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State of Neoraska.

County of Douglas:
George B. Trashinck, secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly swear that the
methal circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week
ending April 22, 1838, was as follows. Sunday, April 11

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 22d day of April. 1858. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

nesday, April

Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179

IT IS to be hoped that Mr. Mosher will not get lost. Sometimes men in his position wander off into strange lands and forget to return.

IT IS said that J. Sterling Morton is the best dressed man in the cabinet, which goes to show that the wild and woolly west has become civilized.

IT APPEARS that 90 per cent of the people of Kansas are opposed to an extra session of the legislature. They know when they have had enough.

THERE are now two or three canal projects by which it is proposed to furnish this city with cheap power. It is much easier and cheaper to build pro-

IT is now understood that the prince of Wales is not coming to this country this year. But the preparations for the Columbian exposition have progressed so far that it cannot be postponed without great inconvenience.

WHEN the president and the heads of the various departments of the government look upon the naval display in New York they will do well to remember that our great war ships are not the outgrowth of the policy which they

A DENVER contemporary thinks that a round trip rate of \$25 from Colorado common points to Chicago during the fair would be about right. When Denver secures such a rate there will be some ground for the belief that the day of jubilee is close at hand.

does not receive much credit now for his | the effect that there was a serious dif-Servia, was behind the movement and used the youthful king as a tool. The game of politics is a deep one in Europe.

THE gamblers of Chicago are preparing to reap a rich harvest during the exposition, and it is said that at least \$50,-000 has been expended during the past three weeks in getting ready for a season of wide open games. What does Mayor Harrison propose to do about it?

WHEN the home rule bill passed its second reading the other night by a majority of forty-three it was apparent to even the most bitter of Mr. Gladstone's enemies that he is an invincible force in English politics. He is making a splendid fight and is winning the admiration of the world.

AT a public meeting in New York City the other night there was a strong demand for a constitutional limit upon the power of the legislature to meddle with municipalities. If that power were taken away from the New York legislature many of its members would be without an occupation. In that state as well as in many others there are lawmakers who make themselves rich by devoting their attention to municipal charter

ONCE in a while a millionaire has a bright idea. Henry Villard has placed about \$12,000 at the disposal of the German government to enable worthy young men to visit the World's fair. It is altogether probable that young men of the best sort will be chosen, and it is a good thing for this country to have such people come here. Perhaps they will be so favorably impressed that they will stay here and join our great army of wealth producers, and it may be that Mr. Villard slyly entertained that idea when he undertook this novel enterprise.

CARE in the selection of consuls is to be commended and nothing will be lost by the proposal of the president to put off further appointments for some time, in order to give the officials in the State department opportunity to make a thorough investigation as to the character and fitness of applicants for the consular service. It is understood to be the intention of the administration to retain a number of consular representatives who have made a good record for capacity and fidelity, Mr. Clevein his first term, but there will nevertheless be a great many changes made if desirable men can be found to take these places. The plan understood is to give preference to men of some practical ous depletion of the gold reserve bebusiness experience, but it will probably not be a disadvantage to an applicant that he has done some service in practical politics. The consular service of the country is on the whole in better not to be doubted that it may be improval.

ABOVE PARTISAN BIAS.

When the resolutions to impeach the members of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings were first introduced in the house the accused officials and their personal followers endeavored to make it appear that the inspiration for impeachment came from personal enemies. The fact is that the impeachment proceedings were the natural outcome of the findings of investigating committees whose reports charged the members of the board with criminal negligence in the management of state institutions and collusion and complicity with frauds and thefts committed by the penitentiary contractor and its superintendent, who is now under indictment

for grand larceny. This report was adopted after a spirited debate by an overwhelming majority of the house. It was voted for by repub-Heans as well as by democra's and populists, and hence cannot have been inspired by partisan malice or personal animosity. In taking this action the house of representatives was actuated solely by a desire to vindicate the laws and put an end to the scandalous methods through which the state treasury had been pillaged by summarily deposing officials who had proved themselves untrustworthy to remain custodians of public funds and public property.

