THE DAILY BEE.

E. POSEWATER, EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

County of Douglas. George II. Tyschuck. Publishing company.	secretary of The Bee does solemnly swear
that the actual circulat for the week ending 3	lay 7. 1892 was as fol-
lows:	
Sunday, May 1	28,000
Sunday, May 1	21,000
Tuesday, May 3	REALISTICATION CONTRACTOR NOR TON
Wednesday, May 4	34.858
Thursday, May 5	23,750
Fridny, May 6	ALTER ALTER AND A STREET AND A STREET
Saturday, May 7	aug-y- again and an area to high diffe
A vors to	24,430
aro	RGE B. TZSCHUCK
Emore to before me	and subscribed in my

Sworn to before me and subscribed in ... presence this 7th day of May, A. D., 1892, N. P. FEIL, SEAL, Notary Public

Average Circulation for March, 24,923.

ONLY one more step is to be taken by the city council preliminary to submitting the bond question to a vote and the people trust that the council will act promptly.

THE amendments made by the council in the Nebraska Central ordinance are eminently proper and cannot reasonably be objected to by the promoters of the enterprise.

WHAT "a member of parliament" calls Balfour's crowning'success in connection with his management of the Irish question is regarded as a dismal failure by Gladstonians and home rulers.

DEMOCRATIC conventions held lately have not deemed it wise to criticise the president's foreign policy. They began along this line in the early part of the year, but the great body of American people did not concur.

THE prospect of a change from regimental to lineal promotions in the army is by no means flattering. The senate will not accept the house or Outhwaite bill and the house promises to be equally obstinate with regard to the senate or Proctor measure,

THE justices of the peace of Omaha propose to test the question through the courts as to whether or not unsuccessful litigants can claim their exemptions from paying costs of suits. The movement is all right if it does not result in thirds rule the successful candidate making cost mills of the justice coarts. must receive 599 votes. In order to be nominated Mr. Cleveland must get 205 It will remove the inducement which a

A STRINGENT POLICY. The secretary of the navy has sent out instructions to the cruisers in Bering sea, and they require a stringent enforcement of the regulations. It appears to be the view of the administration that if the United States must pay damages to British poachers at least it will have the satisfaction of driving them out of the waters and the gain of protecting the fur seals from pelagic hunting.

Under the arrangement of last year a warning before seizure was required, but this year the seizure is to be made at once, whether there was a previous notice or not. In 1891 Great Britain was to pay damages to her sealers for keeping them out of Bering sea, and therefore was entitled to a voice in the way of dealing with them. The requirement of warning enabled some vessels to dodge the government craft and begin sealing in Bering sea before they received notice, and there was an instance in which a poaching vessel refused to recognize the president's proclamation and attempted to cruise

be necessary, in order to justify the

elzure of a vessel, to find it actually en-

gaged in scaling. It will be sufficient

ause for capture that a vessel is pro-

ided with a scaling outfit, which is one

of the noticeable changes. The evi-

dence accepted hitherto has been the

existence of fresh skins, showing that

they must have been taken in Bering

sca, but even that is not required this

responsibility thrust upon it, in the con-

ditions imposed by Lord Salisbury in

renewing the modus vivendi, must pro-

ect its interests to the fullest extent.

CLEVELAND'S PRESENT STRENGTH.

Twelve states and the District of

Columbia, having a total representation

n the national democratic convention of

304 votes, have instructed their delega-

tions for Cleveland. Assuming that the

instructions will be obeyed the ex-presi-

dent now has a little more than one-

third of the delegates to the national

convention pledged to support him.

The total number of votes in the con-

vention will be 898 and under the two-

season.

its being seized.

in the forbidden waters until a British cious lives. warship should give the required warn-No competent engineer will act as ing. Now our government will take its janitor, and that means an increase of own course, and it has determined to from \$75 to \$100 a month in the mainsieze all trespassers at once and to tenance of every steam-heated school hand them over for punishment either house. under our laws or the British, accord-Another thing suggests itself, and ing to their nationality. Any vessel

that is the desirability of uniform heatfurnished with a scaling outfit found in ing appliances that will make a transfer Bering sea will be captured, and this of janitors from one school building to disposes of the idea of fitting out under another more practicable. It stands to a foreign flag, at least for the present reason, also, that any manufacturer will furnish heating appliances for half a Under the new regulations it will not dozen school buildings at a lower rate

than he would for a single building.

