#### THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL	PAPER	0F	THE	CITY	
TERMS Daily lice (with Daily and Sund Six M onths Three Months. Sunday Rec, Or Enturday Bee, Weekly Bee, Or	ny, One i	ear.	ne Ye	ar	5 00
	OFFIC				

Omaha, The Ree Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 25th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 3.7 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 17, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should teaddressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

### The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Itate of Nebraska
County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, socretary of The Bre
Inblishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Datly Bre
for the week ending March 19, 1892, was as
follows: 
 follows:
 98,14)

 Funday, March 14.
 15,646

 Monday, March 15.
 23,731

 Wednesday, March 16.
 23,733

 Thursday, March 17.
 25,702

 Friday, March 18.
 20,519

 Saturday, March 19.
 24,039

Average ..... GEO, II TZSCHUCK. Sworp to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of March. A. D. 1892.
SEAL. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February 24,510.

lived. The New York Recorder refers to our Brilliant Billy as "Mr. Bryan of DUNCAN waited a long time and en-

FAME won in a day is often short

dured a great many disappointments, but his ambition to be plumbing inspector has at last been gratified.

A CITY electrician is a necessity. Such an officer, if he performs his duty faithfully, will probably save the city from disastrous conflagrations.

COLONEL DANIEL S. LAMONT has been sick and this may have something to do with the general debility which has affected the Clevel and boom lately.

WIIY did not the council direct Coots to reconstruct the steep ascent of the city hall steps which will forever remain an impediment to an easy entrance unless changed.

It is very generally remarked that the Holman presidential boom went out of sight when Uncle Bill Hatch exposed to view his inconsistencies both as an objector and an economist.

THE state press has done a great deal toward popularizing the movement for home industries. It should not weary in well-doing but keep up the war cry of "Home against the world."

COUNCILMAN MUNRO is entitled to rights protected in East Omaha. The proceedings so far have been altogether too much of a jug-handled affair.

THE Denver News cries out lustily for more silver clubs. The eastern democrats think one will be enough with which the republicans can beat out the brains of the democratic party in No-

THE Boies and Russell campaign bureaus are not earning their money. Since the Hill episode extending from Washington to Jackson, Miss., occured, the booms of the governors have been limp and lifeless.

OMAHA has been a trifle slow in discovering that she has an important interest at stake in the East Omaha case pending in the supreme court, but fortunately it is not yet too late to intervene on behalf of the city.

Now that the council has abolished the license inspector, steps should be taken by the mayor and police commission to have the work of inspection carried out by other officers who are in position to look after violators of the license laws and ordinances.

OLDER voters will remember that in 1872 the democrats, greenbackers and disgruntled republicans united under a common banner to prevent the re-election of General Grant. They will also recall the fact that Grant was reelected by an overwhelming majority.

Now that Mr. Coots has the contract for completing the rotunds of the city hall he should put on his seven-league boots and proceed with dispatch to finish the building. It will be practically impossible to open the building to the public until the rotunda floor and corridors are tiled.

SENATOR HILL undertook to snub Congressman Harter for asking him to define his position on the Bland bill. Since Harter's strong anti-silver speech in the house on Tuesday, the New York politician has discovered that he attempted to snub one of the brainiest democrats in congress.

AT LAST an ordinance has been introduced to regulate the use of streets and alleys by wagons hauling eacth and the kind of wagons to be used. The experience of the past winter should plainly show the necessity of a law to prevent the indiscriminate use of streets for hauling earth in wagons from which the earth continually drops into the street.

THE council has determined to expend \$18,000 in gas and electric light fixtures for the city hall. In other words the council is bent upon spending all the money available for that structure. The proposed expenditure is inexcusable extravagance. It now looks as if the gas and electric light fixture men were as potential with the council as the agents of the Ketcham furniture company. To a man up a tree it looks as if there had been a distribution of more orders for ANOTHER ULTIMATUM.

The Bering sea question has assumed renewal of the arrangement of last year for the protection of the seal. The correspondence relating to this matter was submitted to the senate by the president yesterday, and the dispatches state that the reading of Salisbury's note refusing to renew the modus vivendi and making counter propositions was received with evident irritation by the senate. The note is characterized as evasive and equivocating, and the president's rejoinder is said to broadly hint so much, while insisting upon a renewal of last year's agreement without reference to insignificant or irrelevant conditions. The serious phase of the matter is the assurance given by the president that if Great Britain declines to assist in protecting the seals during the progress of arbitration he will proceed to enforce the laws and exclude poachers from Bering sea if the military force of the United States is required to accomplish

it. Assuming this to correctly represent the language of the president, it is hardly possible that the British government will regard it otherwise than as a menace which it may deem it necessary

There appears to be no chance for an

honest difference of opinion as to the course of Lord Salisbury in this matter. He has not acted fairly and in good faith. The renewal of last year's modus vivendi, in its original form, or with additional security against the threatened extermination of the scals, was reasonably assumed by this government to be a matter of course. There is manifestly just as valid and urgent reasons for proteeting the seals during the approaching season as there were a year ago. Indeed it may be more necessary to supply such protection now, for if the poachers were left to the unchecked pursuit of their business the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals would be carried on more recklessly and extensively than ever before, and even should arbitration result in favor of the United States, this industry would be so nearly destroyed as to be of little value thereafter. The fact that the British commissioners sent to Bering sea reported that the seals are not in immediate danger of being exterminated is not a sufficient justification of the decision of Lord Salisbury hostile to a most important industry in which the United States is chiefly interested, but the preservation of which is really the concern of the whole world. Comity as well as good faith demanded that he should continue last year's agreement.

