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Thursday, April 7.
Friday, April 8. Saturday, April 9. . Average.... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK... GEORGE b. tzschuck... 24,395 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of April, A. D., 1992. N. P. Feil. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

FIFTEENTH and Chicago is a good place for a union depot.

JUDGE WAKELEY refuses to lend his good name to a factional quarrel among local democrats. The judge is a partisan democrat but not a factionist.

WITHIN a week the republicans will have the opportunity of showing their democratic friends how an honest primary election should be conducted.

Congress will probably adjourn by the first of July, in which case American patriotism will be warranted in bursting out with more than its usual pyrotech-

OMAHA real estate-is looking up. Any man with business foresight will admit that this city cannot in the nature of things stop growing this side of the half million point. Real estate at present prices is a safe investment.

THE meeting of the Nebraska elevator men at the Board of Trade rooms on Wednesday will probably result in a State Grain Men's association. Such an organization can be of great value to the grain business of Nebraska.

IF the Board of Education is really in earnest about kindergarten instruction it should make its experiments the present term when the weather and all other conditions are more favorable than at other seasons of the year.

As was to be expected after the undecisive battle between the Boyd and Martin factions on Saturday, the halfbaked editor, whose democracy was thrust upon him, was discovered roost ing safely on the top rail of the fence.

GENERAL GRANT did not have the Douglas county democracy in mind when he said that republicans could safely bank upon enough democratic blunders to deprive them of any special advantages luck and circumstances may have given their party.

THE return of the tourist season has brought the Monte Carlo man again to the front. Readers of newspapers will understand that cable dispatches announcing immense winnings at the gambling tables of the European resort are sent for advertising purposes.

Some people hereabouts who are most outspoken in opposition to voting \$750,000 in bonds to the Nebraska Central have been for weeks at work upon a proposition to vote \$1,000,000 to another railroad and real estate enterprise in which they have pecuniary interests.

Hobby riders must be men of marked force and ability in order to be useful to their constituents in congress. Ordinarily hobby riders are one-term statesmen, and this will be one reason why Simpson, Bryan, McKeighan and others will retire to private life March 4, 1893.

PRESIDENT ELIOT has written a letter to the Boston Journal regarding his recent speech in the Mormon temple at Salt Lake City. A perusal of the letter leads to the conclusion that the less the president of Harvard says upon the subject the sooner will his inexcusable mistake be forgotten.

EX-GOVERNOR GRAY of Indiana may take it into his head to be the vice presidential candidate from Indiana. If he does the remarks of Cleveland about his ineligibility as a running mate may be construed into an antagonism which will take Indiana out of the doubtful ranks into the republican column.

KANSAS CITY'S paved residence streets present a more attractive appearance than those of Omaha for several reasons. The grades are less arbitrary, the dwellings are not so scattered, the ragged edges of ungraded lots and unkept front yards are not so numerous and there are more brick and stone struc-

DENVER with 105,000 people was assessed last year at \$73,133,430. A bonded indebtedness of 3 per cent, which is the constitutional limit in Colorado cities, equals \$2,194,000. Omaha's limit of bonded indebtedness of 12; per cent makes only \$2,500,000 available. This year Denver expects to raise her valuation to \$83,000,000; Omaha may advance hers to \$25,000,000. These facts are a sermon to assessors, to taxpayers, and to legislators in Nebraska.

THE VALUE OF ORGANIZATION.

The republican victory in Rhode Island illustrated again the value of organization. The republican league, composed mainly of young men, was a potent factor in the contest. There are | political parties. The secretary of state between forty and fifty league clubs in the state, and these active and aggressive organizations—the centers of political energy in their several localities-did a work to which the signal triumph of the party was very largely due. The league had charge of the speaking canvass, saw that all republican voters were registered, and attended to the distribution of campaign literature. It was a force that was constantly felt in the canvass, keeping the interest of republicans aroused, stimulating the apathetic to action, making converts to the cause, and infusing all with earnest zeal.

