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E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

588,800 Total Less deductions for unsold and returned Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this ist day of June, A. 19, 1896. (Seal.) WILLIAM SIMERAL My commission expires December 18, 1900.

This wet weather is acting as a natural damper on several promising irrigation projects.

When President Cleveland once commences to write vetoes there is no telling when and where he will stop.

It is to be supposed that the free silver prohibitionists are waiting for a proposition from the other free silverites.

Mr. Bryan's paper is now crying for a business man's debate of the silver question. What was the matter with the recent debate?

Speaker Reed has the gratification of knowing that his own state never wavers in its loyalty to his candidacy for the presidency.

If Pennoyer can't be governor of Oregon he still can be mayor of Portland, and in that capacity be able to issue a few more official proflamations to the

Populists have made noticeable gains in Oregon. But this merely indicates the effect of factional dissensions among republicans who will get together on national issues. It is not to be taken as pointing to any defection from the cause of sound money.

The latest name mentioned among the presidential possibilities of the Chicago convention is that of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky. The democrats appear to be cultivating their peculiar affinity for the second letter of the alphabet-Boles, Bland and Blackburn.

The contribution of Miss Helen Gould to the St. Louis tornado sufferers shows that she has the right idea of the responsibilities of wealth. If more of our richest men and women shared this idea the popular prejudice against millionaires would be materially weakened.

As was to have been expected, the bursting of the bubble bank sends a chill of cold shivers down the back of our hyphenated contemporary. With no Bolin in the city treasury and no political bank in operation its sources of comfort and sustenance may be dried up.

The Alaska delegate has made his appearance ahead of all the other delegates. The Alaska delegate will be sadly disappointed in his expectations. Nobody met him at the station with a brass band and nobody has offered to pay his board bill, much less the expenses of his long journey.

The theory of the constitution framers was that any bill that could command a two-thirds vote of both houses of congress when submitted for passage over the president's veto would have sufficient merit to entitle it to become a law, no matter what objections might have been urged against it. The the ory is all right. But theory and practice are not always identical.

Secretary Morton is quoted as saying that he has given up all hope of the administration democrats controlling the democratic national convention and that the mass of the western democrats are clean crazy for free silver. Mr. Morton will have one consolation, however. The St. Louis convention will stand squarely against free sliver and give the sound money democrats an opportunity to administer an effective rebuke.

Friends of Major McKinley assert that he has gotten along so far in his campaign without making a single promise of political preferment. But a great many such promises have been made for him by his authorized or unauthorized representatives. When Me-Kinley as president is asked to ratify these agreements he will no doubt be surprised to discover how numerous they are and how difficult it will be to redeem them.

Next to the stability of our currency must be the stability of our banks. Banks that have no capital of their own are always a source of danger to the community instead of a source of strength. It is just that class of concerns that strikes the poor people the hardest when they do go down, and that is the most serious feature of their community is the gainer by the surwival of the fittest and the strongest.

SOME FRUITS OF PROTECTION.

The people of the United States, on the eye of a presidential campaign, are profoundly interested in the question of a tariff that will give the government measure of protection to American industries and labor. While the democratic party, assisted by a few free silver republicans, has forced the currency question into prominence and is endeavoring to make it the leading issue just as imperative. of the impending campaign, the masses of the people are chiefly concerned in regard to a policy that will enable revive industries and create a demand in the United States want an opportunity to better their condition and they of the republican party, judiciously regulated to existing conditions. Senator Morrill sald in his speech in