made for every heat generator whether

year rolls around the gas meter has

registered about the same quantity of

gas as had been consumed by the com-

What the board should do in regard

to heating appliances is to adopt the

best heaters known, even if they do cost

the most money. As a general thing

the best is the cheapest, and when we

say the best we mean the appliance that

has after the most extensive use in the

principal cities proved itself to be the

most satisfactory. Incidentally we

would suggest that hot air furnaces be

given preference, even if the plant costs

more or less than steam. Any or-

dinary janitor is qualified to feed a hot

air furnace, but it takes an engineer to

manage a steam plant. Unless compe-

tent engineers are employed there is

risk of explosions that would shatter the

buildings and might cause loss of pre-

mon burners.

A METHODIST NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. Among other topics of special interest to be considered by the general conference few will attract more attention than that relating to the proposed national Methodist university at Washington, D. C. With his accustomed vigor Bishop Hurst, who resides in the capital, has within the last two years

nothing remains to assure its success except the favorable endorsement of the enterprise by the supreme legislative The citizens of Washington body. upon the theory that the great church would back the university with its moral and financial support donated a most attractive site for campus and buildings and steps have been taken in that city to secure subscriptions in a considerable sum toward carrying out

dorsement will give the movement it is expected that the necessary funds to in-

ing in which democrats are interested.

Howe's Journal.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTR.

The Hope of Nebraska Republicans is in Putling Together. Soward Reporter: The republican state

convention did well in ignoring all personal grievances and basing all its acts upon the broad ground of the best interests of the party. All the republicans of the state may perhaps not be pleased with all the acts of the convention, but as no one can expect always to have his own way, the result should be accepted by all as being for the best interests of the party. The only way to succeed is to present a solid front to the enemy, without any dissensions. Republicans can not afford to fight among themselves, bu but should reserve their energies to fight their opponents. By pulling together success is assured.

Chappell Register: The party has been weighed down by this controversy long enough; in fact, it was run into the ground a long time ago, and we cannot see what grounds Mr. Richards and his friends have for continuing it. It has become a personal matter and should be withdrawn from poli-tics. The republican party cannot afford to be burdened with this matter longer. To be successful this fail, we have got to have har-

nony with a great big "H." Biair Pilot: Some of the republican state apers are strongly intimating that Hon. L. D. Richards will lead a bolt in the Nebraska delegation to Minneapelis on the instru-of the state convention to name E. Rose water for member of the national committee or this state. This is evidently a case where "the wish is father to the toought." Wo the wish is father to the tought. We credit Mr. Richards with that higher sense of hogor which would preclude any such line of action. Neither he nor any other of the four gentlemen elected by the state convention would be justified in ignoring its em-phatic expression on this subject. Their vin-dication was complete in being created delegates. The mandate of the creator should be obeyed, cheerfully, "in the manner and spirit expressed in the resolution." Good faith, not with Edward Rosewater, but with the republicans of Nobraska-and good politics as well-domands a ready acquiescense, Beatrice Republican: The republican papers of the state that persist in censuring the recent republican state convention for its action in recommending Rosewater national committeeman, are making an error which they will regret later in the cam-paign. The convention was composed of the paign. The convention was composed of the representative republicans of the state, and after thoroughly canvassing the situation, it was the judgment of a large majority that the interests of the party and the state could best be sub-served by attempting to harmonize the discordant elements. There is nothing to be gained by a continuance of the fight between the republican papers of the state and Tur BRE, but a great deal is to be lost. The ene mics of the party are secretly scheming and combining with the hope that the entire opposition may be amassed against the republican butwarks, that a rout will again ensue. This factional contention will only serve to render their purpose more easily accomplished. We repeat again let harmony be the watchword and a united and persist ent pull be made that the party may be re-stored to its old time supremacy in the state. Niebrara Pioneer: The Pioneer is pleased to note what unanimity of expression exists with the independent republican press of the state over the late factics against Rosewater and THE BER. The Pioneer is pleased to be in the same boat with the Grand Island Independent, Nebraska City Press, York Times, Kearrey Huu and like prominent York journals on its position for better harmony. It is all right for newspapers to do their level best for politicians when they are huugry, but it is all wrong for the editors of those newspapers to ask for deserving recognition. The Pioneer is sick and tired boom ing nonothings and donothings, who, because they chance to be popular over baving done nothing, slip into undeserving prominence to abuse confidence. dactington Herald: Organization is now

n order. If the republicans expect to carry Nebraska this fail, they should lose no time in effecting active, working local organiza-ions. The result of such work is a foregone onclusion, but a luck of enthusias m is liable o lose the state