The same kind of zeal and practical organization, suggests the New York Tribune, is needed in all the states. 'Fresh blood and systematic organization." says that journal, "are required in every state in order that the work so well begun in Rhode Island may be carried to a successful issue in November.' It is not to soon for republicans everywhere to take steps for the thorough organization of the party. The officers of the National League of Democratic Clubs have issued a lurid address appealing to democrats to proceed at once to organize. Republicans should not allow themselves to be anticipated in this work. It is not necessary to postpone action until after the national convention. On the contrary there should everywhere be readiness to start the campaign vigorously and aggressively as soon as the presidential candidate is named, so that no time be lost in arous ing the interest of voters. The incentive to do this could hardly

be stronger than it is. All things indicate republican success next November. Whilst the democracy is split into irreconcilable factions over candidates and policies, there are no differences among republicans that cannot be easily settled. The representatives of the party in congress, with a few exceptions, are in complete harmony regarding policies and in full accord with the administration. The party is not perplexed by the question of a candidate. So far as the masses of the party are concerned the choice is already made, and every leader of strength and influence acquiesces. The policy of the party is also fully de fined. It is now, as in the past, in favor of protecting American industries and labor and of giving the people a sound and stable currency and an honest dol-

lar. In all these respects it has the ad-

vantage of the democracy, which is not

united upon any candidate or on any

The situation offers every encouragement to the hope of republicans, every incentive to confidence. But it will not be wise to look for success wholly from the divisions of the enemy. Thorough organization will still be necessary, earnest work will have to be done, there will still be demand for all the zeal and aggressive energy which republicans can bring to bear. The present trend of popular sentiment is not doubtful. The result in Rhode Island has made that plain. But no effort must be spared to strengthen the conditions which will give republican success next November.

RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN.

Every citizen will agree that a half dozen isolated parks is not a complete park boulevard system. The park commissioners and all concerned have agreed that Omaha's parks should be connected by wide parkways, and ornamented boulevards suitable for drives, The commissioners sought the right of eminent domain in order that individual obstructionists should be prevented from interfering with their plans for a system of large and small parks, connected by boulevards. They were greatly disturbed last summer, when after beginning a survey for such an interior system it was finally announced that the city had no authority to condemn lands for parks. Our recollection is that Dr. George L. Miller, the able and intelligent president of the board, was especially regretful of this supposed turn in affairs for the reason that it prevented the commissioners from proceeding upon the comprehensive plans they had already outlined in their minds.

The city attorney is recognized as an able lawyer. His position has been clearly announced after mature reflection. There should be no disposition anywhere to discount the value of so important a legal conclusion. It should be received with gratitude and accepted as an immediate solution of a perplexing problem, and should be acted upon accordingly. It is unfair to the people, to the city attorney, and to the enterprise of securing parks and boulevards to characterize Mr. Connell's proposition as a "phase of park obstruction." Every citizen favors parks and every taxpayer favors buying suitable park lands at the lowest prices possible. The city attorney's opinion that the right of eminent domain may be exercised, if sustained by the courts, will make it possible to

meet this demand quickly and fully. The suggestion that it will delay the securing of grounds is incorrect. Condemnation is a summary proceeding. The appeals of dissatisfied land owners would naturally be upon the amount of damages rather than the question of the right of condemnation. There is less danger of injunction by proceeding according to law than by ignoring the plain provisions of the charter. As the condemnation proceedings will give us parkways and boulevards and the charter authorizes special assessments for these and for improving them, we shall secure a complete park system sooner by condemnation than by negotiation and

A MONETARY CONGRESS.

The proposal of an international monetary congress, to be held in Chicago next year, will probably encounter no serious objection, though no one can be sure that it would have results of a practical and useful nature. The bill that has been introduced in the house of representatives provides for twentyone delegates to represent the United States. Seven of these are to be selected by the president and must be

tives, an equal number of each being appointed respectively by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house. The appointments are to be divided as equally as possible between the and the director of the mint are to be

additional delegates. The bill authorizes the president to dreaded. invite foreign governments to send representatives, each government to de termine the number, but to be entitled to only one vote. The congress is to formulate and submit, for the approval of the governments represented, uniform system and nomenclatures of coinage and weights and measures, and also, if possible, an international agreement as to the relation which should be maintained between gold and silver and uniformity in weight and fineness of coins, and the adoption of coin and coins that would be current at the same value in