Some of the apologists for these cor rupt practices have recently conceived the notion that popular interest in the proceedings instituted by the legislature s dying out, and they go so far as to predict that the supreme court will find nothing to sustain the impeachment and the trials will turn out to be a costly farce. Democratic-populist papers prediet that the supreme court will acquit the impeached officers, no matter what proofs of malfeasance may be brought

out, because the judges are republicans. THE BEE entertains a higher opinion rulings will be biased by partisanship one way or the other. Legislatures, acting as courts of impeachment, have risen above party in many instances, and our supreme court certainly is influenced. less by political bias than a regislature. Republican legislatures impeached and removed republican governors in North Carolina and Nebraska in 1871. A republican legislature in Minnesota deposed a republican judge in 1882. Democratic legislatures of Missouri have voted half a dozen impeachments of democratic state officials and judges and at this very time a democratic land commissioner is undergoing trial on impeachment by the demoeratic legislature of Texas.

Whatever the supreme court, sitting as a court of impeachment, may rule or decide in the trials that are now pending will, we confidently believe, be in conformity with the letter and spirit of the constitution and statutes, regardless of any bearing their action may have upon the fortunes of any political

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT. The statement made by President

Cleveland to a representative of the Associated Press regarding the position of the administration as to gold pay-Young King Alexander of Servia | ments ought to put at rest all reports to sensational coup d'etat. It seems that ference of opinion between the president Russia, holding a first mortgage on and the secretary of the treasury as to the course to be pursued for maintaining the credit of the government. The unqualified statement of the president is that there is absolute harmony between himself and his cabinet "in the determination to exercise every power conferred upon them to maintain the public credit, to keep the public faith and to preserve the parity between gold and silver and between all financial obligations of the government." The president says there is to be no discrimination in the payment of notes issued by the government, for although the law gives the secretary of the treasury discretion to redeem the notes issued in payment of silver bullion with silver, in order to maintain the parity of the metals, it is necessary to redeem them them in gold. It is now clearly understood to be the policy of the administration to continue to do this, although in the event of a possible speculative movement to deplete the treasury gold reserve it might be found necessary to

resort to silver payments. There is no ambiguity about the statement of Mr. Cleveland, as there was about that of Mr. Carlisle, though the subsequent action of the treasury in invading the \$100,000,000 gold reserve made sufficiently plain that the secretary regards this reserve as lawfully available for other uses than the redemption of legal tender notes. The fact that this reserve was temporarily impaired to the extent of several million dollars, and that the public knowledge of this created no serious disturbance in financial circles is to be noted as significant. It is proof of the strong confidence of the money interests of the country in the financial stability of the government. The amount drawn from the reserve was restored in a day or two and that fund is now intact, while the experiment has taught the country an instructive lesson from which it is reasonable to hope for good results. It is to be remarked, however, that it might be found a very unwise and uncourse to follow the counsel of those who advise that this gold reserve be made available to any extent in meeting demands outside of that for which it was created, or for which the public has been given to understand during the past fourteen years it was established and maintained. To use a few millions of it in an emergency it is now apparent may be safely done, but a policy regarding it that would eventually wipe it out land having adopted this policy must lead inevitably to a silver basis. It is not probable that the administration contemplates such a policy, but that it will be prepared to sell bonds for gold whenever the danger of a seri-

comes manifest. There is a large stock of gold in the country and it is the opinion of those who ought to be well informed that the | remarked that it is incorporated in the government would have no difficulty in | constitution of that state, has been felt in condition now than ever before, but it is disposing of a 4 per cent bond at a pre- all directions and with general satisfacmium which would reduce the interest | tion to the people. proved, and all changes that work for its | to 3 per cent. The objection to increasbetterment will receive popular ap- ing the public debt can be easily under-

fer less from this than if it should per- have been fully demonstrated. The mit gold to go to a premium, a condition which some intelligent financiers now apprehend.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER.

