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George B. Tzachuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does scienniv swear
that the setual circulation of The Dathy Bee
for the week ending May 14, 1892, was as fol-

Monday, May 9.
Tuosday, Mny 10
Wednesday, Mny 11
Thursday, Mny 13
Friday, Mny 13
Friday, Mny 14.
Baturday, Mny 14.

Average ... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 14th day of May, A. D., 1802. SEAL. Notary Public. Average Circulation for April, 24,416.

THE fight on Harrison is that of the political bosses against the people. WE WILL presently see the opponents

of the Nebraska Central deploy their

forces to beat the project. "WHAT is so rare as a day in June!" bursts out the poet. Well, a clear day in May this year is the rarest thing we

can think of. IT is reported that Tammany is about to desert Mr. Hill. This is the first genuine impetus that the Hill boom has

received for weeks. THERE is a growing belief that Henry Watterson's control of the democratic party is confined to that portion of it which may be found beneath his own

hat. THE report that Tom Platt will retire from politics if Harrison is nominated is Incredible. Mr. Platt could no more stay out of politics than a fish could stay

THE president will have his Cape May cottage lined with American tin plate. There is such a thing as American tin plate and the free traders are beginning to know it at last.

out of water.

THE lowa prohibition editors on their excursion to California will be called on to explain, when they return home, about their disposal of the wine given them on their entrance into the golden

It is to be hoped the new streat signs will soon make their appearance, at least at the intersection of our principal streets. It would do no harm if street signs were placed on every permanent Limp post.

THE democrats in congress are talking of cutting Director General George R. Davis off the Columbian exposition list. They had better not, for he might return to politics, and if he does Illinois will go republican this fall by 50,000.

THE sad news comes from New York that Anna Dickinson has been compelled to leave the Fifth Avenue hotel because she cannot pay her board. Poor Anna Dickinson, one of the greatest women of America, but rudderless and helpless.

NEW YORK emphatically denies that she is jealous of Chicago, Now if Chicago will deny with equal emphasis that she expects to outgrow New York there may be an era of mutual good feeling, though there would be some mental reservations on both sides.

"Iowa lots," says the Chicago Inter Ocean, "are going off rapidly along the Big Muddy just now, but not in a way to please real estate speculators." But there is no real waste, after all, for those lots will stop somewhere. It is a real estate transfer without consideration, but it is perfectly regular.

COMPLAINTS are heard on the Pacific coast of the unusually large numbers of Japanese arriving in this country, and although nothing is said against the character of the immigrants, probably because there is nothing to be said, it is evident that they are not to receive a very cordial welcome. It will not be easy to excite a prejudice against these people so long as they behave themselves as well as they have done hitherto.

EDWARD BELLAMY very partinently points to the fact, in the last number of the New Nation, that wheat has been dropping in price for some weeks, but flour has not, which goes to show that the eastern consumer and western producer are made to pay tribute to trusts and combinations. This is also suggestive of the fact that the high price of meat is strikingly at variance with the low price of cattle. The only question is, what are we to do about it?

Our latest dispatches bring us tidings of greater and anore disastrous floods. From Sloux City comes the tidings of part of the city under water and 8,000 people without homes. Omaha extends to Sioux City and other afflicted districts her profound sympathy and the eager proffer of whatever assistance she may render them in their dire distress. It is sincerely hoped that the succeeding intelligence may find the first reports somewhat exaggerated, but in any event in what Omaha can assist she is ready and willing. There has never been a time when she hesitated to render aid to the unfortunate and the

THE HOUSE MAJORITY REPORED. notions of the Indiana demagogue, country is growing, and that there must necessarily be a growth of expenditures. In the course of a debate in the senate on the naval appropriatron bill a few days ago, Mr. Gorman said that the expenditures grew during the four years of the Cleveland administration, and he presented a table showing that every congress since the Forty-third, with the exception of the Forty-eighth, had increased approprintions over those of the preceding congress, no matter what administration was in power. The total expend-Hures under Preside : Cleveland's administration, said Samtor Gorman, were greater than under President Arthur's, "and as the country grows and you go on with the construction of your mayy and open the harbors and

