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Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commercs.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune
Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Hee Publishing Company. Onuha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the con-Parties leaving the city for the summer can have THE BEE sent to their address by leaving THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Ree in Chicago. THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in bleago at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel. Grand Pacific notel.
Auditorium hotel.
Great Northern hotel.
Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
Files of The Bee can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building. Exposition grounds. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas. (
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the
netual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week
ending August 12, 1893, was as follows:
20.01

SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of August, 1802 N. P. Fell., Notary Public. Average Circulation for July, 1893, 24,258 THAT "straightout democratic news paper" will feel lonely in this vicinity.

Grouge B. Tzsentick.

hursday, August 10,... riday, August 11,.... uurday, August 12...

IT is only "the disastrous error of 1873" in the latest silverite address to the people.

Now that it has imported something like \$5,000,000 in gold, Chicago boastfully proposes to resume specie pay-

THE IOWA republicans said the correct thing when they remarked in their platform that "prohibition is no test of republicanism."

RECENT experience in New York shows that even the cholera has no terrors for people already demoralized by fears of a financial panic.

How unfortunate that Billy Bryan's brilliancy is employed in advocacy of principles repudiated by the majority of the constituents whom he represents

TIME has a significant way of pre serving the equilibrium of events. The strike of 10,000 coal miners in Kansas is counterbalanced by the news that grasshoppers are devouring the crops of western Pennsylvania.

IT is to be feared that serious cyclonic disturbances will be reported from the vicinity of Tom Patterson and Governor Waite as soon as the news reaches Colorado that the New York cable car lines refuse to accept silver dollars.

THE measures prepared by our local "gentleman of financial ability" and introduced into the senate by Mr. Manderson will no doubt be greatly appreciated by the senate committee on finance. Whether they will ever be reported to the senate is an altogether different question.

THE problem of the unemployed is daily attracting more widespread attention in all the large cities of the country. In Denver the relief given by promoting public improvement has proven altogether inadequate and insignificant. Public work can not alone supply the needed outlet; it must be supplemented in a large degree by private industries.

IT MAY be set down as a certain fact that the people of this country are in no mood to listen to the vagaries of the financial cranks. The men in congress who are only waiting an opportunity to offer bills for land -loan schemes, fiat money issues. and subtreasury projects may as well save their talk for the next campaign's stumping tour.

ATTORNEYS on both sides of the railway injunction proceedings feel certain that the suit will ultimately be appealed to the United States supreme court. That is but to be expected. What the people of Nebraska want is that the initial decision be in their favor. After the maximum freight rate law goes into effect the railways may appeal if they

SENATOR ALLEN has been heard from. He proposes that interest be stopped on all government bonds deposited as security for the issue of national bank notes up to their face value. The adoption of such an amendment would effectually prevent any national bank from taking advantage of the permission to increase its notes above the 90 per cent now allowed.

AN ADVERTISEMENT of one of the bond investment companies which appeared in the columns of yesterday's BEE insists that the plan upon which they are conducted is perfectly legitimate and feasible. 'We must not be understood to endorse anything which the officers of administration view that ought to these companies may say in their own behalf. It cannot be denied that many of these schemes have proven disastrous to both patrons and promoters, and that some of the worst swindles have been carried on under the auspices of prominent men, who have been induced to lend their names and support in aid of what they imagined was simply a legitimate money-making scheme. But when they continue their connection with any such concerns after their fraudulent character has been disclosed they cease to be men whose honesty is unassailable. People who knowingly invest in bonds of this kind must blame only themselves If they subsequently find that they have

been defrauded.

IOWA REPUBLICANS. The republicans of Iowa are acquiring wisdom from experience and courage from the discipline of defeat. For years the incubus upon the party has been prohibition, fastened upon it by a combination of political demagogues and narrow-minded reformers. The utter failure of this policy to accomplish what its advocates promised is an indisputable fact of history. The loss which the state has suffered from it has been great, though it might not be easy to compute it. The law has never been enforced except where public sentiment has overwhelmingly supported it, and its constant violation in every city and considerable town of the state is a matter of

general knowledge. Still the political party responsible for this legislation was able to retain control of the state, though with steadily diminishing majorities, down to 1889. In no state of the union has the people shown a stronger devotion to the national principles of the republican party than in Iowa, and it is not to be doubted that a majority of the voters of that state are now republicans upon the issues that divide parties in the nation. It was conclusively demonstrated, however, in the state elections of 1889 and 1891 that a majority of the people are not in favor of prohibition, and there is every reason to believe that the sentiment against that policy is much stronger than indicated by the pluralities with which ademocratic governor was twice elected in the last four years, for it is not to be doubted that many republicans remained loyal to their party, even while opposed to prohibition.