There are few more important offices in the government than that of comptroller of the currency, whose duties are directly related to the financial interests of a large body of people who have business with the national banks. It has been the custom since this office was created to appoint to it a man having some practical knowledge of banking, this seeming to be essential to an intelligent administration of the office. President Cleveland departed from this rule and appointed to the position a lawyer who is said to know very little about the practical operations of banking. The appointment has been subjected to a good deal of criticism, yet it is manifestly unfair to assume that Comptroller Eckels w'll not make an acceptable official, or indeed may not do better in the office than some of his predecessors selected because they had been practical bankers. At any rate the new comptroller has

some ideas about the nature of the duties he will be called upon to perform, which are entirely sound and if put into effect cannot fail to have good results. In an address to his fellow-townsmen, who banqueted him a few days ago, he said regarding the expressed apprehension that the national bank system may suffer impairment because the comptroller is not a skilled financier, that no impairment to any system can be brought about by an honest and rigid enforcement of the law which governs it, "and those most strenuous in their criticisms must not complain if the national bank act, as it stands upon the statute book, be the rule and guide of the comptroller." He said pointedly that the of the court and does not believe that its danger to the public, the danger to the banks, has never been rashness of the comptroller. but has always had its source in the indifference of bank officials to keeping within the restrictions of the law. "I venture the statement," said the comptroller, and he risked nothing in doing so, "that the history of bank failures since the organization of the first bank will prove that the loose method of the officials of failing banks, or their patent dishonesties, have caused the great majority of bank disasters." He urged that if those most interested in the national banks desire most to serve the public and themselves, let them insist that those placed in direct control of these institutions "be not only technically honest, but absolutely so. Let them insist that the spirit of the banking act governing official conduct be lived up to not less than the letter, and that no bank official be permitted to do by indirect means that which he could not do under the law by direct means." These are sound views and their utterance is

Comptroller Eckels will enter upon the duties of his office today, and it is understood that as soon as practicable some contemplated reforms will be instituted. Among the changes talked of is a rearrangement of examination districts, so that the work of examiners shall be more equally divided than at present. Many examiners, it is said, are now overworked, or rather more is required of them than they can perform properly and efficiently. An effort is to be made to remedy this. It is evidently the purpose of the administration to give close and careful attention to this branch of the public service and to strictly enforce the law in all respects. The banks will grow stronger in public confidence under such a policy.

SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH. Two states in the south, Mississippi and Alabama, have qualified suffrage. The former adopted it nearly two years ago upon the suggestion of a representative of the colored race. The late legislature of Alabama put into effect a new election law which establishes an educational qualification for voters without regard to race or class. The result will be the disfranchisement of about 40,000 blacks and 10,000 whites in that state. This means the elimination of a large and dangerous element from the politics of the state by legal and legitimate means. The persons deprived of the franchise owe the misfortune not to their color or previous condition, but to their ignorance. Whenever they fit themselves by education they can regain the lost right, and the knowledge of this will be an incentive to them to educate themselves. The discrimination against the illiterate is based upon considerations of public safety and propriety, so long as it applies to all citizens. It is not antagonistic to our system of government. There is nothing in the federal constitution to forbid such action. The state has supreme power in the matter of determining the qualifications of voters, subject only to the condition that there shall be no distinction on account of color. Alabama has acted wisely in adopting a plan that has the merit of honesty and impartiality, which is preferable in every respect to the various devices that have heretofore been tried for the purpose. The white people of the south have always maintained that they objected to negro voters not because of their color, for the reason that they are illiterate and corrupt. Let them, then, shut out all such voters, treating blacks and whites alike.

The system of a qualified suffrage in Mississippi, which was designed to prevent a minority of intelligent whites from being subject to the political rule of a majority of ignorant blacks, appears to be producing results not anticipated. It is relieving the community from the dominance of the worst elements of the whites as well as of the blacks. The ignorant and shiftless elements in both races, so the reports say, fail to qualify themselves as voters, and thereby lose their former-power to settle various questions of local administration. The change in Mississippi, and it should be

The example of these states is very stood, but the administration would suf-

peril of negro domination, which is the bugbear of the south, can be removed by the simple expedient of making intelligence the test for all voters. The southern states can thus Phaure for themselves all necessary protection against the political wrongs about which they make so much complaint. "It is safe to say that the example of Mississippi and Alabama will be followed by all of the other southern states within the next few