deepen the rivers and make great guus

for the army and navy, these expenditures must increase." Another democratic senator, Gray of Delaware, speaking on the same subject, said that whatever individual opinions might be in regard to the policy of creating an American navy of modern build and equipped in modern fashion, "public opinion has settled down pretty much to recognize the necessity of a prudent and wise expenditure of money upon the navy of the United States and creating a naval force upon modern principles and constructed in modern fashion that will give us a standing among the navai powers of the world and give us a self reliance as a commercial power which it is impossible we should have without such an armament." Common sense views of this kind are not to be expected from men of the Holman type, who are mere politicians, but there are thousands of intelligent democrats in the country who will agree with Senator Gorman and Senator Gray; democrats who appreciate the fact that this is a growing nation, requiring from year to year more money in order to carry on its affairs properly and pursue the march of development and improvement. It is manifestly absurd to expect a country of 65,000,000 people to meet its requirements with an expenditure that was found necessary when there was a much smaller population. The Holman policy, if fully carried out, would bring the country to a standstill, and while the people do not want extravagance they desire progress. It is fortunate that there are democrats in

Holman element of the party. THE NEW FREIGHT BURGAU.

congress who have the courage and

candor to rebuke the parsimony of the

The action of the Board of Trade in subscribing annually \$1,000 for the period of three years for the maintenance of the new freight bureau was patriotic and wise. The need and object of the freight bureaus are quite well known in those cities where they have become as permanent and useful as any other commercial union. The lack of such a bureau in Omaha is manifest. In these days the science of railroad-

ing has become one in which the brightest brains are employed-employed to secure the groatest advantages to the companies they represent. Railroads are nooled everywhere and are constantly combining for their own advantages. For one individual or several individuals separately to attempt to compete with the trained men employed by the railroad companies were folly. The railway men would hold them powerless. Consequently it is now proposed to constitute a freight bureau which shall have as its object the study and handling of the great question of transportation of freight. It is no new matter to state that the question of freight rates rises above all other ques tions between the railroad and the merchant. There is something more than a suspicion that a judicious investigation would show that Omaha is being discriminated against by the railroads which run into this city. At any rate it will be advantageous to compare our rates with those of other points, and if there are any evils and outrages it will then be our work and duty to remely them. And it can be done. The action of the Board of Trade was emmently

A DISAPPOINTED DEPUTATION.

The irrepressible conflict between capital and labor, which has long had an important bearing upon English politics, seems to be as far from mutually satisfactory adjustment as it ever was, and is as harassing to the party leaders as if it had not been the theme of years of debate and contention. Lord Salisbury has just done an unexpected thing in receiving a deputation from the Workmen's association of London, with whom he discussed the labor question in a spirit that was at once conciliatory and uncompromising; conciliatory in the admission of the justice of some of the grounds of complaint put forth by the workingmen, but decidedly unyielding as to the wisdom of their plans even from their own point of view. The eight-hour day was the subject of the discussion and the argument of the workingmen was based upon two subjects-more leisure for self culture and a supply of work for the unemployed. The first object Lo d Salisbury said was admirable, but the second he declared to be illogical, and supported his argument from the mouths of the workingmen themselves. How, he asked, could the eight-hour day leave more work for the unemp oved if, as is claimed, the laborer would do as much work in eight hours as he now does in ten? All of the work performed by those now employed would still be done by them under an eight-hour law and those who are now unable to find employment would be no better off than before. But if the employed should not do as much in eight hours as they now do in ten the em-

and hence reducing wages. It is unnecessary to say that the conference was barron of results and that the deputation retired in worse humor than before. It was evidently the purpose of Lord Salisbury to soften his vis-

ployers would have to hire men now

idle, thus increasing the cost of pro-

duction, diminishing the consumption,

another democrat who has little of self-culture, and then to convince sympathy with the cheese-paring them by his logic that the relief which they demanded would result in disaster clate his logical appropriation of their arguments to his own use, and it is likely that they went away with a feeling that they had been budly treated. There is not much reason to hope that labor and capital will ever "get together" in England

THE SOUTH AND THE WEST. English capitalists who were enger enough a few years ago to invest in property in the southern states are becoming more conservative in consequence of their failure to realize the profits expected. The bright future which was said to be dawning upon the south was set forth too much after the manner that prevails among the American promoters and boomers, and the result has been disappointment. The truth is that some portions of the old south have been excessively "promoted" of late years and have not fulfilted the promises of those who brought them to the attention of northern and

foreign investors. Perhaps there is no better illustration of this than is found in Florida. A few years ago it was believed by many northern people that there was a mine of exhaustless wealth in the cultivation of oranges in that state and that fortune awaited any man who could raise money enough to embark in that business. This belief was fostered by the boomers, and large areas of Florida land, much of it worthless, was unloaded upon northern people who had caught the orange fever. The result is just what might have been expected. Northern farmers and fruitgrowers, and others who knew nothing of the requirements of the business. went to Florida to plant orange groves and to become poorer year by year until they were compelled to give up and return to the north. Many northern men are still paying taxes on Florida orange land that has never yielded them a doliar. In many cases the trees were killed by frosts when they were about to come into bearing, and even when good crops came the prices fell low by reason of glutted markets.