the United States senate Tuesday that had the country been shielded by a sound protective tariff during the hopeless years of the present democratic administration, much of the business distress and woe of unemployed labor might have been averted. There cannot be a reasonable doubt of this. Four years ago the United States was at the highest condition of prosperity it had ever known. Its foreign and domestic commerce had reached unparalleled proportions. Its manufacturing industries were increasing and were fully employed. Everywhere there was a demand for labor at remunerative wages. According to trustworthy statistics the number of hands employed in 1892 in manufacturing industries was 5,300,000, earning nearly \$3,000,000,000, more labor than was ever employed and more wages than was ever paid before or since in those industries. Under the policy of protection the condition of the labor of the country had steadily improved, while there was achieved unexampled material development. It was this policy, as was said by a distinguished republican senator recently, that enabled the country to overcome all the difficulties growing out of the civil war, to restore the credit of the government, to meet current expenses and carry forward great national improvements, to pension the wounded and the bereaved, to bring the vast amount of paper currency to a par with gold, to reduce by large annual payments the national debt and the heavy interest charges it carried, and to do all this with so little friction and with such steadily increasing prosperity that all civilized nations, who had watched with wonder the struggle, were still more amazed at the splendid statesmanship that carried the country through its myriad perplexities and

national power and national prosperity. In view of the disastrous effects of democratic policy, which has checked national development, impaired the public credit and increased the public lebt, brought wee to labor and enormous losses to capital, it is not surprising that the democratic party should seek to divert popular attention from the tariff. But in this they will not succeed. The people this year know what they want. Four years ago they were deluded and misled. They did not appreciate the fortunate condition of the country Their experience since has enlightened them and they propose to have restored the wise and beneficent policy which was then blindly anl foolishly rejected. They mean to return to the control of the government the party of protection and sound money-the party that has always championed American labor and which believes that the earnings of that labor should be paid in money as good as the best in the world.

made it stronger in all that constitutes

THE BRITISH CATTLE BILL.

American cattle growers will watch with no little interest the progress of the measure in the British parliament which provides for the exclusion of foreign eattle, though perhaps it is a foregone conclusion that whatever may be done in regard to cattle from British colonies there will be discrimination against those from the United States. The debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday disclosed the fact that the president of the Board of Agriculture is fully convinced that there is pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of this country and he will undoubtedly have no difficulty in satisfying the house that such is the case, despite any denials that may be made by our Agricultural department, The voting in the house indicated that Canadian as well as American cattle will be excluded, the president of the Board of Agriculture insisting that the Canadian trade would not suffer, as it would be converted into a dead meat trade and Canadian breeders would accommodate themselves to the new conditions. It is possible that the proposed legislation will be somewhat modified in the interest of Canada, but there appears to be no doubt that the exclusion policy will be fully carried out toward this country. A measure was introduce ! in congress some time ago providing for retaliation in a case of this kind, but it seems to have been dropped. Its adoption might have induced a different disposition in England regarding Amer-

can cattle. FOR FAIR AND EQUITABLE TAXATION. So long as the new assessment roll has not been completed and handed to the Board of County Commissioners for ratification as a board of equalization, it is not too late to impress upon the assessors the necessity of returning the taxable property of all, rich and poor, big and little, at a fair and equitable valuation. The Bee has repeatedly called attention to the gross inequalities in the assessment rolls of previous years and the undisguised discrimination in favor of the large franchised corporations and influential taxshirkers and against the small home owner, who has no one but himself to look after Lutheran conference, whose territory his interests.

That there is a vast amount of property in this city legally subject to taxelimination. In the end, however, the ation, but which escapes listing altogether, or is valued at an absurdly low bership of about 14,000. The connecfigure, has never been successfully

petence, It amounts to the same thing chosen as the support the state and local governments | here the next few days. and pay taxes for those whose resources are more ample and whose duty to contribute in an equitable ratio should be

As The Bee has also time and time again asserted, the power to remedy these abuses lies with the assessors. sadly defective and in urgent need of for labor. The millions of wage-carpers revision, yet the assessors can, if they will take it as it is and discharge their duties fearlessly and without know that this is only to be had through favor, make it at least bearable, if not the restoration of the protective policy perfection. When the totals of the assessment roll are once made up the county board can do no more than equal ize the burdens by raising one valuation every time it makes a corresponding decrease. The assessors are the ones to give us just taxation and they must perform this work before they turn their books over to the county author-Ities.