IT SEEMS unnatural that the United States, the country that is less likely than any other in the world to have occasion to go to war, should be the acknowledged leader in the invention and manufacture of armor and guns. Recent tests of steel armor plates have established beyond question the superiority of the American plates over those made in European countries, and, now a new American gun has made its appearance which completely celipses all competitors in its power to resist the force of explosives. In the testing of this gun last Saturday it was found to be able to bear a pressure of 70,000 pounds to the square inch, while the standard army requirement is only 37,000 pounds. How much more pressure it would have borne without bursting is not known. It is fully demonstrated that this remarkable gan, the product of American genius and skill, is far superior to any other in strength, which is one of the qualities most sought after in the manufacture of arms. It is highly probable that all of the great fighting nations of the world will soon be equipped with American armor plates and guns, or with imitations of them

The clearing house of Boston yesterday came to the assistance of the government by voting to turn into the treasury several million dollars in gold in exchange for greenbacks. This action will give the treasury a sufficient sum in free gold to enable it to meet demands for at least another week and keep the reserve intact, while in the meantime it should gain some gold in the ordinary way. The example may also be followed by banks elsewhere, though there seems to be small reason to expect any aid in this direction from the banks of New York, whose position appears to justify the opinion said to prevail at the Treasury department that there is a conspiracy of Wall street bankers to force the government to issue bonds. There is gold enough in the country to supply every need of the government if it can be reached, but under existing conditions the tendency, undoubtedly is to hold on to it. Of course in exchanging gold for greenbacks the operation is simply one of temporary relief. The gold obligations of the government remain as before the transaction.

A GREAT irrigation canal is now being constructed in Arizona by which the waters of the Colorado river are to be distributed over a vast territory that is specially adapted to semi-tropical fruits. Over 500 men are now employed on the work, and many more will be added to the force. Irrigation costs money, but it has been fully demonstrated that it

No Ambassador at Tamminy's Court. Chicago Tribune.

any intention to send a special ambassador to Tammany Following in Harrison's Footsteps,

Cleveland is doing his best to maintain the financial policy which he inherited from Harrison. Boodlers Make a Bluff. Minneapolis Tribune.

New York aldermen are about to strike for an increase in salary. They are now re-ceiving \$2,000 and want \$3,000. It is a rank bluff. Most of them could well afford to serve without any salary at all.

The Other Fellow Mad. Friend Telegraph. About a month since it was currently reported from Lincoln that Mr. Edward Rose water of The Onaha Ber was mad. It is now quite apparent that this was merely

ase of mistaken identity and that some other fellows are mad instead

Casper's Definition of a "straight." David City Press. The word "straight democrat," so often used by certain conjuent gentlemen, is begin ling to explain itself. It means a lick user by certain connent gentiemen, is begin-ning to explain itself. It means a lick-spittel, who has no opinion on the tariff, who is a subservient tool of corporations, and withal, a blatant advocate of the British

Making it Unpleasant for Olucy.

financial system.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The heartlessness of the press of the nited States in prodding Mr. Olney with radawls for his masterly inactivity is one of the things that is making official life un-pleasant for the Massachusetts gentleman of corporation instincts. If it were not for this he would almost as soon live in Washington in silent contemplation of his own greatness as in Boston.

> What Helps to Make Anarchists. Platte County Argue.

The three Columbus lads who are not yet at of their teens are now laboring for a pub-e rogue in the state prison. They took a sw hogs from the millionaire owners of the Bay State Cattle company's ranch a week or so ago. But long before this Mosher wrecked the Capital National bank, Lincoln. nd by his stealings the state lost over 300,000 and business men and laborers lost veral hundred thousand dollars. Mosher petted and banquited, is traveling over the country at will like a prince and when at home wines and dines his associates in crime. No wonder the common people are irresistibly growing to be anarchists.

Truth About the Impeachment, Lavid City Press.

The Lincoln Call insists in publishing to the world that the attorneys employed to try the impeachment cases against certain state officers, are each pair, \$6,000. The Call is officers, are each pair, \$6,000. The Call is mistaken. The agreement is made with Mesars. Doane, Green, Pound and Lambertson at \$2,500 each, and with Mr. Sneil, who will assist in putting the testimony in shape, \$500. The three first lawyers were designated by the legislature itself, but Mr. Lambertson was employed in addition to these, and also Mr. Sneil, for good and sufficient reasons on the part of the committee, onto whose shoulders was placed the whole burden. The committee has no matice behind it. It desires to do its simple duty and believed what it did in engaging attorneys, was for the best, and that there shall be no occasion for charges of dereliction of duty casion for charges of dereliction of duty

Let Them Prove Thur Innocence.