In the cotton states the dreams of investors have not been fulfilled, because cotton has not escaped the downward tendency of prices and has been far too low to yield anything approaching the profits expected. But there are social and industrial problems, too, which have combined with low prices for products to depress southern property in the markets of the north as well as in England. The social inequality and the drawbacks arising from it have exerted a blighting influence upon the movement to develop the latent resources of the southern states. These disadvantages are too familiar to require particular notice. That they will long continue to retard the prosperity of a great portion of the south is clearly recognized and candidly admitted by the leading men in those states where the race problem is most

In bright contrast to the conditions which delay the promised millennium in the south is the amazing development and prosperity of the young and lusty west. Social inequality is here unknown, no race problem is possible, and a natural growth and extension of the diversified industries and pursuits to which this vast country is so admirably adapted has made the future of the west secure. The "promoter" may invite foreign and domestic capitalists to invest in this smiling land and yet have a clear coascience, for the possibilities of the west put to shame the feeble resources of the imagination. The south must await her time; the west has nothing to wait for.

LAWLESS FAVORITISM. The appraisement made by the city clerk of the Belt Line railroad for taxation is \$19,660. This is supposed to be the value of the land and improvements thereon outside of fifty feet on either side of the main tracks defined as the right-of-way. The valuation put upon the Belt road by Jay Gould is \$8,000,000, and it is fair to presume that at least one-third of this value is in the lands outside of the right-of-way. An appraisement of less than \$20,000 on \$2,700,000 in property is decidedly liberal as compared with assessments of other real property. But even that assessment has not yet been paid for last

year. So much for the city. The county has a right to collect taxes on the ontire Belt Line railroad which begins and ends in Douglas county. At an appraisement of one-tenth of its value the assessment would be on \$800,000. But, instead of assessing the Belt Line as a separate property, as the law provides, it has been returned as part of the Missouri Pacific and assessed at \$93,451, including Missouri Pacific depot, roundhouses, switches, etc.

Nobody wants the railroads to be taxed any higher than the property of other corporations and individuals, but when such glaring favoritism is shown it becomes almost a public scandal.

THE NEW BRIDGE. On June 16 the voters of Omaha will decide whether the city shall have a railroad bridge over which all roads will be permitted to enter the city, or shall continue indefinitely at the mercy of the Union Pacific. The importance of this matter cannot be overestimated. The decision of the voters will determine whether Omaha shali by the year 1900 double its population and business, or move forward only at the present rate of progress. No intelligent and unprejudiced man can doubt what the effect will be of bringing half a dozen more railroads into this city. It will stimulate growth as nothing else has ever done. The removal of the disadvantages dadar which Omaha now labors in consequence of the Union Pacific bridge monopoly would give an unprecedented impetus to business in all branches.

Manufacturing enterprises would be attracted here, the jobbing trade would increase and in every way the added facilities which the Nebraska Central bridge would give would result in benefits to the city that would repay a hundred

iters by the cordiality of his reception fold the subside which it is proposed to Senator Gorman of Maryland is and a candid admission of the benefits give the company, Such a promise ought to induce every man solicitous for the future progress and prosperity of Omaha to use his effects for the success Mr. Holman, and his adherents. The to themselves, But they had not come to of the bond proposition. It will encounter Maryland senator recognizes that the him in a suitable frame of mind to approx opposition. Insidious effort will be made to work up hostility to it, and the friends of Omaha will need to be netive and vigilant in order to win. There is every reason to expect that the proposition will carry, because it would be a reflection upon the common sense of our people to suppose that they would reject such a promise of relief. But it is never wise to be over-confident, and the only safe course is to work constantly and zealously as long as there is work to be done. The opportunity to push Omaha ahead, with small cost to the community and without any risk, is at hand, and our plain and imperative duty is to improve it.