REPRESENTATION IN CONVENTIONS. The question of a change in the representation to future republican national conventions, which has been somewhat discussed for several years, will probably be presented for the consideration of the St. Louis convention, it being understood that the Pennsylvania dele gation has decided to do this. At the meeting of the republican national committee after the last presidential election a member offered a resolution that in the future representation of the various congressional districts be based on the republican vote polled therein, one delegate being allotted to each district for each 7,000 votes, with an additional delegate for a fraction exceeding bali thereof, each district to have at 19.80 one delegate. The expressions of opinion in the committee seemed favorable to the plan. The advocates of this method of representation urge that the principle has been adopted in nearly every state, for in almost every state and county convention in the country representation is based upon the republican vote, and they say there is no good reason why the same principle should not apply to the supreme body of the republican party, the national con-

If this proposition should be adopted the representation of fifteen states, twelve of them in the south, would be decreased, that of twenty-six would be increased and the representation of four would remain as it is. Nebraska would gain two votes, Iowa twelve, Kansas six, South Dakota two. Of course there would be a very vigorous opposition to the change from the states that would lose representation and as this opposition was able to defeat the proposition in the convention of 1884 it might do so in the St. Louis convention. There is unquestionably a very strong feeling. however, that the present method gives too great a representation to the south ern states, in some of the congressional districts of which there is hardly more than a corporal's guard of republicans, while many of the delegates coming from that section are always ready to sell to the highest bidder. It would per haps be well to get an expression from the St. Louis convention on the ques-

Commissioner Jenkins' remarks concerning an issue of bonds to pay the poor farm judgments are in line with the views expressed repeatedly by The Bee. It is a simple proposition. The cases have been decided by the court of last resort. The county must pay the judgments, all of which are now drawing at least 7 per cent. This the taxpayers must pay. They cannot evade it. Why should this dead horse be paid for in one year's or two years' levy? Our people are taxed all they can stand at this time. They demand an easement. County bonds can be floated at 4 per cent just as readily as the city sold 41/2 bonds last month. If bonds were issued to pay the poor farm judgment our taxpayers would save \$7,500 annually in interest charge on judgments entered. Extend the time of maturity of bonds for fifteen or twenty years, create a sinking fund, and the people of Douglas county can pay this debt without feeling it.

All property owners, save one, have waived possible damages attending the grading of South Thirteenth street leading to new Fort Crook, and the prospects are the work can soon begin. A great deal has been said about this boulevard and the necessity for its construction before the fort is garrisoned. It is a matter in which the merchants of Omaha are vitally interested, for the trade of the army is highly desirable. This is the cold, business view of it. The proposed driveway will soon become the most popular hereabout, as it is surveyed along the crest of the bluffs, affording a delightful view on either side of the

It is wholly within the province of the mayor and council to determine whether or not a special appropriation shall be made for the use of the park board, and how much that appropriation shall be. When it comes, however, to prescribing how that money shall be spent, it enters upon a disputed field. If the council can say where the money shall be spent it can say to whom it shall be paid, and completely usurp the powers of the park commissioners. We do not apprehend that there will be any serious objection to expending the special appropriation as suggested, but the park board will hardly accept the council's action as a binding prece-

An important denominational event in Omaha this week is the Swedish embraces the entire northwest. Many distinguished Swedish-Americans will participate in the deliberations of the conference, which legislates for a memtion has shown rapid growth in recent

denied. Whether this is traceable to confivence on the part of the assessors, colleges in Line, country. Omaha has to negligence or to ignorant incom- been especially favored in that it was petence, it amounts to the same thing chosen as the lonesting place of this so far as the honest and conscientious conference, could there is little doubt sufficient revenue and afford a just taxpayer is concerned. It means that the religious element will express due the great body of small property owners appreciation when the visitors reach

South siders are arranging for a celebration of the Fourth in Riverview park. They propose to make it the center of affraction-the feature of the day. In this endeavor they will receive the support Thousands of people all them to earn money-a policy that will Concede that our revenue system is over the city. No other park in the city is quite so well adapted as to location and topography for Independence day exercises, and if a program presenting even a few original features shall be announced, the beautiful park by bands of Colonel Lewis Molina's Spanish will be crowded all day long.

