THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee I

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of May, 1894.
(Seal.)

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. New editions of geographics and atlases will now have to be revised so as to make Manchester appear as a scaport.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Those roses consecrated to Bland's presidential boom are already fading and withering. A boom supported by roses will not be a joy forever.

Congressmen may yet escape paying for the time that they are absent from the daily sessions of congress for the purpose of patching their political fences.

Secret sessions of any representative pub-He body are generally repugnant to the spirit of republican government. They are only to be tolerated when absolutely required by consideration before coming to any concluthe exigencies of the occasion.

If the Board of Health would attend more

to business and less to the ventilation of personal grievances of its members it would succeed better in impressing the people with a sense of its importance as a part of the city government. Just now the Pennsylvania railroads are

a little short on coal and long on water. They can operate their roads with a great deal more facility when the water is confined to the stock instead of being spread out over the roadbed.

It transpires that the proposition to buy the vote of Rev. Mr. Kyle in the senate made the minimum price \$14,000 and the maximum price at \$75,000. It is this that makes the story appear all the more absurd. The would-be bribe givers should have begun with a cheaper man.

> Hascall's acting city electrician is redays, has learned everything requisite for an expert electrical engineer. It is said that he intends soon to open a new electrical school in Omaha which will guarantee to manufacture electricians while you wait.

> Two men in a Nebraska town have been convicted and fined for playing cribbage for their own amusement because of an ordi nance prohibiting the playing of any game of chance. We shall soon expect to hear of some one being fined for taking the chance of beating himself at a game of solltaire. ,

> Congressman Breckinridge refuses to ab dicate in favor of his son before he has tried for just one more term in congress, Breckinridge perhaps views his seat in congress as a piece of personal property, but he may delay making his political will until it is no longer in his power to be d'sposed of.

Strangely enough, the railroads do not seem to think it necessary to go through the customary farcical proceedings of enjoining the members of the State Board of Transportation from enforcing the transfer switch law. The members of the board are only too willing to connive at the evasion of

The Burlington system of railroads recently declared the usual quarterly dividend of 114 per cent. The dividend might be increased by several quarters of 1 per cent if the B. & M. officials would cut off the supply of passes distributed among the men who are already in the field for the fall campaign.

South Omaha people complain that they have no park within their city to which they can have convenient resort for recreation. In the interval they have been enjoying the privileges of Omaha's park system. Had they consented to annexation at the time the question was proposed they would long ere this have had that park system extended to their very doors.

Justice on the top of the court house dome is presumed to be color blind. But justice as administered under the dome appears to be run on the color line. When Mr. White was sentenced for keeping a gambling house he was fined \$400 and costs. If his name had only been Black or Brown he would doubtless have saved \$200. There is something in a name after all.

A Chicago grand jury is going to punish somebody for giving away secrets of the fury room to the newspaper reporters. The grand jurors might secure a few valuable pointers from members of the United States senate who have vainly endeavored to probe the methods of reporters who are "discourteous" enough to print the secrets of the executive sessions.

The warrant sharks at the state capital are still active. They have instituted another "test case" to prevent the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds from calling in state warrants. The district courts have been appealed to and a temporary order restraining the state treasurer from calling in the warrants has been issued. As a matter of course, the warrant brokers do not expect to reimburse the state for any loss it may austain by reason of the injunction proceed ings. If the matter is held up in the courts the state will lose something like \$100 per

REASONS FOR RETIREMENT.

The number of announcements recently made by different members of congress of their intention to retire from thefr present positions at the expiration of this congress has occasioned some little speculation upon the real reasons that have impelled them to such action. In most cases they have either written letters of declination to the chairmen of the congressional committee in their districts or have issued manifestoes to their constituents at home, in which they profess to state why they have come to the conclusion not to be candidates for re-election. Some of these explanations, of course, have to be discounted before acceptance. Others present the chief cause of their dissatisfaction only when there are many causes combining. On the whole, however, taken altogether, they enable us to get a general idea of their reasons for retirement.