The lessons of 1889 and 1891 have had their effect. Republicans, however reluctantly, have been compelled to admit that prohibition is an incubus which the party cannot continue to carry with any hope of regaining the control in the state which it lost in the last two general elections, while in the declining majorities in national elections it has seen that under this same damaging influence the state has been drifting toward the democratic column. The conviction that the republican party of Iowa can no longer with safety to itself undertake to carry the prohibition burden is shown in the platform enunciation of the republican convention just held. That declaration does not go as far as could have been wished by those who know the fallacy of prohibition and therefore believe that the party should have courageously cut loose from it entirely and pronounced in favor of a judicious system of high license with local option, but it is at any rate a step in the right direction, from which the party will find it comparatively easy hereafter to move forward to the adoption of the broader principle to which it naturally leads. It is a departure, even if less brave and thorough than could be desired, and undoubtedly it will have the effect to draw back to the party some of those who have been driven from it by reason of its past persistent adherence to prohibition.

Of the other portions of the Iowa re publican platform it may be said in a general way that it contains good republican doctrine. The following timely declarations can be unreservedly commended: "That it is of prime importance to all the American people that sound currency shall be maintained, of uniform purchasing power. That we are opposed to state bank money or any re-establishment of that system of local shinplaster and wildcat currency which proved so disastrous in the past. That it is of the highest importance to working people that their wages shall be paid to them in money of full value and high purchasing power, so that they shall be able to supply themselves in every market with the necessities and comforts of life. We denounce cheap and depreciated money of low purchasing power as an especial hardship upon the poor and all who receive wages." These are sound principles which will be approved by republicans everywhere, and indeed by all men, irrespective of party, who have the interests and welfare of the masses at heart. The present year ought to be most favorable to republican success in lowa as in other states not hopelessly democratic where general elections will be held, and if an aggressive and vigorous campaign is made the republicans of Iowa should next November regain complete control of that state.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Of the eight state elections which will be held this year that of Ohio will undoubtedly command the greatest interest and attention. This is because that state is again to be the battle ground between protection and so-called tariff reform, which in the pending campaign will be championed by the author of the plank in the democratic national platform which denounced protection as unconstitutional, a fraud and a robbery. It is noteworthy that those democratic papers which are presumed to most nearly reflect the tariff views of the president do not regard the candidacy of Mr. Neal with favor and some of them have gone so far as to intimate their belief that he cannot be elected. These journals do not accept the tariff dectrine which Neal, with the assistance of Henry Watterson, succeeded in having adopted by the last democratic national convention, and which they assert has been rejected by Mr. Cleveland. They insist that in nominating Neal the democracy of Ohio put the party in a false position, inasmuch as he does not represent the govern the party. It is also that his candidacy is not in favor in administration circles and that he can hope for no help from that quarter. This may not be quite just to the Ohio democratic candidate for governor in view of the fact that more than two-thirds of the Chicago convention endorsed his tariff resolution, but this consideration will not be of any value to him in the campaign, or, at any rate, will not offset what he is pretty sure to lose from the apathy and indifference of the democratic federal office holders in Ohio, for, of course, if Neal is not pergrata with the administrasona tion these officials will do nothing to assist him. Besides the

objection to him on account of his position toward protection, he is also objectionable as an advocate of free silver coinage, which of itself would be sufficient to depar him from any administration aid or sympathy. True, the platform of the Ohio democracy says nothing about silver, but this evasion does not wipe out the record of the candidate.