Broken Bow Leader: Every republican in Nebraska has cause to congratulate himself ipon the splendid condition in which a haronious republican party in our state enters abon this important campaign. It is a cer-ain hardinger of a sweeping victory this fall. Beaver City Tribune: Republicans should go into the fight this year to win, they should avoid local quarrels and feuds and unite on men for office whom all can support. It would be folly to put men on a state

ECHOES OF THE WYOMING WAR

Another Cattleman States His Side of the Case at Length.

DENUNCIATION OF THE "RUSTLERS" Glenrock Citizens View the Matter in a Different Light and at a Mass Meeting Protest Vigorously Against

the Late Invaders. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8 .- |Special to THE BRE. |-"There appears to be dense

ignorance in the east as to the situation respecting the cattle war in Wyoming, and in fact the entire minutia of the 'round-up' and other affairs which have combined to bring about a state of serious hostilities in the extreme northwest," said an old Wyoming cattleman to your correspondent today. Intense interest is being taken just now

in the cattle troubles of the northwest by congress and commercial men and farmers throughout the country, not alone because it affects an important interest, but because the details of the work and the conditions which have led up to the present state of trouble in Wyoming are in themselves very interesting. The gentleman quoted above is one of the best known ranchers in northern Wyoming. He continued

I think the cattlemen have been unfairly deait with by the press of the country through ignorance as to the real conditions which led up to the present state of affairs. I fully believe the cattlomen were forced to take the steps they did in order to protect their property, as all prosecutions under the law for cattle or horse stealing had been a signal failure, on account of a lack of evi-dence against the rustler, who was always able to produce the necessary evidence to prove innocence. The rustlers have almost absolute control of the local courts, the

grand juries and the machinery which is supposed to bring about justice. Let me go back a little and relate a little history that you and others may know what rustions are and what led up to the present trouoles. The origin was in 1884. Previous to that time the cattemen, in order to en-courage some of their cowboys in saving their wages, gave them permission to buy small bunches of cattle, generally steers, and oftentimes they advanced to the boys a year's salary or more to make the pur-chases. The employers allowed these cattle to run, free of cost, with their own hords. Some of the cowpoys who had gained this favor from their employers, the cattiemen, took advantage of the non-existence of a cattle law and laid claim, not openly, but secretly, to all the mavericks they found among the herds of their employers, and began branding them as their own. A maverick is an unbranded or motherless calf. Considering the fact that the mavericks average ten in every herd of 1,000 cattle, the mavericks which found their way into the small herds owned by the cowboys was an immense item, while the cow-boys was an immense item, while the mavericks which really belonged to the cow-boy hords was so small that any employer could instantly trace the improper ac-quisition. A cowpoy seldom owned over 300 head of cattle, and his mavericks would not be over two a year. Until this time the maverleks found on the range of the various ranches were the recognized property of the brand occupying the range and were branded accordingly. The different owners never had any dispute over the branding of a maverick. If any doubt arose it was settled by butchering the animal for beef to supply

he round-up. "The round-up takes place every spring, when the various owners with their cow-boys congregate and cut out their respective cattle, rebrand and divide the mavericks. You know, or should know, that a large You know, or should know. number of herds often run and feed together a common during a season, which conomizes help and decreases noxiety and care. To this branding of the mavericks by the cowboys, who were appropriating them to their own uses, the cattlemen protested, for it gave the boys too good a chance to steal the calves. The univericks were clearly the property of the cattlemen. In Crook county, which adjoins Johnson, there were up to 1884 not over 250 actual settlers, and the small rancher and farmer never

utter failure to successfully prosecute any stock thief or rustier, had the effect of cen tering in the northern portion of Wyeming gang as bad and bold as it is possible i "I want it distinctly understood that a