One or two of the disappearing congressmen boldly assert that they cannot longer afford to remain in congress on the paltry salary of \$5,000 per year. Their outside business requires their attention and to neglect it for the unremunerative field of public life means a pecuniary sacrifice which they are unwilling to make. It must be remembered that several senators and members of the house have within the past few years either resigned or retired because they wished to retrieve their personal fortunes, which had been partially wrecked by reason of their inability to give them constant attention. Another objectionable feature of congressional life which is driving more than one man into the seclusion of a private career is the office brokerage annex that makes a congressman's lot not a happy one. Several measures have been proposed to do away with this abuse whereby members of congress might be assured the privilege of calling a reasonable amount of time their own for legislative purposes, instead of being pulled from pillar to post, as now, by persistent office seekers in quest of federal patronage. The propect of the adoption of any one of these measures is so poor that no one is warranted in remaining in congress in the hope that their enactment will remove the thorns from his bed

Reasons equally powerful, although less conspicuous, are the fear of defeat and the desire for promotion to some place of greater political preferment. Of course no congressman will acknowledge that he is refusing to make another race because the outlook is against his success, but he none the less takes the political forecast into most serious sion on the subject whatever. To a member almost certain of defeat, if renominated, voluntary retirement comes with much easier grace than to one who has only to say the word to be assured of keeping his place. Giving up something quite out of reach in order to take chances upon mounting higher on the political ladder is an invitation which few of the ambitious members care to resist. Under such circumstances they have everything to gain, almost nothing to lose. The apparent selfsacrifice of retirement may even assist them in attaining their ultimate object. It is a game with odds in their favor and appears for this reason to be growing in popularity.

ECONOMY THAT MAY BE COSTLY.

It was a mistake to place Mr. Holman at the head of the house committee on Indian affairs. That gentleman's hobby is economy and he carries it to a most unreasonable extent. Judicious economy in public expenditures is always to be desired and there is an especially urgent demand for it at this ported back from Chicago, where he, in three time, when the revenues of the government are running behind. But Mr. Holman is never judicious. He never looks at an expenditure in a practical, business-like way. and no matter how careful department officials may be in making estimates, the Indiana congressman is certain to cut them down. His inordinate weakness is for paring and he indulges it at every opportunity without considering for a moment the possible consequences. Whether his policy has ever really saved anything to the government is a question.

Mr. Holman's committee has charge of the Indian appropriation bill and it proposes to reduce the appropriation for the next fiscal year about \$1,200,000 below that for the current year, and to make it \$320,000 less than the estimates of the commissioner of Indian affairs, who, it is stated, reduced the estimates, under instructions from the secretary of the interior, to the lowest figure consistent with efficiency in the service, at least so far as the work among the Indians is concerned. In cutting down these estimates the committee takes most of the reduction from the appropriation for schools, and, according to the opinion of the officials of the Indian Rights association. in such a way as to do the greatest possible damage. The appropriation bill not only slashes salaries, which may be justifiable under existing conditions, but it also reduces the number of supervisors, of whom there is none too many now. The idea of the committee would seem to be that almost anybody will do for this service. The appropriation for transporting Indian children from the reservation to the schools is not more than half what it should be, if it is proposed to keep the schools full, which certainly ought to be done. The officials of the Indian Rights association say that the undoubted object of this cut is to kill the eastern schools by indirect methods, but a furth r result will be to reduce the number of children in school by the whole number now in these eastern schools at Hampton. Carlisle, Lincoln, etc., as there will be no money to bring them east. In order to save \$5,000 it is proposed to abolish the board of Indian commissioners. The members of this board give their services, which have been of great value to the government without charge, the government merely paying their expenses. If this board is abolished it is probable that the government will lose many times the amount of its expenses annually from the want of that careful supervision of contracts, inspection of goods and of the work of the various agencies which is made by the commissioners. In short, the economy of the Indian appropriation bill is aptly characterized as of the "cheap fack" variety, while it is also objectionable in other respects.