It is stated that Neal is willing to meet McKinley in joint debate, and if such is the case he will undoubtedly be accommodated. This would of course give added interest to the canvass, not only in Ohio, but throughout the country. Neal is a man of ability. though not the peer of ex-Governor Campbell, who held a joint debate with McKinley, and few will doubt that he will be overmatched by the author of the present tariff law. There are not a great many men in the country who are capable of holding their own in a tariff discussion with McKinley, and if Mr. Neal shall succeed in doing so he will establish a high claim to public recognition. The democratic press generally appears not to regard the chances of the party in Ohio as at all promising, and in view of the prevailing conditions it is not easy to see how the republicans can lose Ohio this year, except through very defective organization and widespread indifference, possibilities which their distinguished leader will undoubtedly spare no effort to prevent.

THAT EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

One of the allegations in the petition of the railway attorneys for the injunction which has practically suspended the operation of the maximum freight rate law, and one upon which they claim to set great hopes, is that that law is made unconstitutional and void by reason of the clause which exempts from its provisions those railways which may have been built after 1889 or shall be built before 1899. This clause, the petition alleges, is class legislation partial to the infant roads and violates the fourteenth amendment in that it deprives them of the equal protection of the laws. Of course, the legislature intended to do nothing of the kind. It was represented that a uniform maximum freight rate tariff for all lines within the state would result in extraordinary bardship to the newer ones which were only beginning to develop their traffic. It was also insisted that it would prevent the construction of all contemplated roads. The most obvious way of avoiding this was to classify the railways according to the time they were built, to exempt the infant roads from the operation of the law and to rely on the competition with roads subject to the maximum freight rate law to prevent the exempted lines from exacting exorbitant charges. This is what the legislature was induced to do. If its action constitutes a violation of the fourteenth amendment, which guarantees to all the equal protection of the laws, then the law is unconstitutional. But to construe the exemption clause in this light would be in direct contravention of the interpretation which the United States supreme court has uniformly put upon such statutes.

The decisions which have hinged on this point of equal protection of the laws are numerous and to the point. In one of the granger cases, in which the constitutionality of the Iowa maximum rate law of 1874 was vindicated, the court upheld a classification of the roads according to the gross amount of their earnings per mile during the preceding year and the fixing of different compensations which those of each class might receive. In reference to this the court expressed itself as follows:

It is very clear that a uniform rate of charges for all railroad companies in the state might operate unjustly upon some. It was proper, therefore, to provide in some way for an adaptation of the rates to the circumstances of the different roads; and the general assembly, in the exercise of its legislative discretion, has seen fit to do this by a system of classification. Whether this is the best that could have been done is not for us to decide. Our province is only to determine whether it could be done at all and under any circumstances. If it could the legislature must decide for itself, subject to no control from us, whether the common good requires that it should be done.

The statute of Illinois of 1871, which classified the railroads within the state according to the gross annual earnings per mile and put different limits on the compensation of the different classes of railroads for carrying a passenger and his baggage, was adjudged constitutional and valid in Ruggles against Illinois, and in Illinois Central railroad against Illinois, both in 108 United States. The legislature of Arkansas in 1887 fixed by statute the maximum fare that any corporation, trustee or person operating a line of railread might charge and collect for carrying a passenger within the state at 8 cents per mile on a line fifteen miles long or less, 5 cents a mile on a line more then fifteen miles and less that seventy-five miles long, and 3 cents a mile on a line more than seventy-five miles long. This act was upheld as in, no way denying the equal protection of the laws in the case of Dow against Beidleman in 125 U.S. The court then said, speaking through Mr. Justice

The legislature in the exercise of its power of regulating fares and freight rates may classify the railroads according to the amount of business which they have done or appear likely to do. Whether the classification shall be according to the amount of passengers and freight carried, or of gross or not earnings during a previous year, or according to the simpler and more constant test of the length of th line of the railroad, is a matter within the discretion of the legislature. If the same rule is applied to all railroads of the same class, there is no violation of the constitutional provision securing to all the equal pro-

tection of the laws. This goes very far in giving the state a wide latitude in adopting a classification for the purpose of fixing different maximum rates for different railways, but the court goes even further in the very recent case of Budd versus New York. The limits upon warehouse charges fixed in the law therein question applied only to parties owning and operating elevators in cities having over 130,000 population. The court sustained the validity of the law and went on to