FOR BETTER SCHOOL PARKS.

There is one element of a city's beauty and grace in which the fair city of Omaha is sadly and woefully deficient White keeping pace with rival western cities in commerce and growth, it must be confessed that she lags behind most of them in the matter of school grounds. In St. Paul, for example, the citizens have made the school parks places of delight, provided with beautiful lawns, trees, fountains, playgrounds and with many other resthetic and comforting features. In Minneapolis much the same plan is followed. The lesser cities of Des Moines, Kansas City, Springfield and Peoria, not to mention many others, take great pride in their schools and their environments. In fact, it is the rule in every village to concenter all the loveliness and grace possible in the school building and the grounds. Schools are their only boasts and they are determined that they shall be beautiful.

Now there is no sensible or logical reason in the world for Omaha pursuing an opposite course. It is no honor nor profit for Omaha to be compelled to admit that there is scarcely a sightly school park within her borders. And it is the positive duty of every Omahan to steer all visitors clear away from the Leavenworth, Hartman, Park, Dodge and Cass schools, whose surroundings are simply disgraceful. The High school building is well situated and partially well surrounded, but the opportunities there are not improved to the extent of which they are capable.

It is so all over the city. One of the greatest prides of America is her free school system. We can stoutly refer to it as an exponent of our progress and enlightenment; but if the old proverb, that knowledge comes from association and environments, is true, then we have little to claim in the knowledge of Omaha childrene

Beautify the school grounds.

Would Save Campaign Expenses. New York Herald If Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill were to consult solely the welfare of the democratic

party they would retire from the presidential contest at once. Savors of Duluted Mud.

Chicago Times, The way in which the Missouri river is cutting land off the democratic states of Nebraska (1) and Iowa and depositing it on the doubtful Kansas shore savors of offensive partisanship.

> Two Things Settled. Globe-Democrat.

the presidency this year whom it may nominate, and it has decided to nominate Harrison in spite of the objections of disappointed office seekers.

> Working for Their Fodder. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

How good and pleasant a thing it is to observe that none of Mr. Cleveland's dearest friends have deserted him-that all his old appointees and office holders are out on the skirmish line, willing to fight, bleed and die for him. The ox knoweth his stall and the ass his master's crib, and please do not for-

Senator Barbour.

Washington Post A man of quiet and reserved habits, steadfast in his friendship, and boyond reproach in his personal life. Senator Barbour leaves behind him a name that, apart from its indelible connection with public events, will be held in deepest reverence by the people of the state which had entrusted to him the highest honors and responsibilities within

Democratic Lion and Independent Lamb York Press. Some of our independent friends are insisting that there shall be no fusion between the democrats and independents this fall. Don't worry, brothren. There will be no attempt at any. The two parties will fight the re publican enemy, each for itself, until it is seen which is the fittest to survive. That one will absorb the voters and the other will vanish. That is the process and there is no need to try to hasten it.—Lincoln Heraid.

Correct you are, brother. The democrat who is fool enough to turn in and help a fellow of his own size to lick a big bully, while the fellow continues to call you hard rames, and is scared to death for fear you will offer to help him, is too big a fool to have any weight with the great mass of democrats. The idea of democrats running after the independents, for the privilege of getting a chance to vote for some crank who wants to got an office, is too ridiculous for a moment's consideration, and the democrat who is fool enough to imagine that the independents would endorse him is too big a fool to be of any use and had better be defeated than elected. No man can serve two masters.

The New York Machine,

Harper's Weekly. The most serious blow to the prospect of emocratic success in the election of this year, whoever may be the candidate, has been given by the course of the democratic legislature and executive in the state of New York. If the revoit within the party which this course has produced should triumph, and end in a reorganization of the party as an agency of the views which reform democrats hold, a more satisfactory political situation than now exists might be reached. One of the convincing arguments in the republican

convention at Chicago in 1800 against the nomination of Mr. Soward was that it would transfer to Washington the Albany repub Hean machine, a very modest instrument compared with the present Albany democratic machine. Mr. Seward's friends were very sure of his nomination, but Abraham Lincoln was selected. What universal dismay an Lapprehension among all intelligent and patriotic Americans would not be proauced by the prospect of the transfer to Washington, to operate with national resources upon a national arena, of the damocratic power which has been supreme at Al bany during the last winter, which began the session with the theft of a legislature and ended with placing in the hands of Tammany hail the control of the election in the city, which decides the result in the state!