On going into office Mr. Cleveland expressed solicitude for the welfare of the Indians. He said in his inaugural address that every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to self-supporting and independent citizenship. The democrats of the housemmittee on Indian affairs, under the leadership of Mr. Holman, now propose, in order to effect a comparatively trifling saving, to make a retrograde movement in connection with the Indian service, when the wise and humane policy would be to push forward, even if it were necessary to somewhat increase the appropriations. Moreover it is highly probable that this economy will in the end be found costly. Its tendency is to prolong the work to be accomplished and to put it into the hands of

practicable and to employ in the service the most capable and trustworthy men to be

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

Under the resolution passed by the city ouncil on May 8, new bids for electric lighting were invited on the strength of a telegram from Chicago from the fixee!stor Electric Lighting company giving assurance that it would bid lower than \$112 per year if the contract with Pardee & Co. was repudlated. As might have been foretold, this telegram was nothing more nor less than a part of the plot by which Wiley has sought to keep his grip upon the municipal treasury. It is now definitely known that the Excelsior Electric Lighting company is simply an annex of the Thomson-Houston company, and owned and controlled by the General Electric octopus which has swallowed nearly all the corporations that are engaged in the business of supplying electric lights. The Excelsion Electric company is capitalized for \$500,000. The annual report of the General Electric octopus shows that it owns \$387,000 in the stock of the Excelsior company, or more than three-fourths of that concern. Irasmuch as the Thomson-Houston company is also a part of the General Electric octopus a blind man must see that any so-called competing bld made by the Excelsior company is in reality only a decoy.

In view of the fact that the new bids ask for 5 per cent less capacity of the light than is called for by the contract of Pardee & Co., it can very readily be seen that the Excelsior company could put in a bid for a little less than \$112, forfeit its \$500 check deposited as a guarantee of good faith, and let the Thomson-Houston company continue to furnish light at the old price, as by that operation they would make at least \$6,000 per year more than the city would have to pay under the Pardee contract.

It is not likely that any company will come in and invest a large amount of capital under the Hascall general ordinance. That ordinance does not in any way affect the price of electric lights. Manifestly the whole scheme was rigged up and juggled through by the ingenious Mr. Wiley in the interest of the present monopoly. But there are none so blind as those who will not see. The Wiley contingent in the council will still persist in its nefarious work How much longer are taxpayers and private consumers of electric light to be subjected to this outrageous disregard of their interests? Is it not about time that the council shall be made to do its duty by compelling Pardee & Co. to fulfill their contract or forfeit their \$25,000 bond?

EMPIRE STATE POLITICS. The political parties in New York are getting ready for what promises to be an exceedingly vigorous and interesting campaign That state elects a governor this year and there is a feeling that the result of the election will have a more or less decisive in fluence in determining the next presidential election. The republicans are hopeful of a signal victory and they have good reason to be. Everything has been going their way.

They won the legislature last fall, captured a New York City congressional district which had been democratic for fourteen years, and in the municipal elections of last spring made sweeping victories, carrying towns that had been democratic for years. In view of this republican confidence seems to be fully justified. Yet there is one thing wanting to assure victory, and that is complete harmony within the party. There are two factions in New York City struggling for control of the party, and the conflict they or solidify the organization. On the contrary it is to be apprehended that its effect is weakening and to some extent demoraliz-

ing, as these factional warfares generally are. But apart from this-and it will, perhaps, not continue beyond the conventionthe republicans of the Empire state seem clearly to have the advantage of the situation, with all the conditions favorable to their holding it if they will harmonize and avoid all causes of dissension within their

One thing that will give peculiar interest to this year's election in New York is the fact that in the event of democratic success the man who is elected governor will probably be prominent among the presidential possibilities in 1896. At present the indications point to William C. Whitney as the man whom the democrats are most likely to select as their candidate for governor and he would undoubtedly be a strong one. Mr. Whitney has given offense to no faction of his party, he is an able politician, and he is very wealthy. It is not improbable that in any event his name will be heard in the next national democratic convention, but if he should be elected governor of New York this would not only be assured, but his chances of securing the nomination for president would perhaps be better than those of My other man in his party. The democrats will be no better off in available men two years hence than they were in 1892. No member of the cabinet will have the least chance before the next national convention, should any one of them aspire to a nomination, and there is no democrat in either branch of congress who can be regarded as available. The leaders in those bodies are from the south and the time has not yet come for naming a southern man for president. Of the prominent democrats not in public life William C. Whitney would undoubtedly prove to be the most available as a presidential candidate. He may be regarded already as among the possibilities.