When it is stated that \$21,800 in purses has been hung up and that 300 entries have been made for the races in this city next week, there is little necessity for a more explicit statement in support of the prediction that the meet will eclipse anything of the kind heretofore attempted west of the Mississippi river. Fair weather is the only requisite remaining, and if the weather clerk shall acquit himself as he should the event will attract thousands of people to the city.

The editor of The Bee regrets to be compelled to say that he has yet heard nothing from one Coin Harvey and the two \$100 sums which he won from the spurious apostle of free coinage according to the terms of his own institutions in Omaha which could use this money to advantage. But it seems that Mr. Harvey prefers to keep his own coin rather than his word.

Ex-Congressman Bryan has been over to Chicago consulting with Governor Altgeld on the state of the nation. The nation will naturally rest much easier now for a few days at least.

Too Melancholy for Words,

The plight of the democracy can be better preclated when it is remembered that even Secretary Morton is not saying anything.

"Oom" Boles' Relief Plan. Uncle Horace Boies of Iowa is profoundly nvinced that the way to make the country prosperous is to reduce the price of the American dollar to 50 cents. Uncle Horace American dollar to 50 cents. Uncle Horace evidently believes that he could get a greater quantity of wheat into a car simply by arranging that a bushel should contain only two reads. two pocks.

End of the Silver Craze.

If the republicans at St. Louis nominat McKinley on a square sound money plat-form, as they doubtless will, he will carry every northern other east of the Rocky hountains, two states on the Pacific coast, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, and possibly Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee The country will decide so overwhelmingly in favor of protection and sound money that the silver craze will be given its death blow, and after November next it will quietly

Coming Omaba's Way.

Omaha comferts itself over the removal of the Methodist bishop by saying that he never lived there, anyway. Probably the never lived there, anyway. Probably the "A resident of the town of Cascajal says making of the Omaha Methodist Advocate one of Molina's guerrilla bands was marching an official organ and the prospect that city

By the way, Omaha is soon to have an there June 21. This is one of the most important organizations in the United States. Its chief purpose is to endeavor to effect uni-formity of commercial law in the states of the union in the interests of internal com-

Depew and Thurston.

John M. Thurston of Nebraska is anothe of the new senators sent as a delegate to the national convention. Eight years agthe national convention. Eight years ago Mr. Thurston was a delegate to the Chicago convention. He was temporary chairman also. He attended a dinner which Mr. Chauncey M. Depew gave to certain west-ern delegates. Mr. Depew was playing a brief engagement as the candidate of Ney York for the presidency. At the close of the dinner Mr. Depew asked Mr. Thurston:

"How many votes will I get in Nebraska?"
"Not one," replied Mr. Taurston, candidly "How many delegates are there from Ne aska?" naked Mr. Depew.
"Twelve," replied Mr. Thurston.

"How many railroad lawyers are there on ne Nebraska delegation?" asked Mr. Depew. "Twelve," said Mr. Thurston. "Then what do you mean by snying I can't get any votes from Nebraska?" asked

Mr. Depew,
"I mean," said Mr. Thurston, "we'll be d-n busy explaining our own records to the people this fall that we won't have any me to explain yours."
Mr. Depew pursued the inquiry no further THE TELLER IDEA.

"Bimetallism" as Defined by the Colorado Senator. Chicago Tribune.

Senator Teller gave his definition of "bi-metallism" the other day, as follows: "Bi-metallism means the free access of both metals"—gold and sliver—"to the mints on equal terms"—sixteen ounces of sliver being called equal to one ounce of gold.