"I want it distinctly understood that a rustler and rancher do not go together at all," continued the Wyoming man. "A rancher is a respectable settler who wishes to avail himself of the privileges of citizen, ship and locate and claim 160 acres of land under his rights, build himself a home, raise some live stock, and do farming and saitle with the substrate of balance. sould with the intention of helping build up a new country. He usually locates near some village or postoffice, so as to have the advantages of civilization. A rustler locates from preference in an out-of-the-way place. so as to be without the reach of the public eye where he can steal at will. When you stop to think that there are thousands of stop to think that there are thousands of cattle and hundreds of horses around him, the property of others, you see how casy it would be to round up a bunch, rope a big caif or cott, brand him and then turn him loose again. Do you wonder that some of the rustlers have become well fixed! of the rustlers have because we are not While the rancher and the rustler are not the best of friends I have never heard of a the best of friends I have never heard of a settler being driven out by the runtier nniess he was an informer, yet I do know that the counties of Urook and Weston have lest \$100,000 in taxes, which never came back otherwise, by the large cattlemen necessarily having to leave and quit business. I believe this is true of all the large counties within the state where live stock interests predomweeks

inate. The rustiors roundup two ahead of the cattle owne as to do their stealing of aticad owners, the as to do their stealing of the mavericks and unbranded cattle gener-ally ahead of the owners. Recently the owners and ranchers equipped themselves and went out in advance of the time fixed by the cattle association for the round-up, do termined to protect their interests and the result was the first with the rustlers. of

"The state of Wyoming, with \$30,000,000 invested in live stock, the greatest industry within her borders, cannot frame too stringwithin her borders, cannot frame too string-ent laws for its protection, while the honest rancher and settler will find it a protty good country in which to locate. The rustler, even though he often be a good fellow, gen-erally speaking, should not have the sym-pathy of the rancher or settler, for he would steal your cow, calf or horse the first good chance " hance

Glenrock Citizens Adopt Resolutions, At a mass meeting held in Glenreck, Converse county, Wyo., May 5, 1892, the follow

ing resolutions were adopted, as expressive of the sentiments of the people of that sec Whereas, The law-abiding citizens of Glen-rock and vicioity have been wilfully and maliciously villed by the leader of the gans who recouly invaded Johnson county, Wyo ming; and

Whoreas, The executive of the state has, by his actions in the premises, made it ap

p) rent that he was cognizant of this invasion into our peaceful state, therefore, be it Resolved, by the people of Gienrock and vicinity in mass meeting. That the lato in-vasion into the state of Wyoming by a body of mon was a state of Wyoming by a body

of men was a great outrage. Resolved, That the people of Glenrock and vicinity have borne the insults, injuries, insimuations and outrages heaped upon them by reason of this invasion, at the hands of the acting governor and bis advisors, the Wyoming stock commission and its ants, with patience, forbearance and patrio tism.

Resolved. That the continuance of the ange cattle business in Converse county, range cattle business in Converse county, Wyoming, within the legal lines, is not in-compatible with the best interests of the county; that the free range is open to all who desire to use it, and that all cattle com-panies who desire to range their cattle on the bountiful ranges of our county will not only be tolerated but producted as they have be tolerated, but protected as long as they are willing to abide by the laws of the land. Resolved. That we detest stealing in every form, and that we pledge ourselves now and

here to bring every thief to justice in our courts, against whom evidence of guilt can be produced. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions

e sent to the Graphic, the Chevenne cader, the Buffalo Bulletin, the Rocky Mountain News and THE OMAHA BEE, with a request for publication; also a copy by registered mail to the acting governor of the state, Senators Warren and Carey and the president of the United States.

A. T. SEYMOUR, Chairman, GEORGE DEVOL, Secretary.

CLEFELAND CANNOT WIN.

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Watterson says he has nothing but respect and regard for allowed -and does not now-cattle to drift in with the range cattle. In 1884 Wyoming, winning candidate. He is only certain that then a territory, passed a law that all mavericks found during a roundup should be Cleveland cannot win. Duluth Tribune: Mr. Watterson has sized sold by the duly appointed roundup foreman. up the situation fairly, candidly and accur-ately, and while there are many democrats the proceeds of such sales to apply on salary and expenses of stock inspectors, which exwho blindly believe that Grover Cleveland ien e had heretofore been borne by the ran be elected, the fact is he cannot. Wyoming Stock Growors association. New York Press: Colonei Henry Watter-on again declares that the nomination of stock inspectors were stationed at the different shipping and stock yards and their duty was to protect the interests of all cattle own-Mr. Cleveland by the democratic party would be an act of suicide. The democracy is crazy, however, and might be acquitted on the ers. This act made it a law for any other person than the roundup foreman to brand a maverick. Now, right there began the serious trouble. The boys commenced to get ground of emotional upsanity St. Paul Pioneer Press: That very good older and not being satisfied with a chance man, Hon. Henry Watterson, still has his pagpipe keyed to an awful note of woe, in maverick oftentimes would create onethat is, they would separate and drive the cow from the calf and await a chance to brand the calf, or worse possibly the discussion of the democratic political ituation. If he is fain to indulge in Jeremiads now his condition in six months will kill the cow in order to make an opportunity to steal the calf. About this time the large be one that will not leave a dry eye in his party. owners concluded that they would not have in their employ any person who was the owner of cattle. They announced that they St. Paul Dispatch: Perhaps Mr. Walter-son's estimate of the defeat which awaits Cleveland in New York as being were willing to purchase and pay full value for all cattle that their employes possessed. of the kind which attended Judge Folger when Cleveland beat him by 200,000 major-ity, may be a bit unreasonable. But his statement of the final result is none the less The batter element sold : others did not but ocated small ranches of their own and more Neither Hill nor Cleveland can be boldly set out to rustle and steal live stock, correct. both horses and cattle. This work and the elect ed.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY MAY 9, 1892.

