows that they have not the faintest notion of the popular odium under which they are laboring. To beg for support as a great patriotic institution, is not only impudent, even for the Standard, but wholly aside from the real point at issue. That is merely whether these supplicating gentlemen are or are not law breakers. Detailed charges that they have repeatedly and knowingly violated the statutes have been officially made against them, and suits are now pending in the courts to determine whether they are criminals. Until that question is decided, we think their confidences had better be confined to their lawyers, and that their begging for mercy should be reserved for the judge, and not wasted upon a distinctly cold public.

CRIME IN HIGH OFFICE.

Considerable Explaining Demanded of Wyoming Senators.

Cleveland Leader. If United States senators from Wyoming have been cheating the government to get their seats, they are illegally in that position should cause extreme efforts to convict and punish them. It will doubtless have just that effect, because the president is certain to feel that their great offices make their crimes, if they are guilty of law-breaking, far worse than like offenses would be if committed by private citizens. He will see to it that there shall be no lack of energy in the prosecution, if there is good ground for action.

The country has been shocked by the revelation of the last year or two in regard to the swindling schemes of men in high places, in the matter of public lands. The belief is general and natural that much rottenness has been kept out of sight, and it is felt that every effort ought to be made to bring to light every such matter how exalted their station or great their influence. The examination of all suspicious transactions affecting the public lands cannot be too searching, nor the penalties inflicted upon the guilty too severe, within the limits of the citizenship is not to be expected where and when crimes against the government committed by public officials can escape condign punishment. It is hopeless to look for a healthy moral tone in regard to patriotic duty if official robbers of the people can defy and defeat justice.

JAPAN'S TREATY RIGHTS.

Features of the Difficulty Occasioned by San Francisco.

Washington Post. The contention that subjects of Japan are entitled to admission into the public schools of California is based upon the provisions of the treaty of 1894, which is held to grant to Japanese residents in the United States the same privileges, liberties and rights as are granted to the citizens or subjects of the same nation. Any subject of a nation entitled by treaty to enter the public schools of the United States? If so, the Japanese are entitled to the same privilege. But there does not appear to be any treaty. The only treaty dealing with educational matters so far as we are aware, is the Burlingame treaty with China, which provides: Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions of the United States, and reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions of the United States which are enjoyed in the United States by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

There is no contention by anybody of course, that the public schools of California are "under the control of the government of the United States." Chinese subjects are taught in separate schools in San Francisco, and China has not laid claim to a denial of most-favored-nation privileges on that account, probably for the good reason that the matter is not covered by the treaty.

The treaty between the United States and Japan specifies clearly and exactly the privileges, liberties and rights that shall be enjoyed by Japanese in this country. They include the liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the country; perfect freedom of person and property; free access to the courts of justice; and equality with native citizens in the administration of justice; liberty of conscience; right of exercise of worship; equality in taxation and exemption from military service. The most-favored-nation clause provides that the Japanese shall have equal privileges, liberties and rights "in whatever relates to rights of residence and travel." To the possession of goods, succession to estate, disposal of property, and equality as to charges in these respects, the "rights of residence" do not include the right to attend the public schools. But as no other nation enjoys this right in the United States by treaty, it cannot be claimed by Japan under the most-favored-nation clause. Admission of any kind of foreigner into the public schools, in short, is a matter of grace and not a treaty right.

ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

Not since Coney Island closed its summer thrills have the Knickerbockers received such a shock as when Mayor Low sent in his check to the city treasurer for \$2,307.36, in payment of back taxes. The sensation caused by this prolixity of honesty on the part of a New Yorker will be understood by the simple statement that the event was featured by the newspapers. Not because Mr. Low was the central figure in the astonishing event. Simply because a New Yorker set an example which would cause an epidemic of heart failure if followed by the millionaires of the city. Mr. Low's check represents the tax on a real estate mortgage assumed by the former mayor in 1901, which, through an oversight, he neglected to pay at the time. Accompanying the check were copies of several letters on the subject which have passed between Mr. Low and Mr. Sheppard, Controller Metz, in discussing the matter, declared that Mr. Low had shown rare honesty in paying the amount, since it was really uncollectible and the former mayor would have been wholly within the law had he refused to pay. "It does a man good," said Mr. Metz, "to discover a citizen now and then with the kind of honesty shown by Mr. Low. If every one were like this the amount of law would be a good thing, and the city would be vastly improved."

Establishments having in their windows the legend, "Tipping prohibited," are epidemic in East Twenty-third street, in the short block from Madison to Fourth avenues. A restaurant proprietor started the idea and then a barber shop in the same building, which is that of a large life insurance company, followed suit. Another "tombstoner" on the ground floor of a restaurant opposite, to meet competition, put a sign, "No tips here." A second restaurant man is thinking of putting a stop to all gratuities, and a knight of the razor in Fourth avenue is gravely considering joining the procession.

"How does it work?" exclaimed the pioneer restaurant man. "Well, I've been here a year and a half now and all my waiters have been with me ever since and not one of them dissatisfied. I give them about \$2 more wages than they would be able to get in other places of the same kind where tips are permitted. If anybody passes a dime or a quarter to them their dependents are provided for. If the man who offers it has apparently not seen the sign and they think it would insult him to refuse they let the coin be where he put it and say 'Thank you.' I let them take it later, but with the distinct understanding that I do not sanction tipping. The second time that customer comes in he has seen the sign and has taken a hint."