The position of President Harrison in this matter will be approved by the country. There is a law of congress prohibiting the killing of seal in the waters of Alaska, and the obligation to execute that law is imperative on the president. Agreeably to the mandate of the law he issued a proclamation some time ago warning all poachers to keep out of the waters over which the United States claims jurisdiction. The British government is fully aware of all this. and the refusal to renew the modus vivendi suggests a defiance of the government of the United States to enforce its law according to Its own interpretacredit for endeavoring to have the city's tion. It probably is not intended to have this meaning, but it is fairly subject to such a construction. The president will undoubtedly make good his assurance, and congress and the country will sustain him in doing so. Meantime the senate, it is announced, will ratify the arbitration treaty, so that the questions to be determined by arbitration will not be embarrassed by the issue re-

## garding a modus vivendi.

THE FARMER IN POLITICS. We speak of the farmer in politics as though it were something extraordinary that a farmer should go into politics. From the foundation of the republic until now the United States has been an agricultural commonwealth. The framers of the federal constitution were for the most part planters and farmers. George Washington was a planter and so were Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe and Andrew Jackson. For the past forty years, however, lawyers have constituted the great majority of the national and state legislatures. Lawvers have filled the executive chair and make up two-thirds of the presidential cabinets. For many years the farmer has, as a rule, been content to help his educated city neighbors into places of profit and trust while he has gone on developing his farm and enjoying the serenity and comfort incident to his voca-

The conditions are changing, however. The farmer is asserting himself, not altogether because the lawyers, bankers and merchants have imposed upon him, but because the general dissemination of intelligence through school and newspaper has roused his ambition to partieipate in government. It is this confidence in his own judgment of public affairs and knowledge of the science of legislation which have encouraged him to seek to influence the making and euforcement of the laws under which he

There is no cause for apprehension in this fact. On the contrary, it is safe to assert that our public affairs will be more efficiently administered and our revenue more judiciously apportioned by increasing the proportion of sturdy yeomen in public offices. Farming has always been a noble occupation. With the improved methods of later years and the increase of conveniences consequent upon the marvelous inventions and commercial activity of the past few years, more men of culture will turn their attention to agricultural pursuits. A convention of farmers even now contains as fair an average of refinement and intellectual ability as a like gathering of representatives from almost any

other walk of life. The farmer has come into politics to stay. He will henceforth remain an important factor in shaping the destiny of the republic. He may for a time be on the wrong track, seeking redress for real or imaginary grievanees. He may be carried away by wildcat schemes, by demagogues and visionaries. But he will not long submit to imposition. He has a mind of his own and can hear, read and weigh political discussions with au accuracy which reaches prompt and

definite conclusions. The eccentricities of Simpson, the vagaries of Donnelly a graver aspect, owing to the continued | and the insincerity of Vandervoort may refusal of Lord Salisbury to consent to a temporarily mislead farmers, but they will not be long in winnowing the chaff from the wheat.

> ENFORCE THE IRON-POLE ORDINANCE The street railway company has applied for permission to erect additional motor line poles in the lower part of the city. This reminds us that the ordinance relating to the erection of poles for motor lines has never been enforced. Section 23, chapter 69, Revised Ordinances, grants permission to the street railway company to erect construct its lines of wire under the supervision of the Board of Public Works and suspend the same from iron poles of an ornamental shape and nattern to be approved by the city council and such iron potes shall be of a height that will suspend the wires not less than twenty feet above surface of

> An exception was made in the ordinance in favor of the existing motor company, which was permitted to creet wooden poles temporarily, but was required to substitute iron poles within six months from the date of the passage of

the ordinance. This ordinance is and has been a de d etter. The six months within which the wooden poles were to be replaced by iron poles "of an ornamental pattern" expired nearly two years ago. The company has never submitted to the council any pattern for ornamental or unsightly iron poles. Not only have the old wooden poles not been replaced by iron poles, but miles upon miles of wooden pole motor line has been constructed since the passage of the ordinance in

violation of law. That is not all. There is not a single motor wire twenty feet above the street center. The most unsightly nuisance in Omaha is the forest of wooden poles and promiscuous wires. Every stranger who comes to this city is unfavorably impressed with the blockade of our principal thoroughfares by pole lines of every height and size. If we have to submit to the pole nuisance even temporarily, we can and should at least improve the appearance of our thorough. fares by enforcing the iron pole ordinance and compelling the telegraph and telephone companies to take down all poles not absolutely needed and make them string their wires on one set of poles of uniform height, sharing the use of such poles by whomsoever they may be erected.