MAJORS' CANDIDACY.

it is hot air, hot water or steam. Can Republicans Venture Upon a Defensive These fuel-saving and perfect-ventilat-Campaign This Year? ing devices are very much like patent Linein Neux (100).) gasburners whose vendors guarantee to It is evident to every thinking republican save 60 per cent of the gas. When the who, for a measure, has the success of the

republican party at heart, that the nomination of Mr. Majors at this time would be a calamity, and cost the party thousands of votes and endauger the entire state ticket. The republican party has no time to give in this campaign to defending the records of its candidates. Similers against candidates are likely to spring up in any campaign and can be met and refuted, but a candidate's bad public record, which has entered into and become a part of history cannot be successfully met by the press or his associates on the stump. In Mr. Major's case there is no defense to offer. The records of the Forty-seventh congress, 1883, volume 14, part 4, pages 3,247 to 3,253, which are in all the public libraries of the country, show that Mr. Majors was investigated by a committee of that body charged with perpetrating a grave offense, This committee reported to the house of representatives that they found him (Majors) guilty of the offense complained of, and recommonded that the report of the committee,

together with the evidence takon before them, be turned over to the civil authorities. Congress at this time was overwhelmingly republican. Keifer of Ohio (republican) was speaker. Hon. Tom Reed, ex-speaker, the present republican leader in congress, was chairman of the committee who returned this verdict against Mr. Majors, Kasson of lowa (republican) was another member of this committee, and this republican congress without a dissenting vote adopted the report of the committee. Mr. Majors was not tried and condemned by his political enemies but by members of his own political party.

Mr. Majors was never brought before a court of justice to answer for this grave offense, as it was evidently expected he would be by the members of the Fortyseventh congress. The attorney general of Nebraska, Mr. Roberts, whose duty it was to defend the good name of the state, was also found guilty, by the same committee, of aiding Mr. Majors in committing this offense, and the matter was allowed to sleep and Mr. Majors to go without further trial. With this record we say Mr. Majors has no claims on the republican party of Nebraska for the nomination of governor.

Free Trade Folly. New York Sun.

On Monday an ardent and impetuous domocratic representative from Nebraska, the Hon. William Jonnings Bryan, exploded a free trade bomb in the house of representatives with interesting results. Without previous warning the rules were suddenly suspended, and the bill making binding twine free was passed. Three democrats voted against it, one being from Wisconsin, Mr. Coburn, one from New York, Mr. Covert, and one from New Jersey, Mr. Cadmus. These three gentlemen who upon the oc-

casion of considering an economic question of no ordinary importance stepped out of the path prescribed for them by a far greater number of enthusiastic theorists belonging to their party, had conspicuously before them the example of a democratic representative who had since been put in one of the highest political places in the country. In 1890, when the McKinley bill proposed to reduce the duty on binding twine to seventenths of a cent a pound, the Hon. Roswell P. Flower protested vigorously against the consequent injury to the workingmen already engaged in its production. In 1891 this same stalwart and common sense democrat was elected governor of New York by nearly 50,-000 majority.

There are more things than tariff smash

Big Toud in the Puddle.