It is further contended for the plaintiffs in error that the statute in question violates | ance.

the fourteenth amenament, because it takes from elevator owners the equal protection of the laws, in that it applies only to places having 130,000 population or more, and does not apply to places, which have less than 130,000 population, and thus operates against elevator owners in the larger cities of the state. The law operates equally upon all elevator owners in places having 130,000 population or more; and we do not perceive how they are deprived of the equal protection of

the laws within the meaning of the four-The results then seem to be these: The legislature may fix different maximum rates for different classes of roads and may base the classification on any evidence that appears to it best suited for the purpsse-on earnings, on business and on length of line. Why not also on the time the line has been built? But further the legislature may establish a maximum rate for one class and leave the other class entirely unaffected by that schedule. In defining that class why not use the length of time the line has been built? The power being undeniable, the purpose being legal and commendable, namely, to prevent injustice to infant roads, the method must be left, to the legislative discretion. The only condition is that the law apply equally to all within the designated class.

SPEAKER CRISP can hardly relieve Congressman Springer from the chairmanship of the ways and means committee without running the risk of being indicted for ingratitude. The speakership contest of the last session is still fresh in the memory of congress. The votes of the members who were supporting the Illinois man for speaker were finally thrown to the Georgia representative. It is possible that Crisp might have secured the coveted honor without the aid of Springer's friends; but in the absence of positive proof to the contrary it may fairly be presumed that any attempt to disturb Springer in his position at the head of the ways and means committee will be fraught with unpleasant consequences. Republicans are in a position to look upon the contest with complacency; but then republicans always like fair play.

THE city authorities want to have a rehearing of the paving case, which was decided in favor of the city some weeks ago, in order to secure the opinion of the court on several collateral points which were not at that time touched upon. The mayor and council want to know whether they can legally create paving districts and order paving done at the expense of abutting property owners without a petition from the majority of the parties affected. As this point was not necessarily involved in the case brought before the supreme court. any opinion which it may give concerning it will have to be considered as purely dictum. It may be valuable as a guide for the future action of the city authorities, but it will be difficult to see how it can be relied upon as a binding interpretation of the law.

COUNTY CLERK SACKETT thinks that he has discovered where the state has been unjustly enriched at the expense of Douglas county to the extent of \$150,000. If this is true we hope he will be able to make out his case. There is always some difficulty in recovering back money voluntarily paid to another, and this difficulty will be increased in this instance on account of the nonsuability of the state. Some way ought to be devised by which refunded taxes might be deducted before the county's quota of state taxes are paid over to the state treasurer.

Now that the Chicago newspapers are unanimous in their criticism of the management of the World's fair, it is fairly to be presumed that the big exposition is a success-from a Chicago point of view.

Keep Cool and Be Sensible.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
Don't be fools. Don't wreck this country. Take your money and put it in bank, for if our banks fail every other business will fail also and we will be in a regular maeistrom of bankruptcy.

Don't be scared. Daylight is at hand.

Staying the Tides of Ruin.

Philadelphia North American, It seems to be assumed by the majority that the republicans in the house have no part in the adjustment of this question. The republicans should not offer measures just now, of course, but they should assert their now of course, but they should assert their privilege of discussing the measures pre-sented. And they should insist on uncondi-tional repeal. They might take up that po-sition with advantage. It would show them ready to back the president in his effort to stay the tides of ruln.

Some Sound Advice. John Russ Il Foun in Philadelphia Star. Republicans must not be led from their duty by specious misreading or half hearted understanding of events. We suffer from the evils of a triumphent, aggressive democracy. We must remove the cause. Silver is a pretext. We took care of silver when in power. We can do so again. The "honesty" of American money was never in question under a republican president. Nor will it be again in question when the happy day of republican ascender y returns.

A Long Struggle Ended.

The Carnegie strike has been declared off After over a year's wrangling wherein blood was shed and engless litigation begun the matter has ended. Much distress has been caused, and so far as the outside world can learn no one has been materially benefited. The strikers have suffered from hunger; the operators have lost money. It was an unfortunate affair, but it may carry a lesson with it, the lesson that teaches patience and reason and consideration for and between employe and employer.