The New York republicans can select candidate for governor from a list of at least a dozen able and popular men, any of whom ought to carry the state under prevailing conditions. One of these is Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the eminent lawyer of New York City, who was made president of the constitutional convention, and it is highly probable that he will be the republican candidate for governor if he desires it. A campaign with Choate and Whitney as the leaders of their respective parties would be conducted upon a high plane. In any event great interest is certain to be felt in New York's election, for if the republicans win there next November the success of the party in the national election of 1896 would be almost a foregone conclusion. Democratic victory there this year, on the other hand, would not necessarily assure victory to that party in the presidential election. It would merely serve to make the result in 1896 somewhat doubtful.

In the legislative appropriation bill now before congress the civil service commission secures a concession for which it has long been working. It is simply the transfer to it of the employes of other departments which have heretofore been loaned to it to constitute its clerical force. It will be remembered that the commission quite recently had a little dispute over this subject with Secretary Morton, because the latter refused to include in his estimate the salaries of the clerks who had been detailed inferior men, when the true course is for civil service commission work. The pro-

obviously to advance the work as rapidly as posed change will bake the commission much more independent than it is now, when it has to beg for every one of its employes from some head of the various departments. The legislative appropriation bill limits the transfer to the number of clerks now in the commission's service, and this is the most unpalatable part of it, so far as the commission is concerned.

> For the first time in ten years, we are told, Des Moines preparts the shocking spec-tacle of twenty open dram shops dealing out liquor over the bars, with their doors wide ret however, that open. It is an open s during all these ten gars about 100 so-called apothecary shops have been dealing out the vilest of rot-gut whiskey and bottled beer over their counters to men, women and children under the pretext of selling medicine. The contrast between the saloon and the drug store in Dea Moines is simply this The saloon is under police supervision and subject to severe penalties for selling liquor to minors and habitual drunkards, as well as damages to their families for injuries sustained. They are compelled to close their doors before midnight and must not sell on Sunday under any circumstances. The drug store saloon deals in rum and its compounds without police surveillance and pays no license or fine. It gives no bond for good behavior, is responsible for no damages, and may run open twenty-four hours of every day, including Sunday. In fact, the most profitable business of the Des Moines apothecary shop was between midnight and day break and particularly on Sundays, when stomach-ache and bowel complaints are making their worst inroads and create an extraordinary demand for bottled bitters and malt extracts.

The Colorado Eastern Midland railroad was sold yesterday to a New York bond concern for \$75,000. The bond concern secured the road by foreclosure of a mortgage for \$500,000. So the road, including 3,360 acres of coal lands, really cost the company \$575, 000. By the laws of jegitimate business the road should be managed upon a basis of what it cost and the rates should be fixed accordingly. But modern railway methods will be introduced and the Colorado Eastern Midland will in all probability be "reorganized." It will be capitalized for a couple of million and bonded for a couple of million more. Then the patrons of the road will be expected to pay exorbitant freight rates in order than the company may pay dividends and interest upon the inflated capitalization. Railroads are operated that way in this country.

In sentencing a negro to the penitentlary for ten years for shooting another man on Monday Judge Scott declared that if the prisoner had been a white man he would have been given the full penalty of the law, or twenty years in the penitentiary. This opens a new way to secure favor in the administration of alleged justice. White men are to be punished because their skin happens to be white and negroes are to be given light sentences merely because they happen to have been born with black skins. The penalty is made to fit not the crime, but the person. If anything more were necessary to demonstrate the unfitness of Judge Scott to preside over the criminal bench of the district courts this ought to be conclusive.

The resolution before the police commission directing the chief of police to report the names of keepers of disorderly houses who hold a government license for selling liquor embodies the common error that the federal government issues licenses to sell liquor. There is no such a thing as a government license for the liquor traffic. The internal revenue laws require each dealer in liquor to pay a special tax, and upon payment of this tax the party receives a stamped receipt. Such a receipt is no more a license than a custom house receipt for the payment of duty on imported wines. The federal government has no power to license any traffic not strictly definable as interstate commerce.

The London Times interprets the strong and continued current of gold flowing into the Bank of England, indicating that the world's supply of gold is excessive. That may possibly be, but it will not suppress the complaint heard on so many sides that the supply of gold of particular individuals in that world is quite universally deficient.

The Embodiment of Party Sentiment.