all countries of the world. Undoubtedly foreign governments will readily participate in the proposed con gress, because the objects sought to be attained, or most of them, are manifestly of universal interest, but it is not difficult to understand that there are almost unsurmountable difficulties in the way of a general agreement as to nearly all of the subjects which such a congress would be called upon to consider. The question of a uniform system of coinage and of weights and measures has been discussed from time to time for years, yet the nations are no nearer to the attainment of the desired object than when it first became a subject of international consideration. The great difficulty is that no country cares to make the radical changes from long established systems which would be necessary to secure uniformity among the nations. The adoption of coins that would be current at the same value in all countries of the world would certainly be a great convenience, but it may be doubted whether it is quite feasible.

However, even if no immediate practical results should come from the proposed congress the discussion of the subjects that would be presented to its attention would be valuable. Such a body as contemplated would be composed of the ablest economists in the several countries that would be represented, and their views would be a most important contribution to public knowledge in the various matters to be considered

A SIMPLE EXPLANATION.

People who understand the meaning of the law of supply and demand will have no difficulty in finding an explanation of the decline in the price of silver when they know the amount of the production of that metal. In 1887 and for several years before the production of silver was about 42,000,000 ounces. In 1890 the product reached over 54,000,000 ounces, due in part to improved methods in mining, and last year there was produced about 58,000,000 ounces, which was one-half more silver than the production of twelve or thirtzen years ago and nearly five times as much as was produced twenty years ago. The world's production rose from 96,000,000 ounces in 1887 to 128,000,000 in 1890, or onethird, and in the past five years it has risen one-half. The increase in the output is not confined to this country. The mines of New South Wales turned out nearly one-third more silver in 1891 than in the previous year, and this proa little less than 53 cents an ounce.

Silver production in this country costs less, so that even at the present market price of silver there is a very fair profit in the business for the mine owners, though of course not enough to satisfy them if they can compel the government to pay them from 30 to 35 per cent more than the silver will bring in the market. In view of the large increase in the supply of silver within a few years, without a corresponding demand, a decline in the price was inevitable, and even the purchase by the government of the entire product of this country could not prevent it. Nor would the adoption of free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone long sustain a higher price for silver with a steadily increasing supply. In the absence of an international agreement nothing this country might do would restore silver to a parity with gold at the present ratio. The law of supply and demand operates the same with silver as with every other commodity, but the silver producers are not disposed to submit to it as the farmers and other producers are compelled to do. They demand that the government shall take their commodity at one-third more than it will bring in the market, a consideration which the government has no more right to accord to that interest than it has to give the farmer 30 per cent more for his corn or wheat than the market

DENVER has a silver club, which it promoters have boasted contains 8,000 members, every one pledged to oppose any man for president who is not pronouncedly in favor of free coinage, yet at a called meeting of this large and enthusiastic club only twenty-five or thirty members were in attendance. The Denver Republican makes light of the so-called nonpartisan silver clubs and says fully 95 per cent of those who have signed the club roll will vote with their parties at the presidential election without regard to the planks relative to free coinage in the several platforms.

CHEESE PARER HOLMAN'S committee on appropriations, with characteristic recklessness regarding the good of the public service, has cut the entire appropriation for surveys of public lands to \$100,000. This is inadequate and will seriously interfere with the development of the states in which there are still large areas of unsurveyed public lands, much of which is already occupied ty squtters auxious to be located definitely upon their quarter sections so as to make their permanent improve-

MAXIMILLIANO IBANEZ is the tongue twisting name of an irate Chilian who cannot recover from the recent humiliation forced upon his country by her own imprudence. He writes to a Brussels journal a long review of the subject, arguing that the Chilian imbroglio is citizens not holding office, the other merely a part of a deep laid scheme for that a man who is a man in overy sense of the word shall be their representative.

will give the United States control of all the Latin American republies. This statement mesteplunge Great Britain. France and Girmany into hysteries, but the flag of the American union will float as usual without fluttering, and sensible South and Contral Americans can think of many misfortunes far more to be