Grand Island Times.

It is an exhibition of weakness for any of the impeacnees to set forth the plea that their terms of office had expired before actheir terms of office and expired before ac-tion was instituted against them for mal-feasance. If they were honest and upright during their incumbency of the respective positions to which they were chosen by a confiding public and feel that the accusal tions which stare their in the face so unpied. santly are without foundation they should hall with joy the opportunity that is afforded

will abide with them until the parties accused establish to the contrary. And unless this course is pursued by them, whatever the decision of the court may be, they will, in the minds of the voters, be adjutged guilty and the places of bonor and profit hat will be at their disposal hereafter will few and far between

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Table Rock is to have a democratic paper A horse reared up and fell on Henry Mose-nan of Oakland, breaking his leg. Hon. C. H. Norris of Table Rock is seriously ill with stomach trouble.

Pat Dunphy of Grand Island, who has just returned from Honolulu, is against annexation of Hawaii.

N. K. Griggs, the "poet lariat" of Ne-raska, has removed with his family from Beatrice to the state capital. While repairing a windmill Harry Belden f Harvard caught his hand in a cor wheel

and had to have a part of his fingers ampu-Falls City will have a manufacturers' exposition, beginning July 3. The proceeds will be used to help build a Presbyterian

A cigar stub thrown in the grass in a suburb of O'Neill caused a fire which burned ver several vacant blocks of ground and destroyed a barn.

John Buchanan of Burr was struck by the Missouri Pacific pay train at a crossing and thrown quite a distance, but he was not criously injured. Jessa Gandy, the founder of Broken Bow

after residing in the city from it's birth until it is thirteen years of age, has resumed te on his farm. The enterprising town of Axtell comes to

he front and offers a bonus of \$1.20 cash or the location of a flouring mill, and also bonus for a brick yard. Five of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. cter Sorenson, formerly of Omaha, but now siding near Fremont, have died within a

While the young son of Rev. Mr. Hawley of uburn was playing around a bonfire his other became ignited and before the flames ould be extinguished he was badly burned Boys at Rushville threw a base ball up into the air, and when it descended it landed squarely on top of George B. Jack's

w weeks of diphtheria.

head, knocking him senseless. He will re-The Broken Bow Beacon-Independent has unhyphenated" and hereafter there will be we papers issued instead of one. Beal & Dorris will conduct the Beacon and Colonel Webb will run the Independent

With the utmost faith that the Yankton ic town of Crafton has been laid out it Kuox county, sixteen miles from Bloomfield and seventeen miles from Hartington.

Joe Houser, a farmer near Bellwood, put is hired girl to work a couple of weeks ago tting stalks with a stalk cutter. off the machine, and the result was that she was badly "cut up" by the machine running over her, one limb being badly mangled.

The story that Quin Bohanan, the escaped urderer, is working in machine shops in a Mexican town hasn't created great excite-ment at Nebraska City. Quin has been reported in so many places at the same time that all hope of catching him has been

Mr. David Neale of Fort Calhoun has recently patented a machine for making and depositing "anchor riprap," and has ssued a very neat pamphlet descriptive of the same with illustrations as to construc-tion of the riprap and its advantages over any now in use. One of its principal points of excellence is that the riprap may be manufactured and ready for use in so short a time that it is available in case of sudden high water or floods.

Rev. B. F. Flory of Pawnee City has been acquitted by a jury of the charge of forgery. The grand jury found seven indictments against him, and the one just tried was with signature, coupled with his sudden disap earance for parts unknown over a year ago, atisfied the public that he was guilty, but the state faired to show evidence to the jury that would lead them to be convinced that was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt The first ballot of the jury stood four to

ight for acquittal. The Campbell Commission company of South Omaha denies categorically the assertions of a Kearney paper that the com-pany, through Mr. T. B. Clawson, has been negotiating for a tract of land near that city to be used as feed and stock yards, or that any thought of the enterprise spoken of by that paper has ever been entertained by the company. The "big deal consummated" by the Kearney paper must, therefore, be con-signed to the shades with the numerous other big deals that have had their origin and consummation solely in the lurid imag-ination of newspapers.