Bland unquestionably represents the pre-vailing sentiment in the democratic party on the currency question. That is to say, a majority of the members of that party are in favor of cheap money and an abun-

Editorial Courtesies in Oklahoma.

Kansas City Times.

The Oklahoma editors who fired eight shots at each other in the heat of a personal debate are accused of bad marksmanship. Impossible. The editors were merely seeing how close they could shoot without endangering life. It is preposterous to think that an editor should seek to destroy the subject of two-thirds of his editorials.

Outlived His Popularity.

Indianapolis Journat.

Mr. Cleveland seems to have outlived his popularity even with his own party. At a democratic convention held on Friday in the Third congressional district of Tennessee, the Chattanooga district, resolutions indorsing the administration and the president were loudly hissed and laid on the table, and a bitter anti-Cleveland man was nominated for congress,

An Overdose. . Paul Globe

The present has been a season of extraor-dinary meteorological disturbances. Storm dinary meteorological disturbances. Storm after storm have swept over the country, each seeming to be more severe and destructive than its predecessor. The loss of life and property due to cyclones, overflows and shipwrecks has been immense, and many of the sufferers have lost the fruits of years of labor. The public is of the opinion that it is about time for the calm to come. We have had more than a fair share of elementary warfare.

Disposing of the Tariff Question.

New York Sun.

There is only one way of disposing of the tariff question, and this is for the senate to drop the Subject forthwith and proceed with other possible legislation. The sooner the democratic majority in congress acknowledges the futility of its present tariff tricks and devices, and squarely and honorably desists from them, the brighter will be the prospects of the democratic party and of the business of the union. The robbery of unadulterated Mc-Kinleylsm is vastly preferable to that roubery aggravated by communism,

BI LYS CANAL GREENBACKS.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin: Congressman Bryan's Nicaragua canal greenback bill is an idea entirely in harmony with that gentleman's financial notions. An issue of eenbacks based upon canal bonds would about as unbusinesslike a transaction as could be imagined in the furthering of the great enterprise. If there had been Bryans in sufficient number in the days of the build-ing of the Union Pacific railroad we might have had Union Pacific railroad greenback; circulation, and perhaps other shinplastes currency of the same sort.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Representative Bryan's plan to construct the Nicaragua canal by issuing \$100,000,000 of greenbacks will, it is claimed, meet the objethose who oppose, as the unpardonable sin the issuance of bonds. But will these pro greenback, anti-bond statesmen explain why, if a greenback is such a good thing, a bond is such a bad thing? A greenback is a promise to pay, and so is a bond, On value, on a bond it borrows money In both the case of the greenback and of the bond the taxpayers foot the bill, fo neither is worth anything unless redeemable and neither is redeemalle unless the tax-Chicago Herald: Representative Bryan o Nebraska responds to this laudable and pol-

payers redeem it. itle proposal to keep crazy financial projects under the heel in a siyle worthy of a wildeyed populist. He responds by introducing oviding for the purchase of \$70,000 600 of Nicaragua canal stock by the Unite States with new greenbacks to be printed and issued for that purpose. It is now i order for some alleged democrat to contribute his mite toward destroying the confidence of rational men in the democratic party by espousing Coxey's cause. Coxey's bill to be sue \$500,000,000 or more greenbacks to in prove public highways is strictly in lin with Bryan's bill. The principal difference is one of quantity of greenbacks—the extent of flat inflation. Mr. Bryan has had his gripsack packed for desertion to the populist camp these many months. He now seems t be far on his way, if not already within the populist lines.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The senate does not take much stock i Buttz. Sugar stock is more desirable. John Patton, jr., the new Michigan sen ator, is a scholarly man, wealthy, affable and popular.

A New Jersey town is advertised for sale by the sheriff. The locality is a summer resort for taxshirkers. The oldest mason resides in Chico valley. California. He is 105 years of age and learned the trade at 15.

New York disposed of 3,600,000,000 glasses of beer last year. As a port for schooners New York is without a rival.