WHEN Senator John Sherman made his speech at the General Sherman memorial banquet, he had probably forgotten his letter of April 26, 1865, to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, in which he pronounces the terms agreed upon between Generals Sherman and Johnston "inadmissable," and adds some very strong words regarding the proper treatment of the conquered confederates. Hon. George C. Gorham resurrects it and makes it public as part of a defense of Edwin M. Stanton. The letter does not change the fact of the disagreement between Sherman and Stanton or relieve their personal illwill toward each other of any of its bitterness. It does show, however, that the soldier Sherman was a more magnanimous foe than the statesman Sherman. Subsequent history has almost convinced the world, too, that Soldier Sherman's ideas of reconstruction were better than those of Statesman Sherman.

Perhaps He Kept Shady.

Chicago Tribune. To an impartial observer at this distance from the scene of action it looks as if Dr. Parkhurst ought to have been run in.

The Posey Ticket.

The proposed ticket of Palmer and Flower is all right from the Illinois standpoint, but New York, which is going to dominate the democratic convention, will put Flower first if it puts him anywhere.

The Evil of Instructions.

The New York World is protesting against what it calls "the evil of instructions." If every delegation is made to understand that it is to vote for Cleveland or a western man, it will be instructions enough.

A Slight Disagreement.

New York Sun. The popularity alleged of the Claimant is as baseless as his democracy. Mugwump politics and moral hypocrisy are offensive to every one trained in the school of American republicanism. Monsieur de Buffalo is a back number. Take him away!

New York Times. Let Hillism subside under the rising dis gust and indignation of the democrats of New York.

The Bomb Scare.

Chicago Times. There is a certain opera-bouffe quality about the Paris anarchist scare. The police seem to hold that all habitual criminals are anarchists. Thus far, despite the numerous arrests and the extreme loquacity of prisoners, police officials, and eminent statesmen nothing like an organized movement against society has been shown. Until such organization is demonstrated it will appear that the persons arrested are only ordinary criminals actuated by that love of notoriety which so often appears among lawbreakers.

The Hickory Shirt Brigade. Resources is not given to the discussion of

political problems. It is a matter, generally speaking, that we have but little to do with. but there are certain features connected with the politics of Nebraska that it seems perfectly proper for us, as a representative live stock journal, to discuss in a brief manner. The only point that we wish to make in this article is this: There are certain alleged farmers who are, and have been for so long a time that the memory of man runneth not back, catering for office of various sorts and characters; we refer to people who delight and revel in backo v shirts and boots soiled with the barn-yard trusting in this guise to convey the lasting impression upon the dear people that they are bona fide agriculturists. So horny handed are they in the toil that has made Nebraska blossom as the rose, that they scoff at the idea of blacking their boots or wearing a boiled shirt This kind of politics might have been very popular in the early history of the west, we say it is possible that at that time the people of Nebraska were void of the ordinary intelligence that characterizes the humblest citizen of the state today. It might have been, but we seriously question it. We question it for the reason that this hickory shirted brigade, this solled boot and slouchhatted band of officeseekers have been office-seekers all their lives, and their ambition has never been satiated. The time is at hand when the farmers and stockmen of this, one of the most highly enlightened and one of the most fertile states of the union. should put a finger of condemnation upon such mockery. A pen picture of a certain would-be candidate is drawn in the following words: An owner of land, which he rents, he lives in the precincts of a small city and has ever been present in the caucuses whose duty it was to place a candidate for governor or what not in the field; his attire is that of a farmer not away farm; bis hat invariably has a cobweb upor it, his shirt is of the hickory sind, his boot are soiled and he has an odor about him o the Jersey cow that he keeps in his stable and one who is not familiar with his tactics would be surprised to follow him in his wanderings over the state and through the dark alleys of the cities. Indeed some truly rep utable people who have stood by this office seeker from time immemorial, almost, would be surprised to see nim sit at the power table with a well known sporting character, with \$500 or \$1,000 piled up in front of him, carning by the sweat of his brow his daily bread; a man unused to agriculture in every form excepting with his verbose tongue. Why it is that ing with his verbose tongue. Why it is that the farmers of Nebraska will lend so much as an encouragement to one who plays them for chumps, if we may be permitted to use the term, is beyond our ken. Today, in the ninetcenth century, it is not evidence of a man's featly to the agricultural masses that he wears the garb of a laboring man; it is not evidence that a man is better posted in that which is necessary to advance the agri-cultural and stock fraising interests of Ne braska because he Insists in wearing the apparel which a representative stock mar would not wear at any respectable conven tion, to church or at any gathering away