This means that a man who has 23 1-5 grains of gold, worth 190 cents, can take them to the mint and have them coined for him into a dollar, which he can use to pay his debts with. At the same time a mar who has 37114 grains of allver, worth 51 cents, can take them to the mint and have them coined into a dollar for him, and then use that dollar to pay his debts with. Teller approves of that.

The case may be stated differently. merchant has in his store some goods not yet paid for, for which he owes a thousand dollars. He can take nome of those goods, buy with them a fluorsand dollars worth of gold, which he can have coined into a thousand dollars and pay his debts with them. Or he can take about half the quanity of goods, buy with them \$510 worth of oliver bullion, and have it made into a thousand silver dollars, with which he will discharge his indebtedness.

Teller thinks a man should have a right to pay his debts after either of those factions. One seems to him as honest as the other. It also seems to him that silver and gold will have access to the mints on equal

gold will have access to the mints on equal terms when one of them goes there under false pretense—pretending to be worth twice what it actually is.

If what Teller calls bimetallism were in force no merchant would buy gold to pay his debts in, when be could pay them in half-value silver. Not would any one ever take gold to a mint to be coined. Only silver would go there and only silver would circulate. None save cranks and rascals call culate. None save cranks and rascals call that "bimetallism." Intelligent and honest men call it the silver monometallism of Mexico and China.

Fiendish Outrages by One of Weyler's Guerrilla Chiefs.

BRUTAL ACTS OF COLONEL LEWIS MOLINA

Helpless Women Insulted and Tortured, Babes Shot at Their Mothers' Brensts and Eyes of Captives Gouged Out with Bayonets.

NEW YORK, June 3.-The World this morning publishes the following special correspondence from Macagua, province of Matangas, Cuba, dated May 10: "Reports have reached here of a number

of recent unwarranted murders and outrages guerrillas. Belizario Nodarez of this town relates the particulars of a fiendish attack upon a Cuban woman. "The guerrillas of Colon, Mr. Nodarez says, while on the way to Calimete, stopped at the

house of Mateo Martinez, who had been forced to enlist in a body of insurgents under the command of Juan Pablo Jabio. The officer in command inquired from Senora Martinez the whereabouts of her husband 'Indeed, I can't tell,' she replied. "'I'll make you tell,' said the Spaniard,

and he proceeded to tear off her clothing. He then questioned her anew, and receiving no answer from the woman, who was crying hysterically, he unsheathed his sword and her blood covered the floor and she fainted in Her shricks and entreaties corner. only served to provoke the brutal laughter of the soldiery. "Mr. Nodarez says he laid the facts

writing before Colonel Molina. replied by sending a squad to arrest and shoot the complainant. His brother, Bruno. shoot the complainant. His brother, Bruno, a tobacconist, heard of the order in time to the decording to the terms of his own inform Belizario. The brothers fled and challenge. There are several charitable joined the rebel force of Coltide Garcia. "Colonel Molina a few days afterwards stopped at the house of a farmer. Only a woman and baby were in the house. demanded that she tell where the men were. She protested that she did not know. He called for a platoon of soldiers. As the platoon entered the cabin Molina pointed to her and said: 'Pull out that rebel and shoot her.' The mother and child 'Pull out that rebel hag dragged some twenty-five feet from the hut and a squad moved away a few paces.
"'Will you speak now?' the colonel de-

manded. "'For God's sake, I don't know,' cried the woman. 'Then fire!' ordered Molina.