An Important Man.

Tashington Post. In the opinion of many it rests with Mr. Gorman to determine the action of the senate on the question of the repeal of the silver purchase act. It rests with the senate of the United States to stop the purchase of silver and to remove what the president has declared and the financiers of the country believe to be the chief cause of the disas-trous state of the business of the country. So it is plain that according to the view of a usiderable portion of the observers of put affairs a great responsibility rests on Mr.

Democratic Compliment to Egan.

New York atta. Hon. Patrick Egan, late minister to Chili, has returned to the United States, and this is a good time to say that his conduct in the very delicate and difficult complications between the two republics was that of a firm, patriotic and worth? representative of the honor of his country. Aside from some injudicious partisan opposition to his course the attacks upon him in this country came principally from those men without a country, the mugwumps. It seems to grieve try, the mugwumps. It seems to grieve these gentlemen every time the United States refuses to be kieked without resistTHE BERING SEA DECISION.

Chicago Journal: It now remains to be seen whether it is already too late to repair the harm that has been so unjustly done us by English poachers. It is doubtful whether there are any large seal herus loft to be protected by the decision.

Chicago Herald: This decision is final. comes from a great tribunal. Little as a people of the United States may like it, as it demolishes all their expectations in the matter, its binding force will be gracefully and in good faith acknowledged.

Kansas City Journal: Mr. Gladstone regards the decision in the Bering sea case as a victory for Great Britain, and Mr. Phelps and Mr. Coudert pronounce it a triumph for the United States. Under the circumstances Baron de Courcel and the commission are to se warmly congratulated.

Globe-Democrat: The country will rejoice at the settlement of the Bering sea case. The decision of the tribunal of arbitration has gone against us on some points, and o other points it is in our favor. But the worry and irritation which the case pro-duced are ended and this is a cause for con-St. Paul Globe: On the whole, the coun-

try is to be congratulated on the outcome. We made claims which were unsound and unjust, and not so much for the preserva-tion of the seals as in support of a private monopoly. The only public interest, if, in-deed, it has any at all, is in preserving the seals, and this is attained. Minneapolis Tribune: It is a matter of

congratulation that Great Britain is satisfied with the decision. Not only this country, but the civilized world should re-joice that a decision which is so satisfactory to the government at Washington should meet so heartily with the approval of the Premier Gladstone in London. St. Louis Republic: Pelagic sealing is not

sport in which the American citizen is

much concerned, and a private corporation gets all the profits out of it as a cold business proposition. So, to tell the truth, we are not much worsted, except in the morti-fication of being compelled to let Britishers pauper labor sealskins hereafter, and maybe cheap coat will make a cheap woman. Chicago Record: It is a matter for con-gratulation that the long dispute has been settled peacefully and in a way that promises

protection for the valuable seal The securing of such protection fisheries. has been the main object this country has will compass an end eminently desired by both parties to the dispute and its provis ions may be regarded as embodying a sufficient and reasonable victory for the United States, while being a sweeping defeat for American diplomacy.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The decision rendered by the arbitrators in the Bering sea dispute between the United States and Great Britain will probably be unique in commending itself to both parties to the controversy. From one point of view this country, and from another her adversary, has been sustained by the commission; and each finds itself supported in the contention about which it was most desperately in earnest, and defeated in that which was only of formal concern. Therefore both ought to accept the verdict with consider Therefore both able satisfaction.

Kansas City Times: It makes very little difference whether our claims of jurisdiction over considerable water around Bering sea through Russian purchase stand good or not so long as we get about all we desire of it. The Bering sea commission seems to have done its work thoroughly and well. While neither country got all it wanted, no udicious Englishman or American will fail to ratify a measure which looks to the pro-tection of the harmless and useful fur-bearing animals. On the whole, this latest example of arbitration may be said to have resulted satisfactorily.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Beatrice has a population of 15,000. Miss Neilie Lynch has been elected as principal of the Platte Center schools. They were paying 35 cents per bushel for oats yestereay on the track at Kearney.