from home.
We do not mean to say that the apparel is essential to the man; we do not mean for single moment to denounce a man simply be cause he dresses in common clothing, but when such apparel is a man's only claim to the title of "farmer's friend," etc., it is time that the farmers in this great state of ours arise in a mass and rebuke such a mockery in so substantial a manner that such individuals would not bob up before them again. It is a disgusting sight to one who is truly interested in the growth and development of this country, to one who believes that Nobraska is a great agricultural state and live stock cause he dresses in common clothing, but is a great agricultural state and live stock region second to none other under the shin-ing sun, to find a man posing before the people of this state as a farmer when his only attribute, his only claim to that distinction, is his hickory shirt and soiled boots. This is an age for brain to rule, no matter in what form it may come, so long as it is directed to-ward the building up of our industries it matters not whether those who possess the brains be clothed in a poor dress or other-wise; the people of Nebraska are not voting

POLITICS FROM AFAR

How the Nebraska Horoscope is Being Cast in Washington.

RESULT OF ANALYTICAL OBSERVATION

National Politicians Still Have Faith in Nebraska's Featty to Republicanism and the Administration-Army

and Personal Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11. - [Special to THE BEE. |- The mevitable some one has said that you must go away from home to hear the news. I suppose that is so. Occurrences which seem mere commonplaces at home become news away from the spot where they transpire, and opinions which pass current there as matters of course gain, perhaps, in value with a new audience, so that when I met several Nebraskans in Washington today with presumably no home politics I thought it might be well to find out how their judgments worked at a distance of 1,400 miles from the Missouri. The capital is, after all, a poor place in which to secure information of local politics. Senators and representatives of course are deluged with letters from office holders and office seekers, most of which have naturally neglected to afford any unpleasant information of the situation at Personal conversations bring out facts which are not committed to paper, and so here we are largely dependent upon visitors for authentic information regarding

L. C. Burr, John H. Ames and William H.

Clark of Lincoln have all been in Washing-

ton together with several others whose names need not be mentioned, but who arom a position to know whereof they talk when the politics of their state are mentioned. I udge from conversations with several of these parties that the good crops of last year are beginning to make themselves felt throughout the state. Hard times invariably work against the party in power, and when any change will not be for the worse in the opinion of the voters some sort of a change is pretty certain to be made. Mr. Burr inform me that there has never been in his experi ence so much money in the city and country banks as there is at the present time. Loanable funds are easy, and the retail merchants throughout the state are buying freely and heavily. While the price of grain is not what was expected earlier in the season, says Mr. Burr, the crop has been so large that the farmer generally has received handsome returns for his labor. This naturally operates against the "calamity howiers," who have been trying to delude agriculturists of Nebraska into the opinion that the government is responsible for crop fullures as well as diplomatic failures, and that the remedy is to have a national kindergarten, where the taxation of the people at large shall provide funds for bject lessons. For people who make money freely and easily, such a scheme is totally impracticable, and has been losing ground for a year past in other sections country, as I presume it has in Nebraska. Mr. Burr looks for large accessions to the republican party from the sensible farmer element who were led off into the alliance movement, and who have discovered, as they were certain to do sooner or later, that the only results obtained have been the pushing nto prominence of a 1ew demagogue throughout the country.