A swarm of seventeen-year locusts camped New Jersey will continue the work of devastation inaugurated by the legislature. The trial of Erastus Wiman on the charge of forgery, preferred by the Dun Mercantile agency, begins in New York next Monday. Ex-Secretary Tracey is said to have spen

\$30,000 a year to keep up the social requirements of an \$8,000 job in President Harrison's cabinet. After exchanging several bloodless shots Oklahoma editors concluded that it the hands of men truly great the pen is

It is now charged that General Coxes took on a champaign jag in Philadelphia. Well, his system needs some insinuating fluid to drown his trials. Since Colonel Cockerill absorbed a fee

mightier than the gun.

juicy joints of a Georgia barbecue, the New York Advertiser is gradually drifting to the belief that the war is over. Miss Lillan Russell is only 33. With an

average of one a year and the exercise of diligence it is possible for her to accumulate quite a colony of ex-husbands. The coal miners of Canada ought to contribute liberal sums to prolong the strike of their brethren in the states. The demand

for Canadian coal for export is enormous. Colonel Joseph Moore, who died at Indianapolis the other day, planned and structed all the pontoon bridges used by General Sherman in his march to the sea. Patrick Sullivan of Shebovgan, Mich., who was knighted by the king of Sweden for book on turnips as a universal article of food, has patented a bicycle made of cornhusk pulp

General Don Carlos Buell, at the age of 76, has gone into a new enterprise on the Pacific coast, that of extracting gold from black sand along the seashore of Oregon and Washington Miss Adeline Knapp is the sporting

porter of the San Francisco Call. When on parade she sports a Turkish trousers cutaway coat, a loud polka-dot vest and

Rev. W. T. D. Clem of the Methodist Episcopal church, who officiated at the funeral of Edgar Allen Poe, is living near Baltimore. He says that only one carriage followed the hearse to the graveyard, and t contained himself and three others. One of the most remarkable men in gov

ernment employ is Second Assistant Postmaster General J. Lowrie Bell of Pennsylvania. He has a firmness that makes him a terror to those who seek concessions. Be ng an appointee of the Harrison administration, democratic politicians have moved heaven and earth to compass his removal but he is likely to remain as long as he

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

Lowell Courier: These are pinching times, said the snuff-taker. Detroit Free Press: Bill-What did they throw the policeman down the well for? Jeff-I guess they wanted to put a copper

Boston Gazette: The man who works his jaw never has time to labor at any useful ecupation.

Minneapolis Tribune: Uncle Sam to Carnegle-How's business? Carnegle-Oh, we're plugging along. Boston Journal: Ethel-Why are you always complaining because I have other admirers? George-Oh, if you wish to make a syndicate of yourself, I suppose 1 mustn't growl. Good evening.

Buffalo Courier: "Your time has come," grimly remarked the jeweler's errand boy, as he delivered a clock at a customer's

Chicago Tribune: Banks—What makes you look so sour? Rivers—Old fellow, I'm in a pickle. Can you spare me a little "sugar?"

Tid-Bits: One of the ladies in fancy dress was, though fair enough, a trifle fat. There spake to her a reporter: "May I dress was, though fair enough, a tribe fat.
There spake to her a reporter: "May I
ask what character you represent?"
"Helen of Troy," she answered. "What
did you think it was?" "Well," he murmured, "I thought you might be Helen
of Avoirdupois!"

Indianapolis Journal: Minnie—Here is a conundrum for you: What is the difference between you and crushed sugar?

Mamie—I didn't suppose there was any.

Minnie—Oh, yes, there is. One is mashed to powder and the other is powdered to mash.

Somerville Journal: Never refuse a cigar when it is offered to you. Even if you do not smoke yourself, you undoubtedly have friends who do.

DISSATISFIED. Atlanta Constitution. I would I were an icicle;
I would my melting soul
Were going on a blcycle
Pellmell toward the pole!
I'd like to hear a blizzard whizz
And get a goodly slice;
My sole desire this moment is
To put myself on ice!

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

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Non-Sectarian Education for the Noble Red Man is Demanded.

CAMPAIGN BEING WAGED AT THE CAPITOL

National League for the Protection of American Industries Making Its Voice Heard in the House Opposing Indian Appropriation Items.