PASSING JESTS.

Detroit Free Press: Husband-Well, my dear, there's one advantage in being poor, Wife-I'd like to know what it is? Husband-We don't have to pay \$10,000 a year for house rent.

Washington News: It having been settled that microbes exist in ice, the doctors may be expected to advise people to boll their ice be-fore using it.

Indianapolis Journal: "Yes," said the pretty typewriter girl, "I believe I had rather work for a married man than a single one. You see, when things go wrong a man just natur-ally has to get even by giving some woman its, and if he has a wife I am likely to es-

Truth: "Hawley was badly hurt last Sun-

day."
"How? |
"In some way he dropped a Sunday news-paper on his foot and crushed it."

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Why did you invite Mrs. Instyle to your tea when you dislike her Wife-Because I knew she wouldn't have

Chleago Tribune: "I wasn't always down on my lick like 'this," said the frazzled tourist, whittling a splinter from the bench in the park, "I had a good position on a newspaper so did L" responded his new acquaintance "Pat 'or there. What was the job you nold!"

"I was a copy reader."
"I was a reporter."

Bang! And the noliceman said b'George, it was the toughest fight he ever see! Philadelphia Times: Others strike for vari-

ous reasons, but when a tramp strikes work it's because he hates it. Buffalo Courier: The most upright dealer a sun umbrellas will occasionally get mixed ip in a shady transaction

Chicago Dispatch: The Ezyntlans at Mid-way plaisance are learning very rapidly to speak English. They already can say "Thain you," "heer" and "whisk," and can drink very

Somerville Journal: There are supposed to be about 420,000,000 Christians in the world, but you wouldn't think so to hear some people talk: New Orleans Picayone: A poet asks: "Where are the springs of long ago?" Be patient. They may come around again in the hoopskirt of the future.

> COULD BE BETTER. Washington Stor.
> Life is real, life is earnest,
> But it might be more sublima
> If a man were not kept busy
> Dodging microbes all the time. IT KILLED BER.

Dramatic News. he studied a year in the Lyceum school, Camille and Pauline she could pmy.

And her heart throbbed with ardor that nothing could cod For Art-with a capital A!

Minor scales she had practiced and augmented Mirras; She knew every bar of Beethoven; the could sing the St. Chelly to be rinan words, "Oh, Promise Me"—by de Kewen.

she took her accomplishments one fatal day. To an agency on the Rialto.

And said: "I would like leading business to Or to ding prima donna contralio."

The agent regarded her coldly a bit, Thou said, with an air cory meek; "If you can turn handsprings and do a neat only I can offer you thirty a week!"

She deeps where the sad sea waves heat like life's heart Gainst her tomb hollowed out of a rock, And her entaph [s: "Here a pressies of Art Lies a victim of cold, brutal shock."

PEOPLE WORTH MENTIONING.

The agricultural department of the Uni ersity of Georgia has just matriculated a reshman who is 63 years old. His name is

President F. L. Patton of Princeton, has not fully recovered his health, though it was much improved by his sojourn in Switzer much improved by and sopular in State is now in

Hoke Smith's aunt has just died, leaving im \$200 in cash. Should the secretary keep a accumulating legacies and become a rea

Octave Uzanne, a distinguished French author, compiler and editor, is an intending visitor to the World's fair. White in this country he will contribute letters to Figaro inder the head of "Sensations d'Amerique. Theodore Krasnovsky, a Russian peasant, fied recently at Tokaroka, in Vothynia, at the reputed age of 120 years. His great age was pretty well substantiated, and he came of a long-lived family, his father having at-

bout his name.

ained the age of 130. The London Times calls Captain A. T. Mahan of the United States navy "the most stinguished living writer on naval strategy and the originator and first exponent of what my be called the philosophy of naval his-ory." This is high praise from the very ighest of British authority.

In an address Prof. Charles Eliot Norton Harvard, speaking of James Russell Low ell, said: "He and I were friends for more than forty years. We used to see each other almost every day, and I do not remember ever hearing him say anything which ever gave pain to any other human being."