Petitions are being circulated for the priv ilige of again voting on township organiza The dwelling house of Miss Emily Brown of York was completely destroyed by fire. It is supposed to have been the work of an

Two sons of W. H. Predmore of Broken Bow have discovered a gold mine in the Black Hills that gives promise of making

so much rain farmers are compelled to scatter the grain out from the shock to dry be-The Pender Times says that town will have water works and that the vote on issu-

ing bonds was: Votes cast, 104; for bonds, 72; against bonds, 22; spoiled ballots, 4. Chris Dueholm, a well known resident of Logan township, Dodge county, for more than twenty years, died Tuesday. The funeral took place at noon yesterday, at

The city of Alliance is going to have a system of water works just as soon as it can float its water bonds. The auditor is now engaged in registering the bonds, which

The survey of the state line bids fair at the present outlook to leave the town of Fairfax, S. D. on the Nebraska side. Fairfax has been the leading aspirant for the county seat of Gregory county, S. D.

H. C. Burnett, as referee in the case between T. M. Messick and Ross Gamble at Kearney concerning settlement, has ren-dered his decision, which is favorable to Messick, giving him \$1,371.

The chinchbug is getting into the corn in ome sections of Gage county and threatens to go considerable damage unless rain comes o the relief. Fortunately the depredations of the pests are confined only to a few

According to President Perkins of the Burlington, Nebraska City is the only town on his road that has shown a positive inrease in business this year. The there has been \$45,000 better so far this year than last. A resolution offered by Alderman Spies

doing away with the Board of Public Works, amounting to a saving of \$300 per year, was adopted unanimously by the Flattsmouth Board of Aldermen on the theory that there was no public work now requiring their at-

The abundant rains of Monday afternoon have closed the controversy on dry weather and have assured an abundant corn crop. says the Biair Courier. There is no real want of currency in Washington county. There is plenty to do business on and more is coming. In fact this county has not been unsettled for a minute during the whole

The district reunion of soldiers and marines to be held at Greenwood, beginning the 22d of this month and continuing four days, promises to be a notable gathering. Among the speakers who have been secured are Generals Thayer and Dilworth, Captain Henry and others. The first day will be old settlers' day, the second will be relief corps day and the other two days will be The first day will be for the old soldier programs. There will probably be a sham battle every night dur-ing the reunion.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Copious rains definitely settled the ratio of corn in Nebraska. Both the United States and Great Britain achieved a victory on the seal question. Who says arbitration doesn't arbitrate? Edison expects to produce an electric en-gine capable of 5.000 revolutions a minute.

He is endeavoring to break the South American record. If the report is true that there are 5,000 dialect poets in Indiana, the country would be justified in cordially commending the work of the whitecaps.

In order to swim ashore a New York man had to drop a belt containing \$1,000 in gold. The hoarding of money in times like the present is a terrible menace to life.

The house in Charter street, Salem, where Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote his books is now occupied by Horace Ingersoll, who was for thirty-six years a friend of the novelist Some of the new congressmen are not deeply read in the history of the United States if the Washington papers tell the truth. A newly elected representative from Missouri was introduced to Senator Sher-man the other day, and shook the Ohio statesman warmly by the hand, saying: "Ach, Senator, I vas glad to see you. I haf

heard of you more times as I had bairs on my head. You was from Atlanta, hey?" He is believed to have acquired his information respecting the Sherman family from a well

own patriotic song. Gold bug imagination is extremely active in Washington. Eastern newspapers inti-mate that the ailver lobby is disbursing huge wads of boodle and capturing votes on all sides. The strange feature of it is that the easterners alleged to have been influenced should take so kindly to the white

One of the agricultural counties in Indiana recently discovered that there was not enough money in the treasury to meet cur-rent expenses and carry on needed public improvements. The banks did not feel jus-tified in making the desired loan and the farmers were appealed to. The manner in which they responded was a startling sur-prise. All of them seemed to have plenty of money and were anxious to place it with the

Dingley of Maine, Dolliver of Iowa and Burrows of Michigan are seated side by side in the front row of the republican side of the house this session. All three have tremendous lungs, strong opinions and a chonic desire for the floor. It is believed that Speaker Crisp will have trouble with these statesmen when the silver debate gets warm. He will have to conduct the proceedings in dumb show or allow the triumvirate to do all the talking.