WASHINGTON, May 22 .- A campaign i

being waged at the door of the house by

society called the National League for the Protection of American Industries against those items in the Indian appropriation bill providing for the support of parochial schools. The society is largely an ecclesiastical organization. Rev. William H. Parsons is its president; Hon. William Strong, a retired justice of the supreme court, vie president, and on the board of managers are Wheeler H. Peckham, who was nominated by President Cleveland for the supreme court; Dorman B. Eaton and Henry E. Howland. The opponents of the appropriations for schools under church manage ment claim that they have a large number of members of the house pledged to fight the grants when the bill is brought up. They represent that during the past eight years a total of \$2,366,416 has been given to the Roman Catholic schools, out of \$3,-767,951 appropriated, and that the propor-tion given to the Catholic schools is steadily increasing since the Congregational, Methdist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches have withdrawn their applications for funds. The whole amount asked for this year is said to be nearly \$400,000, to be distributed among forty-five Roman Catholic schools The particular items in the bill which con-gressmen are asked to oppose are for the following schools:

St. Boniface, Banning, Cal., \$12,500; Holy Family, Blackfoot, Mont., \$12,500; St. Johns, Collegeville, Minn., \$10,000; St. Benedicts, Sterns County, \$10,000; St. Paul. Clontarf, \$10,000; St. Ignatius, Jocko, Cal., \$45,000 St. Josephs, Renssaelar, Ind., \$8,330; Kate Droxel, Umatilla, Ore., \$6,000.

FREE COINAGE OR REVOLUTION.

President Fiske Talks Strongly to the Bimetallic League. WASHINGTON, May 22 .- President A. C. Fiske of Denver call the Pan-American Bi-

metallic league to order in the Grand Army hall today when about fifty members were present. In his opening address Mr. Fiske said the legislation of the last thirty years in this country had been in the interest of foreign nations. He attributed the present situation in business to the demonetization and believed a revolution would come if relief were not granted in the line of free coinage.
At the conclusion of Mr. Fiske's speech,

General Stephen M. Field of Virginia, pop-ulist candidate for vice president the last national convention, was chosen chairman of T. M. Tibbles of Nebraska was chosen sec-

retary. retary. The remainder of the session was devoted to speech making. Among those who talked were Representatives Hudson of Kan-sas and Pence and Bell of Colorado. At the afternoon session a petition signed steps be taken to bring about the restoration of silver to its former position as a mone metal was received and ordered transmitted

to the house of representatives.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: Chairman, Colonel A. G. Captain C. H. Tompkins, Iowa; J. H. Tur er, Georgia; Horace Stites, Missouri; H. E. Taubeneck, Illinois; E. M. Burchard. land; H. R. Janney, West Virgina; A. L. Lot-tis, Pennsylvania; Colonel Robert Beverly, Virgina, and A. S. Inggs, Kansas, There are few delegates present and the convention cannot be a success, only about fifty persons coming, instead of several hundred.

Germans After American Trade. States commercial agent in Hamburg, Germany, Louis Sterns, says in a report to the State department that since the World's state department that since the World's fair the German merchants, encouraged by their government, are making special efforts to extend their trade. To this end, through the German consuls in the United States, agencies have been established in all important centers where persons can obtain advice and information regarding the cost, freight and tariff charges on German conducts and that importation of first the cost, freight and this importation at first man products and thus importation at first hand is made practicable and profitable. Mr. Stern believes that American manu-facturers could imitate this plan with au-

vantage. Government Fair Building Sold. WASHINGTON, May 22.-Secretary Carlisie has accepted the offer of private par ties at Chicago for the government World's fair building. An intimation has been made that the private parties who have bought the building will sell it to the Atlanta authorities for \$25,000. The amount realized by the government is not known.

Canadians May Celebrate the Fourth. WASHINGTON, May 22.-The State department has granted permission to the militia of British Columbia to cross the

WAR ON CATHOLIC SCHOOLS border with arms and equipments and participate in the Fourth of July celebration in Seattle, Wash. The permission was granted at the request of the Washington state delegation. Several regiments of the militia are expected to cross over.

BUTTZ WAS NOT TO BE FOUND.

Bribery Investigation Forced to Proceed Without the Chief Witness. WASHINGTON, May 22.-C. W. Buttz, who was very anxious to be present before the senate bribery investigating committee, was not on hand when the committee met today. Instead he sent his attorney to explain that he was otherwise engaged, and asked to be excused from attendance for the present. On being questioned by the committee as to Mr. Buttz's reason for his conduct, Attorney McGowan said his client was engaged in making search for a witness who could corroborate his statements and throw light on the question at issue. The explanation was far from satisfactory, and Mr. McGowan was informed that Buttz was the man wanted, and not a substitute. Accordingly the committee called the sergeant-at-arms to their assistance and directed that a subena be issued for Buttz.