Paul Vandervoort is a great man in the

year. It is enough that a vessel is prepared for unlawful sealing to warrant pushed this pet idea to the point where There can be no doubt that this is the proper policy, because only in this way can the sea be effectively policed, and the time has gone by for temporizing in this business. If after having received timely and ample warning,

both through the president's proclamation and from the British government, the Canadian poachers invade the forbidden waters or even threaten to do so, they should be summarily dealt with. the plan. This government having had a new

The clerical and lay promoters of this enterprise desire that an endowment of \$10,000,000 shall be raised for the institution. The board of bishops have assented to the plans proposed and the church papers have very generally approved them. The Methodist people have taken hold of the subject with considerable enthusiasm, though subscriptions have not yet been large or numerous. A start has been made in this direction, however, and with the impetus which general conference en-

sure success will be forthcoming. One idea which it is hoped will be adopted, but which is antagonized in

certain quarters, is to rally the whole

church of America and the world to the

corrupt justice may now have to find against the party most likely to pay the costs of the litigation.

A DANGEROUS amendment to the river and harbor bill has been agreed to in the house. It authorizes the secretary of war to perform work without awarding contracts where, in his judg ment, this will be advantageous. This opens the door to vast expenditures and places altogether too much power in the hands of a cabinet officer. Under the amendment river and harbor improvements can be made of great partisan advantage by a shrewd secretary. The contract system is open to serious objections, but the time has not yet come for supplanting it by placing so many millions in the control of the War department to be used at the discretion of the secretary.

A PROPOSITION before the council contemplates adding thirty-one electric lights to those now burning at the expense of the city. At the present rate of compensation this means \$5,425 a year additional cost for electric lights. The cost of lighting the city in 1890 was \$13,823 for gas lights and \$10,811 for gasoline, or a total of \$24,634 for the entire city. In other words the thirty-one electric are lights would cost one-fourth as much as the lighting of the whole city did in 1890. But even if the council should decide to add these electric lights to the general street lighting system, why should not the city receive the benefit of reduced rates on these lamps? We are now paying at least \$75 a year more for every are lamp than we first ballot, as it now seems very likely should pay, allowing the company a very liberal margin. On thirty-one amps this would mean a saving of \$2,326 a year, or more than enough to pay the salary of a first class electrician and a helper.

THE men who are most active in the cause of Mr. Cleveland are those who held office under his administration. Mr. Fairchild in New York, Harrity in Pennsylvania, Don Dickinson in Michigan, Vilas in Wisconsin, are the leading advocates of Cleveland's nomination, three of them having been members of the ex-president's cabinet. These gentlemen could not do otherwise without exposing themselves to the charge of ingratitude, and this reflection somewhat reduces the value of their zeal in behalf of the ex-president. They are not men of commanding influence in the party, and while they have some local strength it is not likely that they will be able to exert very much influence upon the national convention, where they will be antagonized by much shrewder and more skillful politicians, All the indications are that the national democratic convention will develop more scheming and wire pulling than has characterized any political convention in the last thirty years, and in work of this kind the Cleveland leaders would as Hill and Gorman

votes from the thirty states and four territories which are yet to choose delegates, the total representation of these in the convention being 518 votes.

According to the estimates of his friends he is reasonably sure of securing instructed delegations from at least thirteen of the states which have not chosen delegates, and whose representation in the convention will be 202 votes. namely: Missouri, Delaware, Texas, Ohio, Montana, Maine, North Dakota, West Virginia, South Dakota, Oregon, New Hampshire, Washington and California. It is assumed, also, by the friends of the ex-president that he will get half of the twelve votes from Connecticut, and may have the twenty-six votes from Iowa. Upon this figuring Mr. Cleveland is given 508 votes, or with in ninetyone of the number necessary to nominate, with twelve southern and two silver states still to be considered. The southern states have a total of 236 votes, and the Cleveland men assume that he will certainly get a fair share of the delegates from those states, though possibly not enough to give him twothirds of the votes of the convention. The present showing is certainly encouraging to the friends of Cleveland, and the results reasonably to be expected in the states which have yet to choose delegates warrant a feeling of confidence in his nomination. For nearly forty years it has been one of the generally accepted laws of the democracy that a democratic candidate for president is entitled to the necessary two-thirds when he commands a clear majority vote, so that if Cleveland should secure a bare majority on the

he will do, recognition of the long-established principle noted will give him the nomination. But it is quite possible that the estimates of the friends of the ex-president

may fail. The opposition to him is not idle. Combinations are being formed. Able and influential politicians strongly proclaim their conviction that it would be fatal to the party to nominate Cleveland, for the reason that whatever his strength elsewhere he could not carry New York. Hill is out of the race, but he is still an important factor in the situation, and nobody can tell what he will do with the influence at his command, Favorable, therefore, as the outlook for Mr. Cleveland now appears to be, during the six weeks before the meeting of the national convention there will be opportunity for a great change. The masses of the democracy are undoubtedly with Cloveland, but the shrewdest politicians of the party are not and these are the men who will manage the national convention.