"The woman tried to shield her child with her body, but the merciless bullets did their

"The baby was not killed outright, and one of the soldiers, moved by a sort of barbaric pity, crushed the little one's skull with the butt of his rifle. The bugle sounded, 'fall in,' and Molina, after setting fire to the hut, coolly mounted his horse and gave the word

"In one of the outskirts of San Jose Lis Ramos and about three miles from the village there is a small house occupied by Fredericko Fuentes. Fuentes had two large canefields. He complained because the Spanish soldiers destroyed his cane instead of simply taking the fodder. The same command en route to protect the Espana plantation a day or so later stopped at his home, having sacked a town en route and drunk

heavily. an insurgent chief named Maza. Fuentes thought it was useless to defend himself. The officer then bade the soldiers to punish him and his companions as they deserved A score of machetes flashed and in a few moments the prisoners were a mass of blood and rags. A drunken fancy seized the murderers. Cutting off the heads of their victims they hung them to the key of the grocer's door, while the horror-stricken neighbors looked on without daring to in-terfere. Only under cover of night were the ghaptly remains removed and buried.

has of gaining the book depository will Sardinas, for the purpose of escorting a train compensate the brethren. by the way, Omaha is soon to have an important meeting. The Commercial Law of a Cuban named García, whose two brothers vere in the insurgent force under Dimas which was operating in the district between Recreo and Roque.
"A portion of this force occasionally

camped near Garcia's house and he was then visited by his brothers. When the guerrilia band arrived, however, the insurgents were not in the neighborhood. Garcia was alone in his house.

Where are the insurgents encamped? 'I really don't know,' the man replied. "'Tie him to that chair,' the officer com-manded and the soldiers lashed Garcia

ecurely. "'Now will you tell me where your brothers are?" the lieutenant demanded cannot say; I have not seen them,

replied Garcia. 'Ha, I know they slept here last night, but since your eyes seem to be useless I will relieve you of them. Put them out, be cried, turning to his soldiers.
"The sergeant thrust the point of his

bayonet under the unfortunate man's eyes and burst them out, despite the agonizing screams of the victim. "As they left the house the lieutenant jokingly remarked that the next time Garcia would be able to say truthfully that 'he had not seen the insurgents."

LETTER FROM GENERAL GOMEZ.

Cuban Leader Declares the Revolu-

tion is Eminently Successful. NEW YORK, June 3 .- The following letter, dated May 16, from General Maximo Gomez to Senor Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate In this city, was given out at the headquarters of the Cuban delegation today: "There is no doubt that the revolution has successfully gone through its third period, and is now powerful all over the island. The first period was the outbreak. In the second was our organization. Finally, the third vas our organization. Finally, the third period is marked by the invasion to the west provinces and the winter campaign, which has just closed with no result favorable to the cause of the monarchists, in spite of their famous army of 150,000 men their powerful implements of war through-cut the country. The torch was stopped as soon as the planters were diverted from grinding. Peasant proprietors were carefully respected, and their crops were not de-

"The revolution thus enters on its fourth period in which the couldet will assume a severe character for Spain. Summer is death to them; our soldiers, on the contrary, are made of steel, and the sun that kills the Spaniard is a friend to the Cuban. Weyler will go, and it is now said that Polovieja will replace him. All to no purpose. What Ceneral Martinez Campos was unable to do at the beginning no other will do new.

"The Spanish soldier is kind and has no enthusiasm to keep his courage up. There is no spirited soldier when his stomach is empty. The Spanish soldier must be paid, even for his vices, if he is to be of any good and Spain has no longer the money for it. I made free yesterday two prisoners whom I hardly think will go back to their own comrades. They seemed so willing to remain with us and share our abundant food.

"What I say about General Weyler is from my perfect knowledge of this man's history. I am not influenced by passion or hatred. I am simply one of the few survivors of the famous Belle of Casos Redendo, and am not going to forget the bloody scenes of the 'white rage' in which Weyler was the instrument of Valmareda. Sincerely yours.
"J. M. GOMEZ."

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

FREE SILVER AND DEMOCRACY.

Indianapolis Journal: Now that the sil verities are sure of Kentucky and Illinois the president and Secretary Carliele might call in the federal officers who have been at work to defeat Blackburn and Altgeld in those states,

Ohleago Chronicle: Courier-Journal says that the Courier-Journal says that the victory of the sliver single standard fac-tion at the present time gives that state to the republicans for at least twelve years in the future. The prediction bears the inspiration of accurate prophecy. Washington Post: The result in Kentucky Saturday, when the silver democrats practically swept the state, makes it absolutely certain that the free coinage men will be in the majority at the Chicago convention If the unit rule is enforced in various states where the gold advocates have a few delegates the majority may run as high as 150 cannot be less than 75.