While waiting, the committee called in several senators, including Messrs. Voor-Hunton and Kyle had stated they had given information of the approach s made to themselves soon after Buttz had first made his propositions to them. They confirmed the statements of Messrs. Hunton and Kyle. When asked if they knew of other attempts to bribe senators, Messrs. Voorhees, Harris and Coke said they did not. The sergeant-at-arms reported to the com-mittee at I o'clock he had failed to find Butis.

He, however, had a certained Battz had left the city on an early morning train, with the purpose and expectation of returning by 2 o'clock, at which hour he had said he would again appear before the committee. Major Buttz did not meet the expectations

committee by putting in an appearance during the afternoon, and the opinion was expressed that he would not be at the before tomorrow morning. the members of the committee think there is any probability of his having left the city to evade the investigation.

LIST OF PATENTS THAT HAVE EXPIRED.

Two Hundred and Sixty-Eight Died Yes-

terday, Some of Them Very Important. WASHINGTON, May 22.—Patents of 268 patents expired today. Among them were the metrical telegraph system, Theo. M. Foote, Brooklyn; chemical telegraphs. Charles A. Randall, Brooklyn; electric light, N. P. Reynier, Paris, France; water wheel, W. T. Rease, Waupun, Wis.; floating signal lights, Richard Pintacn, Berlin, Prussia; paper boxes, L. B. Plimpton, Hartford, Conn.; steam generator, J. Firmenich and G. Firmenich, Buffalo, N. Y.; mowers, William H. Whitely, Springfield, O.; circuit closers for electric magnetic railroad switch, H. N. Rowell, Concord, N. h.; grain binders, William R. Baker, Chicago, Ill.; breech loading firearms, E. Engel, St. Petersburg, Russia; fire escapes, D. B. Ewing, Indianapolis, Ind.; tobacco cutters, John Farr, Montreal, Que.; metal alloy for commercial coin, W. W. Hubbell, Philadelphia; steam radiator, R. L. Kernochan, light, N. P. Reynier, Paris, France; water phia; steam radiator, R. L. Kernochan, Titusville, Pa.; mowers, Rudolph Dirks, Marlborough township, Pennsylvania; re-volving firearms, C. H. Richardson, Phila-delphia; magazine firearms, breech loading firearms, Frank W. Tlesing, New Haven, Conn.; fire escapes, Edward Row, Indiana,

Revolution in San Salvador. WASHINGTON, May 22,-The following telegram has been received at the Navy department from the commander of the U.

S. steamship Bennington:
"LA LIBERTAD, May 21.—The town of
La Libertad is under martial law. Revo-lutionists are massed at Santa Anna la
Plata, A gunboat of Salvador is in this
port ready to receive the president. There
are no American citizens at this place." Wants Troops for the Navajoes. WASHINGTON, May 22.-The secretary of the interior today forwarded to the War department a request that troops of New

Mexico be directed to arrest Navajo In-dians, who, a report to the department says, are off their reservation and commit-ting depredations. Boatner's Findings Upheld WASHINGTON, May 22 .- The committee on judiciary has endorsed the report of the

Boatner subcommittee which of the injunction issued by Judge Jenkins against the Northern Pacific employes. Ordered an Armor Plate Investigation. WASHINGTON, May 22.- The house has

adopted the resolution directing the naval committee to investigate the allegations of fraud in connection with the armor plate contract. New Postmaster at Ellis.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—H. C. Martindale has

Contempt Prisoners Released. CHICAGO, May 22.-Election commistoners W. A. Hutchins, W. A. Keenan and Henry Schomer, who were fined \$1,000 each Henry Schomer, who were lined \$1,000 each for contempt of court by Judge Chetlain, were discharged today by habeas corpus proceedings in an opinion rendered jointly by Judges Tuley, Adams and Sears. The commissioners were fined by Judge Chetlain for refusing to produce election ballots before the grand jury, and today's decision frees them from all liability to fine or impresement.

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