Robert G. White, a bachelor of Philadel-phia, who left property valued at about \$30,-000, bequeathed nearly one-half of it for religious and charitable purposes, including \$2,000 to the Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, but expressly stipulated in a codicil to his will that no portion of the money should be used, under penalty of forfeiture, to advance the cause of what he considered "the pernicious fallacy of prohibition, or its bantling, local option.

Berry Wall, the ex-king of the New York ludes, is not without a sense of humor. He was hit hard in the recent Wall street flurry, and was discovered by a friend hanging on to a strap in a crowded street car. "Why, Berry," said the acquaintance, "I never expected to find you riding in a street car." Mr. Wall sighed, shifted his weight to the other foot and answered: "I suppose not; but I tell you on the quiet that it's mighty lucky you didn't find me driving the-thing. There is now living in Alameda, Cal., a little girl of 13 years who is in the sixth generation in lineal descent from Molly Stark, the heroine of Bennington. And, by the way, Molly Stark did not become a widow because of the valorous battle. On the con trary, she lived on to see many of her de scendants grown up. At one time thirty out of forty of the children attending the dis-

President Eliot of Harvard college challenges with some asperity the statement of Bishop Mallalieu that drunkenness among the students of Harvard and Yale has be come so common as to excite no comment.

President Effot says the bishop doesn't know what he is talking about, and that the charge is absurd. "It is well known," he says, "that there has been a great diminuon in drinking in all colleges, due largely to the decrease in drinking in society. haps, perhaps. But has the president ever been in New London the night after a boat race?

trict school in the "Stark district" in New

Hampshire were named Stark, and they were all descendants of Molly's four chil-

PARTY SPLIT.

Cordial Hatred of the Silverites Reciprocated by Cleveland. Those democrats who are thoroughly com mitted to the cause of silver entertain a degree of feeling toward the administration. writes the Washington correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, which is only revealed in

istration. A senator, one of the oldest and best known on the democratic side, was asked today to go to a department to see about some n inor appointment in which a citizen of his own state was concerned.

private conversation. They hate the admin-

"I will not go," he said with emphasis. "I am asking no appointments and no removals. This is a gold bug administration. If I ask any favor I am at once given to understand that I cannot get it unless I am in harmony with the administration. That simply means that I must abandon my true sentiment as a bimetallist. You don't know all that has happened. The country doesn't know all. I can't tell you more than that the whole power of the administration has been exerted to bulldoze us over to the gold bug position. It has failed so far as 1 am concerned. I told Mr. Cleveland some time age plainly where I stood. I am asking nothing In the vicinity of Creston there has been and will not go to the administration for

anything."
In one of the conferences or caucuses with which the first week of the extraordinary session was filled there was heard such an expression as "Judas." Mr. Cleveland's contempt for the silver wing of his party is reciprocated in bitterness toward him. This financial question divides the demmocracy along strange lines. Hunter and Black, the two congressmen at large, sit side

by side in the house and are very their personal relations. Hunter is free silver camp and Black Isn't. Forman and Fithian of Illinois are like Damon and Pythias. Fithian is for free silver and Forman isn't, at least not on a 16 to 1 ratio. From Pennsylvania, representing the old dis-trict of the late William L. Scott, comes Sibley with such enthusiasm for silver that, though a new member, he has been put upon the Bland steering committee. Missouri furnishes one strong repealer in the person of Seth W. Cobb. But, as a whole, it is the west and the south against the east and that part of the upper Mississippi valley which lies east of the Mississippi river.

There were but four Illinois democrats in the conference the other day which em-braced 100 free silver men who were ready to bind themselves to any line of policy which would not lose sight of the white metal.