John H. Ames of Lincoln believes that there will be a fusion this year between the democrats and alliance parties. He looks for the renomination of Mr. Bryan by the democrats of his district and his endorsement by the alliance convention. Whether the fusion will extend to legislative candidates he says he is not prepared to state at present, but that it looks as if this would be the plan. Exactly how the two wings of the Nebraska democracy will flop in unison on the currency question nobody but a member of the "same-old-set" club, or the Jacksonian phalanx can figure out

Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine, who has returned from northern Nebraska, believes that the admirable administration of President Harrison has strengthened the party throughout the state and that the influence of sound will stimulate Nebraska republicans to rerewed carnestness, and a willingness to me them. Mr. Vatentine thinks that the reput lican votes of Douglas county must be care fully looked after in the coming state cam paign, and says that he has been advising his friends for the sake of party victory to iet Douglas county select its candidate for governor. He believes that the question of the state against the city should not be permitted to enter into a struggle for party supremacy in the presidential year.

There has been some talk of Jack McCoil again for the governorship, but Senator Manderson informs me that McColl will absolutely decline the honor if tendered him Other names mentioned are Meikeliohn and Dan Nettleton, but this matter as is undertood will be more thoroughly canvasse during the state convention when delegates will be selected to go to Minneapolis. There has been quite a movement among the anti-Harrison men to induce Senator Manderson o permit his name to be used for the presi nomination, representatives of eral states having informed him that he could receive the votes of their delegations in such an event. It is also suggested that the Alger vote would go to Senator Manderson in the contingency that General Alger's nomination was found to be impracticable. Senator Manderson, however, told me several weeks ago that he was for Harrison, and that he would not accept a presidentia' nominaname in such a connection, so I do not imagine that the enemies of the administrahorse for their assault on the next republican

The first cavalry drill under the new reguations took place this week at Fort Myer. Colonel Guy Henry of the Seventh cavalry was in command of the three troops and a large number of spectators from Washingt in witnessed the drill. The new cavalry drill regulations sacrifice the old precision and elegance of movement for celerity. The 'wheels' which once delighted the average spectator are displaced and the orders seem to have for their object the most rapid movement possible to earry out the directions, The columns of masses have disappeared for extended lines; and open order is the rule The troops are divided into squads of seven or eight men under charge of a noncommissioned officer and arranged in successive lines within supporting distance of each other. The effect of the drill is, there-fore, not at all like dress parade. fore, not at all like dress parade. The new drill regulations are being carefully studied by the cavairy officers, who complain somewhat of their voluminousness. They comprise not only the ordinary tactics, but directions for the care and shoeing of horses, treatment of the diseases of the horse, pack-ing of animals and management of pack trains. In addition, there are seventeen setting-up exercises for the trooper in the place of the four under the old Union tacics, which ruled for more than twenty years. It is suggested that many amend-men's will have to be made when the new drill regulations are put into actual opera-tion, and that in the end the orders amending the regulations will make up a volume less bulky than the regulations themselves.

Speaking of army matters, there is still no news of the long expected brigadier general. Some colored friends of Colonel Heary Some colored friends of Colonel Heary called on the president the other day to urge the consideration of his name in this connection. The president informed them that the matter was one that he could not even take into consideration. He added that to appoint Colonel Heary he would have to overslaugh all the colonels and most of the lientenant colonels of the army, and that as far as marticable he desired in making army far as practicable he desired in making army appointments to be governed by seniority.

The status of the lineal promotion bilis renains as at last advised. There is no possible chance for the enactment of the Outhwaite measure into a law, and unless Mr.

Outhwaite consents to the amendment made by the senate committee on military affairs, there is no probability that either the Proc-tor bill or the Outhwaite bill can be placed on the statute books. There is, however, an understanding that Mr. Outhwaite, sooner than see no extension of the lineal promotion idea, will agree to Senstor Proctor's measure, which is practically the senate amendment of his own bill, and which makes pro-motion lineal through the army without "the service clause," which would disarrange all

grades above the second lieutenant

down the pay corps will be vigorously opposed in the senate by those who believe that the interests of the service rather demand its extension than its curtailment. Military men who have looked into the subject most men who have looked into the subject most thoroughly are convinced that there should be but one common pay chest for the army, as there is for the navy, and that all appro-priations for whatever army expense should go into that, to be disbursed by pay inder the direction of the secretary of war. As it is now the quartermaster general, con missary general, ordnance and engineer officers and all other corps are disbursing, at unnecessary expense for auditing and keeping track of vouchers. It would be economy and good sense to have but one corps of disbursing officers for the army. The appropriations for each corps could be kept separate just as well and much expense and circumlocution would be avoided in con-sequence. The proposition to detail line flicers to pay the troops was tried once before with very sorry results as a consequence. The pay corps of the army is in nost cases composed of fine accountants and keen business men, and its record for efficency and economy in the transaction of the business of the government for more than three-quarters of a century should be sufficent argument against any impairment of its strength