Sir Heary Wood, who is one of Great Brit in's official representatives in connectio with the World's fair, is a brother of Mrs Annie Besant, the theosophic high priestess nd both are cousins of Charles Stewar arnell's widow, who was Miss Catharine Vood before she became the wife of Captain

Wharton Barker, ascetic and quakerish ravels often between New York and Phila elphia, and is usually seen in deep converse rith some fellow passenger, to whom he im parts political and other secrets in a singu arly penetrating voice that makes his con-idences the common property of all who do ot willfully stop their ears.

Clement Scott, the eminent English dea natic critic, has just been making a tour of Japan and he bluntly characterizes all of Sir Edwin Arnold's effusions regarding Japanese women as balderdash. Indeed he says that it is an insult to English or American womanhood to institute any comparison be tween them and Japanese women.

The death at Cambridge of Charles Apple on Longfellow, second sou of Henry W Longfellow, leaves four members of the poet's family, a son, Ernest, a well known artist and architect, and three daughters. Mrs. J. G. Thorpe, jr., Mrs. Richard Henry Dana, and Miss Alice Longfellow, Charles ongfellow was 40 years old and a persistent

General Grant's birthday, April 27, is to be celebrated by the Union League club of Philadelphia with an elaborate banquet and peechmaking. Among those who will reond to toasts are ex-Secretary George M. obeson, General O. O. Howard, Governor Pattison, Admiral Ammen, Congressman Brockingidge of Kentucky and General H

Admiral Sir John Hopkins, the enthusias: smong the foreign sailors, is bound to show as Americans how proud he is to be with as. He has ordered a statue of Washington reach of his four ships and will set on the decks when he gets to New The statues are being made in New York From London he has ordered complete out its of electric lights for all of his ships With these he will trim the vessels fore and aft and up and down from the mastheads and yardarms. No other ships, not ever our own, will make such a prilliant display at night as the Blake, Tartar, Magicienn

David McCov of Redlands, Southern Cali ornia, celebrated this year his 103d birth day. He is still hair and happy, and hopes y. He is still hair and happy, and hopes live down many younger men yet. He as born in Burke county. North irolina, on May, 2, 17:00. When years old he moved to Frank-rt. Ky., and in the war of 1812 he joined blonel R. M. Johnson's first regiment of controlly yellusteers to go un against the was born in entucky volunteers to go up against the British and Indians who were menacing the Inited States border from Canada. In 1840 the moved to Greencastle, Md., and in 1856 to Rolla, Md. In 1863 he went to California, but after a residence of some years there reurned to Missouri. He is finally in Calforni again.

Will Restore Popular Confidence.

Tekamah Burta cian. This paper rejoices over the passage of f the expected reduction of freight rates, but because it forcibly emphasizes the right of the masses to regulate and control to a certain extent common carriers and public The new law undoubtedly is no perfect by a long ways. It was not expected it would be, as it must be tested before its efects come to the surface, but the idea o the non-abuse of private monopoly and equal ization of freight rates in Nebraska is commendable and will tend to restore to confi dence of the people in our lawmakers that the proper thing was aimed at if all th rood results are not apparent at the begin Governor Crounse reigns and the government at Lincoin still lives.

> Carlisle and the New York Banks. Chica in Herald.

Hardly had the Carlisle circular been made ablic before it was made null and void. The New York bankers saw in the compliment paid the western banks a slap in the face for themselves and, in the slang which is fast maturing into classic English, they kicked abtreasurer Jordan served as the heel of the kickers. He went straight to President

result was that poor Carlisle had to choose between being turned out or turned down and, faithful to the regulation character of the habitual officeholder, he submitted to

INDIAN CORN BANGUET.