A novelty in the way of the "sandwich man" has been seen around Times square the last week. The "professor," as he is called, parades Broadway in evening clothes and an open top hat. His dress shirt is a celluloid affair, which shows a sparkling white bosom when at rest. In a crowd, however, the professor presses a cut button which shoots the power of several electric batteries into an electric sign in red which shows through the shirt bosom.

Twelve hundred negroes will be given employment in a large department store and bank that will be opened in New York City next to spring. White persons will be permitted to do their shopping and banking at the big institution, but the race is closed as far as the matter of employment goes. The Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty company has purchased a building at Forty-sixth street and Eighth avenue and plans have been formulated for opening the store and bank in May. It will be the first enterprise of the sort ever started on a large scale in New York. The store will be a large department store, and the bank, although the company is not yet organized, will be a branch of the Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty company. The Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty company has a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and has nearly 5,000 stockholders all over the United States. Its operations are profitable, and it has a reputation for honesty and integrity. The Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty company has a long history of success and is one of the most prominent financial institutions in New York.

Government Official Finds the People Too Puffed Up.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Dr. Powers, an agricultural statistician, has made a discovery which should lighten the burden of those who complain that the cost of living has increased out of all proportion to the increase of wages and salaries. Most of them have read that "all treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land," but they have quite overlooked the fact that the United States has no right to make a treaty which encroaches upon the reserved rights of the states. They will be reminded of the existence of these reserved rights when the courts come to deal with the matter, if they are ever called upon to do so.

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To be sure statistics can be made to prove anything, but in this case it may be permitted to wonder where they were gathered. In the average community the market basket or its equivalent is not less in evidence than formerly on Saturday night marketing expeditions, and purchasers are generally wrapped in material not more fancy than the familiar brown paper bag or paragon. Shoes and clothing are no more fancy, though manifestly more costly, than they were six or seven years ago, and the citizen who has lived several years in one house at a steadily advancing rent is not aware that there is anything fancy about his unchanged domicile, with the sole exception of the price. The doctor has convicted of vanity millions who never dreamed that they could ever afford to be vain.

There are so many foreigners who come to this country friendless and almost penniless, and who soon start in business and grow prosperous, that the question is often asked, "How do they do it?" The following illustrates just how one young Greek "did it."

Six years ago he lived in one of the suburbs near Athens, and from the visiting Americans more than from what he had read, he learned of the opportunities in this country afforded. When he arrived in the fall of 1900, he found employment as a window cleaner in one of the railroad yards in Jersey City. A year later he had saved enough to open a flower stand in the ferry, which proved a success, and which enabled him to send over to Athens transportation for his eldest brother, whom he needed in his growing business. Together they bought a large flower business, in this city, where they are now located. Recently they opened a branch in the heart of the hotel section.

A Considerate Reminder.

Cleveland Leader. The wealth of each person in the United States, as figured by the census bureau, was \$1,328.00, on July 23, 1901. The 1 cent is probably for a postal card to send to Washington to inquire why you haven't received yours.

"It Talks!"

A Great Physician says: "Your Perfect Orangeine Formula fails to average with any medical skill or medical sense."

Orangeine

Female Size 1902. Acts promptly and thoroughly for Colds, Grip, Headache, Neuritis, Indigestion, Brain Fat, Offsets Chills and Excesses.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

GORDON FURS

THE locality in which fur-bearing animals are taken, the time of year, the prevailing climatic conditions—all make a quality difference in the skins.

This quality-difference is always considered in selecting skins for Gordon Furs.

To the broad experience and infinite skill of expert furriers, as well as to the masterly craftsmanship of high-class tailors, is due the supreme goodness of Gordon Fur-Lined Garments.



Gordon Fur-Lined Garments

This is a picture of a smart loose-fitting garment, as comfortable as it is stylish.

Made in several qualities of black Kersey, lined with Muskrat, Hamster, Australian Opossum or Squirrel.

Full fur lining in the sleeves adds to the comfort of this garment, while its elegance is enhanced by the different harmonizing furs used in the collars.

Prices vary according to the quality of the furs used, from \$45 to \$175.

Ask your dealer for GORDON FURS

THE JAPS AND UNCLE SAM.

Chicago Tribune: The right of the national government to regulate the school system of a state or city cannot be conceded.

Philadelphia Record: Americans in Japan never complain of a violation of their "treaty rights" when they are denied the privilege of entering one of the sacred temples of Buddha, and when the national flag is used as a decoration for a Japanese restaurant man is thinking of putting a stop to all gratuities, and a knight of the razor in Fourth avenue is gravely considering joining the procession.

Kansas City Star: Whether the people of the California city are right or wrong in their sentiments toward an alien people, the government of the United States should have power to effect or veto such sentiments because it will be responsible for the decision reached.

San Francisco Chronicle: It is quite likely that the editors of many eastern papers will profit if they attentively follow the discussion growing out of the refusal to permit Japanese to take possession of our schools. Most of them have read that "all treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land," but they have quite overlooked the fact that the United States has no right to make a treaty which encroaches upon the reserved rights of the states.

CRIME IN HIGH OFFICE.

Considerable Explaining Demanded of Wyoming Senators.

Cleveland Leader. If United States senators from Wyoming have been cheating the government to get their seats, they are illegally in that position should cause extreme efforts to convict and punish them. It will doubtless have just that effect, because the president is certain to feel that their great offices make their crimes, if they are guilty of law-breaking, far worse than like offenses would be if committed by private citizens. He will see to it that there shall be no lack of energy in the prosecution, if there is good ground for action.

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