Minneapolis Journal: It is, perhaps, just as well for the free silver men to capture the Chicago convention. The issue then will be clearly and distinctly before the country the maintenance of the public credit and the national prosperity or a depreciated silver currency, bankrupicy, contracted credits and wide-spread suffering. The paramount issue will be the money question. There is nothing so important before the country.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Watterson's paper undoubtedly telling the truth, as Cassandra did, and to as little purpose. The free silverites will not heed it, and Kentucky will rotten money candidate on a sound money platform, and he was beaten by 8,900 votes.

Louisville Courier-Journal: work, for one thing, makes Kentucky re-publican for years. Before Saturday Brad-leyiem was dead. But Saturday made it possible for any republican to carry Kentucky over a party which binds itself to the corpse of free silverism. The one chance now for the Kentucky democracy is that the Chicago convention shall not ratify its stupendous blunder, and that chance seems all too remote. With the national democracy falling into the same pit into which the Ken tucky democracy has plunged, the most crushing defeat since its birth is in store for

FROM GAY TO GRAVE.

Minneapolis Journal: The great Moscov pageantry of power and wealth and luxury and joy is very quickly followed by a series of funeral processions longer than the czar's procession of triumph. Moscow mourns more ban she rejoices.

Chicago Tribune: The music that inspired the dancers within the French em-bassy must have been hardly distinguishable above the lamentations of the thousands outside, but there was no thought of stop-ping the music. No more significant comping the music. No more significant com-mentary could be made on the cheapness of the Russian peasant's life. The absolute scorn of the czar could have been expressed in no more pointed manner than by his dancing on such a night.

Kansas City Star: The terrible disaster at Moscow, where over 3,000 persons were trampled to death in their eagerness to par-take of the free feast provided by order of the czar, was, after all, a fitting sequence to the costly splendors of the coronation in a land where so many thousands of people suffer the pangs of hunger and want, while millions of dollars are lavished upon those glittering pageants which serve to symbolize the power of the throne. Indianapolis Journal: The disaster at Mos-

cow, besides being ferribly destructive of hu-man life, differs in character from any that ever occurred before. It is the first time in the history of the world that any government has attempted to feed 500,000 people in the open air and present each one with a souvenir of the occasion. Whatever the motives of the common people regarded the feast as a rare opportunity to gorge -themselves.

Chicago Chronicle: That there was no touch of real sympathy with the people among whom the czar scattered largess, whose self-respect had been trampled out before their lives were, is demonstrated by the fact that after he had given orders for the burial of his victims he went to the French ambassador's ball. There, among the persons of what he doubtless regards as a superior caste, this God-anointed ruler treaded a measure.

'chased the glowing hours with flying feet.' Chicago Inter Ocean: The horrible episode nay prove an event in Russian history. I was a revelation. It affords a glimpse of the barbaric character of the common people, the immense distance between the educated upper class and the untutored peasantry. Russia has enough modern civilization to ast a glamour over the nation as a whole, out the great mass of the population he darkness of the dark ages, if haply they have attained to even medieval semi-civiliza-

ow casts an unexpected and gloom upon the close of what had been a most brilliantly successful festival. That there might be danger in so great a crowd was foreseen, but the danger thought of was not the mere physical peril of uncontrolla-ble numbers. What happened might have happened anywhere under like circumstances, only the circumstances could hardly be re peated anywhere else. It is most pathetic that the enthusiasm which brought together such vast numbers of people should lead to so appalling a disaster.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISES.

cellar.

Up to date, Bedford of Colorado, seems to ave his secession scheme all to himself. Thomas A. Edison eats sparingly and space odically when at work or investigating sleetrical mysteries.