Cleveland and filed a vigorous protest. The

A Novel Spread Tendered by Colonel Mur-

phy in Copenhagen. Copenhagen Dannebrog: Colonel Charles Murphy, who has been sent to Europe by he United States Agricultural department, n order to further the introduction of in-lian corn as human food, last night at the Hotel King of Denmark, gave a malze ban-

uct at which fifty-two representative gen-

Among the prominent personages may b

amed the American minister, Hen. Clark Carr, who presided; the American onsul, Prof. Baker; the American vice-conil, Olof Hansen; the French, Belgian, Russian, English and Swedish sals; Major General Kobke, head the commissary department of Army; Surgeon General Moller, eral prominent grain merchants and millers, including Mr. Carre, Dr. Jorgensen, the noted food expert, etc., etc., and mem-bers of the press. Before the banquet be-gan the company were shown in the salons samples of the different kinds of maize meals and flours, beginning and these and flours, hominies and the special prepara-tions of corn known by such names as shredded maize, cerealine, etc. etc. The guests took great interest in Mr. Murphy's explanations and many were surprised to learn that this useful grain (maize) costs in ordinary years about one-half as much weather flour and one-third less than ry pon adjourning to the banqueting hall, the cisitors found a rich feast of daintily pre-pared and wholesome maize dishes awaiting he judgment of their tastes. There was naize, fried hominy and maple sirup, roas arkey with maize evapuettes, sweet cora maize), maize pudding with California ruits, hot cora (maize) bread cerealine, udding, mixed maize-wheat bread, maizee bread, ices, California raisins, America: rits, California wines of different kinds, as

ell as champagne Every one was delighted with the maize and all agreed that such a food could be suc-cessfully introduced. Colonel Murphy said that many more dishes than these could be prepared from maize.

The toasts of the "King, Queen and Royal "amily" and "President of the United States" were duly honored, after which Minster Carr spoke on the merits and use of naize as human food. During the course of he evening Colonel Murphy's health roposed by the Russian cousal general and rank with enthusiasm

After Colonel Murphy's response, his son, Mr. I. I. Murphy, arose and addressed the company in French and German, as many present did not understand English. His heme was maize. He referred to some fo he humorous incidents of maize introduc-ion, and said that when this grain was first nale known in Ireland as human food, some f the traders interested in cereals spread a eport that if the peasants eat maize the maize being caten in America that there were so many negroes in that country. But the speaker did not believe hat many put faith in the legend. Mr. Murthe head of his legions, he halted his vast rmy at one of the noted vineyards of France which was said to produce the finest cham bagne, and ordered them to salute the vine yard, saying at the same time: "From that vineyard came the wit and spirit of France,"

so, Mr. Murphy claimed, that Americans could say that from their fertile fields of golden grain come the wealth and prosperity of the republic. Mr. Murphy closed his remarks with the expression that the dever pment of maize as human food would be out a further manifestation of the policy and notto of the United States, which was: Friendship, peace and commerce with the whole world." Dr. Jorgensen, in responding for the medi-

al profession, spoke eloquently on the sub-ct, and said among other things that Minister Carr, at the suggestion of Cotonel Mur-phy, intended to request the government appoint a commission to the best means of using make in the army, navy and other government in stitutions. Numerous tonsts were drunk among them being to the press, the "Mercliants of Copenhagen," and to the presiding officer, Mr. Carr. Mr. Marstrand, the well known buller, who has a large number of baking establishments, testified to the possibilities of maize in a business of his kind The American consul. Prof. Baker, in refe ring to Colonel Murphy, said it was not generally known that Colen t Murphy was the first to inform Americans of the distress of the poor Russians, and his energy in so heiting subscriptions largely contributed to bring about the generous offerings of maize and other grains from America. The banquet was a great success. The hall was beauti-fully decorated with Danish and American flags, and the menu card was a most artistic and unique work of art, a souvenir worthy of the occasion. Colonel Murphy was often complimented by the different speakers during the course of the evening on his energy and tact, and his sucmaize. There is no doubt that maize will be appreciated by the Scandinavian people. We heard of Colonel Murphy from his work in Germany; so he did not come to us en-tirely as a stranger. We understand that the business men are already interesting themselves in the commercial part of the maize propaganda, and that maize prepara-tions are already on sale in Copenhagen.

Minister Carr was very happy in his posi-tion as presiding officer, and it is to be re-gretted that this popular and excellent minster is shortly to leave us. The maize banquet will long be remem-bered as a unique and interesting event, most pleasant to all that participated thereat, and which has done a vast deal in removing criticism in regard to the use and value of

naize as human food.

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