AS TO BEATING SCHOOL HOUSES. There is no valid excuse for expending any more of the school fund in junketing tours to inspect heating appliances. The safe thing to do is not to experiment with any new-fangled device. It is the experience of builders have little chance with such politicians | that the most extravagant claims of saving fuel and improving ventilation are Victoria.

support of the university by making the Sunday following October 12, 1892, Columbian university day, with the ex-

pectation that enthusiasm enough can be aroused moantime to secure large contributions from - the membership on that occasion. The only reason why this suggestion may not be approved is that the church is now calling upon its congregations for large sums of money for the maintenance of a great many smaller institutions and the fear is expressed that other interests may suffer if the national university is pushed with too much vigor.

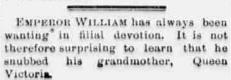
If the Methodist church needs a great modern university to complete its educational equipment, there is no place in the union so well adapted for it as Washington, as Dr. Bartlett, the eminent Presbyterian clergyman of the capital, once remarked: "If a dome were placed over the District of Columbia, Washington monument could be called a spire and the capital of the nation a university." The government has \$32,000,-000 invested in public institutions for the advancement of knowledge and expends in maintaining them \$7,000,000 annually.

They are free to the American public. A few years of life in Washington is of itself a liberal elucation. A university proper to give direction to study and to supplement the public means of acquiring information would be an invaluable aid to Methodist students. The Catholics have two great schools, Georgetown college and the National university. The Baptists have Columbia university. Both churches are doing a grand educational work and the Methodists are probably correct from their standpoint of view, in believing that the largest of the Protestant denominations

should be represented by an institution with an endowment commensurate with the importance of the country.

SECRETARY NOBLE in a lengthy letter explains that his position with reference to furnishing certain correspond. ence relating to the appointment and removal of pension office employes was misinterpreted to the committee by Commissioner Raum through a misunderstanding of Assistant Secretary Bussey. He adheres to the constitutional objection which was suggested and claims the right to appoint or remove employes without the interference or inquiry of congress, but being desirous of aiding the investigation he will cheerfully furnish the correspondence asked for. The secretary is to be commenced for this action. No executive department of the government can afford to

refuse information relative to its action upon any matter upon request of congress except in the case of authorized treaty negotiations where a revelation of the correspondence might hinder their succersful issue.



alliance and a leader in the independent movement. He will be one of the leading spirits in the national convention of that party to be held in Omaha July 4. While we agree with the Quilleditor that he has always been a railroad tool and that he is today sailing under false colors, yet we must disagree with Sprecher when he says that he does not amount to much as an alliance leader. Vandervoort has started out to be a big toad in the alliance puddle, and we predict that he will come pretty near getting there. He understands the class of people that he is dealing with and he knows how to work them.

> A Muzzled Delegation, Chicago Time

Under the leadership of Don M. Dickinson. Cleveland's postmaster general and political manager, Michigan democrats bave gathered in convention and sent to Chicago a delega tion instructed to "vote as one man for the nomination of Grover Cleveland to the presidency of the United States." In the work of calmly and judiciously choosing the candidate for the presidency best fitted to lead the democracy to victory the Michigan delegation can have no part. Instead of sending thirty-two delegates the Wolverine democrats might as well have employed a mea enger boy.

> **Omaha** the Center Thereof. SL Paul Glob

The west is looming up this season in the way of conventions. Minneapolis has the republican and Chicago the democratic convention. Omaha takes in the people's convocation, which promises to size up in numbers with the others. Then the National Editorial association goes to California next month. Omaha now entertains the Matnodist general conference. In the same month the Presbyterian general assembly goes to Portland. The prohibitionists, and perhaps some other aggregations, focus somewhere in the west.

Selfishness Must Be Suppressed. M nneapolis Tribune

There comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue. That point has been reached in the free coinage extravaganza. Next fail the people who do not care to run the government for the sole benefit of the selfish silver miner should say so in no uncertain voice.

Reasons for Rejolcing.