Gail Hamilton continues to improve. physician states that unless she auffers relapso she will be able to go outdoors in few days. Sardou is now 60 years old, wrinkled and

half build, but in his clastic step and bril-liant eye as youthful as a boy. He is said liant eye as youthful as a boy. He is a to have earned \$1,000,000 from his plays. The present king of Denmark was so poor during his early married life that he used to give drawing lessons under the rose in the families of the rich Frankfort merchants. Bradley Newell of Verment has become "well heeled" since he entered upon his career as a healer. In other words, he has made \$25,000 since the 1st of last January. In the village of Kutleut, Ind., there is a man named Archibald Hammer. Mr. Ham-mer has three sons, whose names are Trip Hammer, Tack Hammer and Sledge Hammer. Thomas Fitzmorris, a farmer living at White River Junction, Vt., was fined \$34 for giving away two drinks of hard cider to visitors at his home, and the sheriff conflicated 200 gallons of cider found in the

This was done under the prohibitory, law of the state. The studio of the great German painter Menzel is almost bare of furniture and decorations and in striking contrast to the average artist's studio, with its luxurious trapgo more heavily republican this year than it pings. "I fear my workshop is bare and did last year. Then the democrats put a cold," said the artist apologetically to a visitor, "but I am accustomed to it.

According to the Medical Record of New A free coinage candidate on a free coinage York, great success is attendant upon the platform will fare much worse than that have been formed in a great many cities and especially in the grammar schools of the metropolis. On the same authority it appears that the anti-cigarcite law in lows is being circumvented by some manu-facturers who cover their eigarettes with a light tobacco wrapper instead of paper. which makes it not a cigarette within the description of the law.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Mrs. Wallace—Isn't that a rather pretty girl Mr. Ferry has as a typewriter? Mrs. Ferry—I—I—guess she is. It is a pity she is so deaf. Mr. Ferry has to lean over her right shoulder when dictating a letter.

Somerville Journal: The difference between the statesman and the politician is that the politician is in it for what he can make, and the statesman for what he can

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Herbert-The love of wealth irradiates the very countenance of that old penny pincher. Spencer-Sort of a dough face, isn't he?

Chicago Tribune: 'I can't understand," observed Rivers, "how that watch company over at Rockford falled if its assets are \$300,000 greater than its liabilities." "Its assets consist of watches and bad debts," remarked Riberes, "It's a case of too much tick."

Washington Star: "How is that song getting along?" asked the publisher's friend, "Spiendidly," was the enthusiastic reply. "It is going to be one of the hits of the day. Every musician who has heard it says that it's vile." New York Commercial: Hobson-I wonder how it is that new stories of bravery during the late war keep coming to the front so long afterward. Dobson-My dear boy, this is an age of wonderful inventions.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Wallace-For the life of me, I have never been able to laugh at one of those mother-in-law jokes yet, Ferry—If you had a mother-in-law worth \$85,000, as mine is, you would laugh at every joke she made.

TO GENERAL WEYLER. Washington Star.

With resignation, not with grief, When on our 'customed weed you skimp us; We'll vow the humble cabbage leaf Makes incense worthy of Olympus,

PROVERBS UP TO DATE. " Chicago Journal.

The world's a cycle and the folks Are nothing but the cycle's spokes. One man may seat a cyclist fair, But ten men cannot keep her there. She rises brightly with the dawn, While yet the dew is on the lawn, And ere 'tis dried from hill and plain, She rises many a time again. The upright rider winneth praise But who can mend the humped one's ways? Behold the woman riding down Swift as the lightning through the town She scorcheth through the outer gate And goeth far and stayeth late.

Her husband, in the market place, The elders mocketh to his face. "Thou buttonless!" they cry; "all hail, Go clasp thy raiment with a nail!" He plucks his beard and saith a swear, But he doth not his garments tear, For no one bides at home to darn (Save orally) his suit of yarn,

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