various newspaper men who had been con-

"Speaking of western newspaper men who have made their fame," said Mr. Riley, as he adjusted his eye glasses and stroked his thin face, "Bill Nye is in many respects the greatest genius that I have met. His diffilence alone prevents him from reaching a pinnacle of fame as a poet. His kindliness of heart, his geniality of temperament, and his lovliness of disposition, I have never eeen excelled. He has the heart of a woman, the tenderness of a ship heart of a woman, the tenderness of a child. No one can tell but those who have attempted it how diffi-cult it is to be a humorist under the trying circumstances of sickness and affliction. have seen Nye with an aching heart grind out his weekly letter over which hundreds of thousands of people have laughed. When two of his children were lying at the point of death, and when he himself was excluded from his own house by sanitary of-ficials who had scaled the doors behind which his loved ones were lying, during weeks this tender hearted man wrote letters to his children, who were unconscious of his presence, dating them daily from the west so that they should not be worried by the feeling that their father was in their home and could not see them and maintaining during the whole trial a braveness which would have done credit to a Sir Phillip Sidney or a Chevalier Bayard."

I met Pat Donan on an F street car the other day going to call on George R. Wendling. Mr. Wendling, who rose into prominence by his replies on the lecture platform to Robert Ingersoll, is now a man of large wealth and lives in affluence in Washington with a handsome income from investments derived from an eloquent support of the Christian religion. "It is a singular thing," said Donan, 'that Wendling, when he first saw his opportunity, was quite as much of an unbeliever as Robert G. Ingersoll. He was a man of fervid imagination, good pres-ence and possessed of the gift of eloquence. His first lecture, carefully prepared, made him his name, and the churches at once flocked to his support. As a remarkable consequence of Mr. Wendling's business foresight, he became interested in personal re-ligion and later joined the church. He now limits his lecture engagements, but makes from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year on the platform."

rather when he began to collect materials for writing it, is also said to have been for years an unbeliever in revealed religion. In the cases of Wendling and Lew Wallace investigation of the subject for authorship resulted n their affiliation with orthodox Christianity.

Philadelphia Times (dem.); Recent events suggest that Rhode Island is another great place for clams.

New York Commercial Advertiser (dem.) "Come on, democrats. Let us carry (home the dead from) Rhode Island,"

The attempt on the part of the house to cut

I passed a portion of an evening with James Whitcomo Riley a few days ago, during which he spoke with much interest of nected in times past with far western journalism. He referred feelingly to the late O. H. Rothacker of Omaha. "I never knew him personally," said Mr. Riley, "but I re-ceived one day in Indianapolis one of the most beautiful and appreciative letters re-garding my poem, "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry," that I have ever seen on paper. The man who wrote it was a master of language, and poetry thrilled through every line of the kindly letter which came to me unsought from west of the Missouri. I wrote him in reply, thanking him for his kindly apprecia-tion, but never received an answer. Later I tion, but never received an answer. Later I learned that my letter had reached him on

Lew Wallace, when he wrote "Ben Hur," or

HARPING ON RHODE ISLAND.

New York Tribune (rep.): On sober 1e-flection what does Mr. Cleveland think of his pursued step by step before it is ever cau hit.