The Capital or the Pen-

This romance about the contemplated removal of the state penitentiary from Lincoln to Kuarney is becoming interesting. At first it had the appearance of a joke. Now the newspapers have progressed so far as to be able to give the details of the whole scheme. The Ravenna News devotes a third of a column to the subject, from which it is learned that a syndicate of capitalists has been formed to offer a large tract of land, a big cash bonus, etc., etc. The Hub expects that Kearney people will awake some of these bright mornings and behold the ramparts of the pentientiary frowning from Capital hill, so long reserved as a site and future seat of state government.

COMING EVENTS.

The people's national convention at Omaha,

The democratic national convention at Chicago, June 21. The republican national convention at Minneapolis, June 7.

General Van Wyck talks about "Free Silver and its Relation to Labor" in Denver,

Mr. Edison is confident of his ability to establish telephone connection with Mercury and Mars, and says he can find out whether the inhabitants of those planets are civilized or savage. Lieutenant Totten, having failed to make

the world wind up its business on the day he had fixed for that event to come off, will now take his revenge by writing a history of the human race from the creation to his own failure as a prophet. Senator Stanford, it is said, will resign

early next year should a republican legisla-ture be elected this fall in California. Incipient apoplexy threatens him, and his phy sicians have warned him that absolute rest and freedom from excitement are imperative in his present condition.

Among the delegates from New Jersey to the republican national covention is the vet-eran millionaire. John I. Blair, who is widely known in the northwest. Mr. Blair is now 92 years of age, but is hale and vigorous and one of the most earnest and uncompromising republicans in the country. He has attended as a delegate every national convention (whic or republican) since 1840. He voted for the nomination of General William Henry Harrison, and forty-eight years later for the nomination of his grandson, the present president, Mr. Blair's fortune is estimated at fifty millions.

Talk has already commenced as to who shall be the presiding officers of the Min-neapolis convention. McKinley is said to be an aspirant, Fassett of New York is making a quiet but extremely vigorous under-ground canvass for the permanent presidency, and Galusha A. Grow, who was a member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth congresses from Pennsylvania, would like the place, and Quay and Cameron are both for but he is too old. It will require a clear head and a thorough knowledge of parliamentary rule to preside, and Kansas men say the senate never had a better presiding officer than Ingalls. They and the Missouri republicans will put Ingalls forward for the place.

IOWA JOINT RATES.

Chicago Journal.

In Iowa the railroad commissioners have adopted a schedule of "joint rates," as the phrase is, for railroad freights. They have provided that the price of transportation over two or more connecting railroads shall be but little or no more than if the haul was over a continuous line. This is as if a law should be enacted that if a man bought a coat in one store, a vest in another, and should be the same as if he had bought all the garments at the same place. The lower courts sustain this absurd legislation.

Sioux City Journal. But here are some facts. The railroad companies themselves had joint rates, "but little or no more than if the haul was over a continuous line." When the new railroad law went into effect some of the companies withdrew the joint rates wherever they thought it would badger the public and tend to create prejudice against the law, but conceding the rates where thew saw fit, When they were asked to make joint rates they gave as an excuse the allegation that the law did not permit this to be done, though they were doing it wherever they chose. When it was decided that the law permitted the making of rates by the com panies they then took the ground that they could not be legally compelled to make join rates. The State Board of Railroad Con missioners decided, in accordance with this view, that the law was so defective that the companies could not be compelled to put joint rates into effect. The legislature at the next session accordingly remedied the defect of the law and required the commissioners to make a schedule of joint rates, which they have done. These are some of the facts, and they make a very different showing from that

which is evolved out of the ignorance and prejudice of the Chicago paper. COMMENT ON THE CONFERENCE.

Philadelphia Record: The committee on the itinerancy of the Methodist Episcopai general conference, now in session in Omaha, has adopted a report in favor of the abolition of the pastoral limit. The drift of sentiment in the church has been in favor of this change for some time, and it is in keeping with the progressive spirit of Methodism.