Chicago Times. The republicans of Indiana have good reason to rejoice over the result of the town elections in that state last Tuesday. They have held their own in ten towns and made important gains in seventeen, while the democrats have gained in thirteen.

Dangerous Power. New York World.

The framers of the constitution certainly sever anticipated that it would be in the power of a single corporation boss to levy a tax of \$6,000,000 a year on the coal consumers of the country by a stroke of his pen.

> One Effect of Blaincism. Glab - Democrat

The endorsements that Blaine is receiving from the republican conventions will insure his retention as secretary of state during Harrison's second term if he wants the place,

Tom Platt and Matt Quay to Confer, NEW YORK, May S .- Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt left for Nashville at midnight

to attend the special meeting of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company stockholders. Mr. Platt will stop over in Washington today, it is affirmed, to confer upon political affairs with Sonator Quay, at the request of the latter.

st, even if we think they were at on time hardly used and should be vindicated, who will not receive the united and hearty support of the whole party. Then let the ampaign be fought on principle which can be done if the tickot needs no defense. Gothenburg Star: These who are fighting Rosewater might as well admit that he has turned defeat into success. Mr. Rosewater a not just now a member of the McGinty family and will not yet go to the bottom of he political sea.

Want the Treaty Amended,

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May S .- It is believed that Don Mauro Fernandez, ex-secretary of state and Costa Rica's foremost statesman and jurist, will sail in a few days Senor Fernandez is to go to Washington at once upon a special mission o the United States government. Mer-hants of San Jose and other principal cities of this republic are greatly disturbed over the new reciprocity treaty and declare that it must be amonded. The commercial crisis s thought to have passed. Exchange connunes high.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

New Orleans Pleayune: The thief would ake things easy if it were not for minions of and Law

Boston Transcript: The sculptor is most ikely of all men to cut a figure in the world. Eimira Gazette: The canary is thoroughly professional, never singing a note without first presenting a bill.

Columbus Post: Many a man "goes with the regularity of sclockwork" simply because he's aiways running down.

Philadelphia Ledger: Prof. Ritey, United States entomologist, says that grasshoppers fried in batter taste very much like shrinps. They ought to make a good spring diet.

Brooklyn Eagle: Belated Passenger: "O captain, I was so afraid that I should miss the steamer I hardly took time to swallow my innch." Groff captain: "Well, never mind, it will be all the same in an hour's time."

HIAWATHA UP TO DATE.

New York Herald. Thus departed Hiawatha To the and of the Daestahs. To the and of bandsome women: And in ninety days returning, A alvorcelet he brought with him. A alvorcelet he brought with a. To his wife he gave the ha-ha. Sent her back unto her wa-ma, Sent her back unto her ma-In the outskirts of Chicago

Harper's Bazar: "That is an angel of a nonso" said she, "Not quite," he replied, "It is sonly one wing."

Life: Young Man-bb you think your sis-er would hate to marry and leave you? The Ferror-Oh, yes. She said she would have narried long ugo if it hadn't been for me

Jeveler's Weekly: Laura Lonely--This frinking cup was made for me when I was a any. Road Roadster--How beautiful Area't the productions of the ancient metal workers charming?

CRISPLY CHARACTERIZED. Kate Field's Washing on. Holy smoke: Burning incense. A watery couch: An oyster led. The 'Deserted Village'' Cape May. An inn-quest: Raiding saloons in lowa. A golden opnoriunity: The Keeley curs. Palmy days; White house public recop-ons.

The fisheries question; Did you bring the A nor'wester: The national republican concentio

SHE IS COMING.

Atlanta Constitution.

She is coming with the May-She is coming with the day Coming, coming out way The summer boarder: The summer boarder: Tinkle, t nkie, goes the intch; She is co any for a catch; And skes board to strike a--match, The summer boarder.

North Col

The similar bardon. They are coming with the May, From the cities far away; Coming, coming-all, to stay-The poor relations; Oh, they like the country air; Milk is better far than beer; They'll take all you've got to spare; Dan't fix much because they're there-Th'y can gat block on when they The poor relations!



front counter, selected from 30 or more different lots in the stock which we'll close out this week, some of them at \$7.00, some at \$8.50, others at \$10 and still others at They're

all our own make, nicely trimmed, in light or dark colors; plain or mixed cassimeres, with choice of either sack or cutaway. You'll acknowledge they're worth a good deal more when you see them. Mail orders filled.

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