THE PERSON NAMED IN

In all of the south Mr. Cleveland has had no more steadfast adherent and friend than General Buck Kilgore of Texas. Perhaps each recognized in the other the distin-guishing trait of sturily stubbornness and felt drawn thereby. At any rate General Kilgore's faith in the president's wisdom has never wavered until now. The tie was a strong one, but General Kilcore has gone with his people. When Mr. Bland sum-moned "all friends of free silver" to conorence the general, without any ostentaand took a back seat. If he had been left to himself he would not have said a word, being content to break with the administration and square himself with his constituents by his simple presence in the free silver neeting. But that past master of political hamor, Judge Culberson, was presiding. If he had been Sam Jones, Judge Culberson would have focused attention on the new

convert by calling out:
'The Lord bless brother Buck!" But he didn't. The judge waited a few moments until he saw the right opportunity, and then, as if he wished to take the floor and offer a few remarks, he said quite gravely:
"Will General Kilgore please take the

The general couldn't refuse. That would have been a confession of lukewarmness in the cause. He took the chair. About ten minutes afterward Jerry Simuson arose and proceededed to exceriate the president and the pie bellies," as he has named the re pealers. Those who know General Kilgore's past sentiments toward the president do not understand how he restrained himself, but he did. He occupied the chair until Judge Culberson relieved him. But when the conference was over and General Kilgore was asked about it, he gave a condensed account of what had taken place, without any tion of the part he had played in it. Culberson was seen later on and asked to

gore had given. "Did Buck tell you he presided?" asked the judge, with just the faintest twinklo under his shaggy eyebrows.

supplement the information General Kil-

"No. Did he preside?" was the reply. "Did he?" said the judge. "You bet he The serious business of financial legislation has its lighter moods.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Boston Transcript: Appearances are decelt-

ful. A mild glance has been known to come from a cross eye. Cleveland Plain Dealer: Free coinage or

not, South Carolina couldn't get along with-out a little "mint." Pittsburg Dispatch: It sounds rather odd to ead in the hardware market reports that cutlery is dull.

Indianapolis Journal: Minnie-Miss Parsay laims to be an advanced woman, de not?
Mamie—I'm sure I don't know. At any rate, she advanced the date of her first birthday

Detroit Free Press: She—I will keep those roses you sent to me forever.
He—Thanks; if you do it will save me a plie of money.

Galveston News: In the speculative world a telegraph operator frequently holds the key to the situation. New York Weekly: Judge-Have you

formed any prejudice against the prisoner?
Jaryman—I have seen some newspaper pictures of him.
Judge—You are excused.

Florida Times: The watering-place girl says that when the "squeeze" is over in Wall street she hopes it will come her way. Boston Globe: The Baltimore police were paid in silver dollars last week. And yet silver dollars for coppers is not a good exchange.

Chicago Record: "What is the difference be-tween 'wages' and 'salary?" "Well, generally, one means a great deal of work and some pay, and the other is a good deal of pay and some work.

Detroit Free Press: "Can you saw wood?" she asked, before Meandering Mike could fairly get his foot on the doorstep.
"No'm," he answered, in a grieved tono; "but I kin say nothin."

A SUMMER IDYLL. New York World were sitting in the twitight They were sitting in the twilight,
Where the waves break on the sand,
And an arm was wound around her,
They were clasping hand to hand;
And she bent a little closer,
Towards a face sun-kissed with tan,
And to Susie Mannie whispered;
"Bon't you wish we'd see a man?"

WHEN I GET TIME.

Vogue.

When I get time—
I know what I shall do:
I'll cut the leaves of all my books
And read them through and through. I'll write some letters then That I have owed for weeks and weeks

To many, many men. When I get time-I'll pay those calls I owe.

And with those bills, those countless bills.

I will not be so slow.

When I get time I'll regulate my life In such a way that I may get Acquainted with my wife.

When I get time—
O, glorious dream of bliss!
A month, a year, ten years from now—
But I can't finish this—

## BROWNING, KING

Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

It makes me tired

To think that I can't get a new suit of clothes



when they are selling them at about half price. I looked in at the Douglas st. window at B. K. & Co. today and I saw some of the beautifullest 2-piece suits you ever saw-I know they used to get \$2.50 for some, and \$6 for some others--but they sell them now for \$2 and \$3.50-0h they are dandies-

Dark and light colors, single and double breasted. nicely made and the best of cloth-The sizes are for boys 4 to 14 years. It makes me tired when I think of it, and every suit in that window is a bargain, too,

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