Chicago Mail: At a meeting of Sabbatari ans in Omaha yesterday a Boston divine said that if the American Sabbath could not be preserved in any other way he was in favor of electing none but Americans to office. Such a know-nothing course necessitates Americans going to primaries, and the average American "hasn't time to while away around primaries." Kansas City Star: The scarcity of chap-

laius in the army and navy has been pointed out to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Omaha, and that body, in the missionary spirit which dis-tinguishes the church of John Wesley, proposes to supply the deficiency. The spiritual condition of the army and navy is probably as satisfactory now as it ever has been, but that does not imply that it is not susceptible of improvement. Indeed, it is an open secret that many of the chapiains themselves are proper subjects for a new and copious partism of grace. If the Methodist church still possessed the militant impulse which made it such a great moral power a hundred years ago it might undertake the evangelization of the army and navy with abundant prospects of a glorious harvest of souls, but it is doubtful whether it would be equal now to the difficult mission of casting out the sins which so easily beset men who enjoy the leisure and feed upon the meat which tends to stimulate fleshy inclinations among the soldiers of the regular army and the sailors of the American navy.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .-- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



HELPING OUT FREE SILVER

What the Administration Has Done and

is Doing for the Movement.

LITTLE HOPE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION Democrats Refuse to Bear Out the Party's Pledges - Opposition from Western Sens-

tors That is Poorly Based-The

International Conference,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18 - (Special to THE BEE !- Those who are interested in the silver question are anxiously awaiting a deflnite announcement from the white house of the success of the administration in bringing about an international conference. Thoughtful men, who are devoted to bimetallism, look upon the efforts of the president and his advisors as wise, prudent and patriotic

The securing of a free coinage law in this country alone, and unaided by the co-operation of other nations, appears, after repeated efforts, to be uttorly impracticable. The defeat of the free coinage bill in the house at the present session of congress, by an overwhelming majority pledged to free coinage, leaves little doubt that the final success of free coinage advocates must come from steady and progressive legislation in conjunction with other nations.

Just men who are not actuated by persona animosity or chagrined by disappointment accord to President Harrison and his capine great credit for perfect good faith in the offort being made to bring about international co-operation in the behalf of silver.
In the face of the defeat of free coinage in the house the statement of a Colorado so federal patronago falls rather flat. No one accuses President Harrison of having dis-trict influence with the democratic party and the senator will look in vain for the ap pointment of any democrat at the instance of the democratic majority in the present house of copresentatives.

What the Administration Has Done, A review of this administration discloses

a very friendly disposition towards silver from the beginning. The law of 1890 was practically procurred in defiance of the so-called senatorial friends of silver. in perfect harmony with the president, the secretary of the treasury proposed to increase the purchases of silver to 6,000,000 ounces per month, and was willing to sup port the proposition to buy 10,000,000 ounces extra during the then current year, in order to take up the surplus which injuriously affected the silver market. Secretary affected the silver market. Secretary Windom thought that by thus increasing the purchase of silver the commercial torce would be brought to the aid of the government in restoring the ancient parity, and thereby making a transition from existing law to free comage easy of accomplish ment without any perceptible dis-turbance to our internal or external financial relations. Everybody now considers that it would have been very wise to have adopted the suggestion of Secretary Windom, made in the second session of the Fifty-first congress. The history of the transaction shows, however, that the so-called senatorial friends of silver indignantly refused to co-operate with Mr. Windom, and on the contrary charged him with being a "gold-bug," abused him in and out of congress and in sisted that they would have free colunge or nothing. The same men are today opposing an international conference by every means in their power, including billingsgate misrepresentation and, in some instances, palpa-What Some Senators Have Said.

It is suggested by more than one of those

anxious for some movement to benefit silver that the loud-mouthed critics of the administration, who are condemning the efforts to bring about a conference, do not want the silver question settled at all, fearing their occupation might disappear with the settlement of that creat issue. A senator from Colorado is reported as

having openly charged that this government, and not England, suggested, in the course of correspondence, that the assession be limited to the consideration of means for the enlarged use of silver rather than to consider the question of free and unlimited coinage. In this connection it is suggested that if the senator did not know that his statement was entirely false when he made it, he had ample means and full facilities at his disposal to entirely demonstrate to the satisfaction of any reasonable man that ne was making a false statement. Again, a certain senator from Navada is

eported as having said that the president was merely working with the international conference to get up a little political capital just before election. If this senator did not know that his statement was false he might have readily ascertained that to be the case by inquiring at the Treasury department, where he could have learned that the admir. istration had been for more than two years strenuously striving to bring about the very conference that is now supposed to be near at hand. This statement, historically true, effectually disposes of the senator's petty implication that the president has merely sprung this question for electioneering pur-

In the face of violent opposition from the senstors from Colorade, and one from Nevadr, the administration is pursuing the tenor of its way perfecting arrangemert. for the proposed conference. o position being encountered, as far as the records of the senate and house of represen-

tatives disclose, arises from the representa-

lives of the states most directly interested in toing something for silver. Teller, Wolcott and Stawart seem alarmed at the thought of the administration making a success. Very violent and ill natured criti-

cisms do not, however, disturb the equanim-ity or shake the purpose of President Harri-son to aid, as far us possible, the people of the states represented by these genticmen.