Rhode Island visit viewed in the light of his recent severe condemnation of "a self-seek ing canvass for the presidential nomination!" Cincinnati Commercial (rep.): Forty years ago Rhode Island elected Philip Allen, a democrat, governor of the state. It has not had a democratic governor since. The little

state has learned that it can get along very Globe Democrat (rep.): The lesson of the Rhode Island election, according to the New York Evening Post, is the demonstration that "the independent voters hold the decision between the parties this year in their own hands." It is equally evident, we

should say, that they have resolved to vote the republican ticket. Boston Advertiser (rep.): Perhaps the most humorous feature of the Rhode Island election is the announcement of the demo crats that nobody expected democratic sucdomocratic campaign managers are on record as predicting a grand victory, and it is too ate in the day to retract their utterances of

aweek ago. New York World (dem.): The result in thode Island may be summed up in a sentence. The record of forty years remains unbroken. The republicans have carried the state this year as they have done in every presidential year since their party was organized. But they have been made to right a good deal harder for it than they

ever did before New York Tribune (rep.): On the morning of the Rhode Island election the Atlanta Journal remarked: "The democrats have forced the fighting and have kept their opponents on the run ever since the campaign opened." Exactly so; and the republicans got so used to running that by the time elec tion day came around they just ran clean ahead of the democrats. It is a dangerous thing for the democrats to get their opponents on the run.

FASHION AND HER VOTARIES.

Bright gold or silver buttons are attached Miss Helen Gould has now three lovers who are inmates of insane asylums.

The proper thing is that women's shoes for indoor wear match the dress in shade The best riding habit for women is the habit of taking a gallop in the fresh and dewy morn.

Open work gold or silver slippers are a novelty, and so is the slipper which is com-posed of narrow strips from the vamp to the ankle.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly president of Wellesley college, and now the wife of a Harvard professor, is called "the braintest woman in America."

A kiss, according to a matter-of-fact correspondent, is "a demonstration of love which will dry the baby's tears, thrill the maiden's heart and soothe the ruffled feelings of a tired

Mrs. Humphry Ward, having been invited to make one of a symposium on the question, "What Kind of a Man Does a Woman Prefer?' has given it as her opinion that the woman's man should know now to box. What the maidens saved in Lent

By abstinence and sacrifice Soon will joyously be spent On Easter hats of tofty price.

- Chicago Times.
Ball gowns that saw services before Lent came in will need (reshening if they are to be worn after it goes out. A pretty device which answers admirably for simple bodices is a "sash," as the old fashioned ribbon belt is called in these queer modern days, The sleeves that are to go on new Easter

gowns are the subject of much anxious thought and careful planning just now. They must be full and wide-these are the two great requisites. These fulfilled, they may take on any form that caprice dictates and that good taste approves. When the appraisers came to make a list of

the rersonal property of Mrs. Julia Swinford, an old lady who died recently at Berry Station, Ky., they found 115 nightcaps, all of different styles and patterns, ten pairs of shoes that had never been worn, lifteen pairs of scissors and an innumerable lot of spools of thread. Mrs. Anna H. Wilstach of Philadelphia

left her valuable art collection and \$500,000 to be spent in caring for it to the city of her residence, and the authorities have just formally accepted the gift. The pictures will be placed in Memorial hal!, under the supervision of the commissioners of Fairmount park.

SPRING SMILES.

Washington Star: Hereafter silver will be

A bill entitled, "It shali be unlawful to hire any red-headed female to play base ball," was recently introduced in the Albany, N. Y. legislature.

quick. Colonel Ryerson (of Kentucky)—Hold on, gentlemen, hold on; I ain't hurt so bad as all

Indianapolis Journal: Tommy-Paw, effects" and "consequences." Mrs. Flgg—I think I can answer that. When your father came home from that banquet ast night he felt the effects of it; and today

Kate Field's Washington: "Isn't that hath-ing sult a regular work of art?" excialment Clara admiringly, as she held up the article in question.
"Oh, no," responded Jack; "art is long."

The perplexing question in Kansus, according to the Atchison Globe, is: What is a saucer for if it is not to pour your coffee into?

S. W. Corner 15ta and Douglas Sts.

At this Time of Year---

The average man's mind turns to base



ball. It is the surest sign of spring we know of and it behooves him to get that spring suit out in time to take in the game. He will find

ours the best selection as to styles, quality, make and price and the equal of tailor made garments. We make them just like tailors do, except we make a whole lot of them, so we can sell them so much lower than tailors can. We will guarantee to fit you perfectly. You'll need a light overcoat, too; ours will please you.

Browning, King & Co

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