Hope for Ultimate Success, Secretary Foster is, at present, out of the city, and if he were present it is doubtful if the correspondence, with reference to the conference, would be shown, as it seems the etiquette of international diplomacy impose on this correspondence the customary diplomatic restraints. However, it is currently understoon that the conference of a suffi-cient number of nations has been expressed o insure the appointment of conferces an the meeting of the conference at no distant

It being conceded by everybody that no silver legislation can be secured at this ses-sion of congress, it is only lamentable that the administration and those lauda-ble efforts to make progress through diplomacy should be antagonized chiefly by three senators repre-senting states seriously interested in the accomplishment of results. It is difficult to account for their attitude, except on the basis that they are willing to subordinate the interests of their states in the silver question to the expression of their personal hostility to President Harrison. They can probably, see that the success of the president in actually accomplishing something for silver. in defiance of their opposition, would result their political downfall. W. E. A.

LAUGH AND WAX FAT.

Washington Post: A Texas editor was drowned Saturday while engaged in bathing. There is no encouragement for innovations in

Philadelphia Record: Mme. Albino-That ossifled man is awfully quarrelsome. Mr. Skeleton-You're right, my dear. He has been the bone of contention around this museum about long enough.

Lowell Courier: Adoniram, who was van-quished by Jerasha at a rural spelling match, said that she was the most fascinating girl he ever met as he fell beneath her spell.

A weather prophet is without honor in this etion of the country.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Dark trimmings at the bottoms of skirts are stylish just now. No Pittsburz lady need be out of this fashior after walking two blocks. Washington Star: "What are you dain-?"

was inition star: What are you doing?
asked the foreman of the compositor who was
neatly displaying the names of beverages furnished by a wine merchant.
And the compositor answered simply, modestly, almost deprecatingly, that he "was setting up the drinks."

A girl from the Nile, who was late, Caused a stir when she got to the rote, And the papers next day. Had whose columns to say. That the soile that she had on was great.

Philadelphia Record: The housewife has pened her war on the moths with a sort of

Washington Star: "I byah," sald Uncle Zeb to a neighbor, "dat concress done sot down on Philipdelphy's mint prospex." "Yoh doan say so."

Vasser." Weil, dat sutny am er shame, wif de julep

time jes a-c Elmira Gazette: Marriage will continue to

Buffalo Enquirer: Paradoxical as it may seem, it is a fact that the more Mumm a 1149 gets the more loquacious he grows.

LIFE-LIKE REFLECTIONS.

Tom Masson in Cloak Review

Tom Moson it Cook Review

It's May.

Hooray!
The moth now pipes his merry lay.
Because the sealskin's put away.
And soon
In June
The lovers will be seen to spoon
Beneath the yellow, mellow moon,
And so

And so We go Away from winter and its snow

summer and its torrid glow. Each maid Arrayed In summer clothes will promonade

The shining sand or forest glade, And while She firts and walks with wanton smile, Her pa will count a tessening pile. "It makes me tired! People ask



me-is marriage n failure? Of course 'taint; s'pose I don't know my biz-what am I here for?" If the women only keep healthy they keep in good spirits and cupid is in demand Let every enfeebled weman know this -there's a remedy

the proof's posi-tive. It does what is promised.

Here's the proof—if it doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get your money back without a

makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it!

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Proscription—and it kas proved itself the right remedy in nearly every case of famale weakness. It is not a miracle. It won't cure overything—but it has done more to build up enfeebled and broken-down women than any other medicine known.

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some of them are \$15, some \$18, others \$20, \$22.50 and \$25 overcoats, our own make for this spring, all colors and nearly all sizes. But we only have 200 of them and

we close them out Thursday for \$12 a coat. And Thursday only, \$12.

Browning, King & Co

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