Omaha is to be the center of attraction for thousands upon thousands of visitors. Our business streets would compare favorably with those of any other city of equal population if it were not for the wire and pole blockade. If we are to spend thousands of dollars in entertaining our visitors, let us also take the necessary steps to exhibit in the most favorable aspect our broad streets and superb business blocks.

THE DECLINE OF SILVER. The government bought silver Monday at a little over 89 cents per ounce, which according to the assistant treasurer at New York is the lowest price at which silver was ever purchased by the treasury. Except for a short time after the enactment of the existing law requiring the government to purchase \$1,500,000 worth of silver monthly the market value of that metal has steadily declined. Representative Harter of Ohio, one of the democrats opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver. said in Tuesday's debate on the Bland bill that gold sells in all parts of the world for 22.83 times its weight in silver, but the difference is really more than this. At the price paid by the government on Monday last it takes about twenty-three and one-half ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold, so that the actual value of the silver dollar relatively to gold is but a small fraction ver 69 cents.

Such is the standing of silver after more than eighteen months of the operation of the law under which the national treasury absorbs the product of American mines. It is a situation very differ ent-from what was generally expected to result from this legislation, but none the less it is valuable testimony against the policy of free and unlimited coinage in the absence of an international agreement regarding silver. If the United States cannot maintain its own silver at a parity with gold it manifestly cannot do this for the silver of the world. The production of silver is increasing. The countries of Europe not already on a gold basis are seeking that position. In these circumstances an effort on the part of this country to lift silver to a parity with gold, maintaining the legal ratio of sixteen to one, must inevitably fail, with the consequence of banishing gold from circulation and from the country, and establishing here the single silver standard. Nothing could be more absurd than the counsel of the free coinage advocates that the United States ought to disregard the financial policy of other nations. This country has commercial relations with all the world, and while these continue we cannot without injury to ourselves ignore the policy of countries with which we have the most extensive dealings and create an independent and amagonistic financial

By far the greater part of our commerce is done with gold standard countries, and whenever the United States abandons that standard it will be at a disadvantage. We should lose our gold, demoralize our foreign commerce, and introduce instability and uncertainty into all transactions of a financial and commercial nature.

Within the past year more gold has gone to Europe from the United States than ever before in the history of the country during an equal period, and it continues to go, notwithstanding the very large balance of trade in our favor. The most significant explanation of this is to be found in the apprahension of European holders of American securities that this country will adopt free silver coinage, and they could not then got gold for their securities. Secretary Poster said on his return from England that the financial interests of that country would be delighted if the United States should adopt free coinage, because that would put the country on a single silver basis and insure to the

financial and commercial advantage of England, and it is not to be doubted that the other nations of Europe entertain a similar feeling. Certainly no greater or gipter mistake could be made than to disregard such admonitions and put this country on a financial level with China India and Mexico.

THE statement made by the finance minister of Canada in the Dominion House of Commons, relative to the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States, fully explains the failure of the Canadian commissioners. They simply proposed a free exchange of natural products, while Mr. Blaine insisted that American manufacturers should be protected against the competition of British manufacturers in the Canadian markets. As Canada would not consent to this the negotiations ended; and in the opinion of the financaminister for years to come. This is very likely unless one of two things should happen-either a liberal government be chosen in the Dominion willing to make fair terms with the United States, or a democratic government be elected in the United States that would be susceptible to the suggestions of the Canadian tories. Meanwhile this country can very well afford to let the situation remain as it is, and it is certain that no effort will be made to change it by the present administration. The Canadian people are all split up over the question of a commercial policy, and sooner or later they will be compelled to sook closer trade relations with the United States regardless of the interests of Great Britain. This country can wait for that time.

THE ordinance requiring inspectors of public works to have the necessary qualifications has been defeated by the council and the contractors' ring is happy. Their howl about a new Tammany, like the cry of "stop thief" by the pickpocket, was intended merely to distract public attention from their own schemes of jobbery. Now the Board of Public Works will be in position to repeat the farce of appointing political strikers and parties recommended by the contractors to do the inspecting of pavements, sewers and other public

A Personal Benefit. Mills will capture that Texas senatorship. Thus the house will lose a good member and

the senate get a poor one. A Cruel Shot. A Fairmount, Neb., politician was kicked

ways revolts at the Nebraska politician.

Gone but Not Forgotten, Boston Glabe. From only 2501 miles of railroad in 1867 Nebraska now has 5,400 miles, or within 900 of the mileage of all New England. The once "great American desert" seems to be moving

in the mouth by a horse. Horse sense al-

to the other side of the map. A Revelation Spoiled.

An alderman says he was offered \$17,000 to vote for a certain franchise. If he had stopped right there his statement would have been believed, but when he added that he haughtily refused it the whole story is robbed of its value as an important revelation.

The Anti-Millionnice Plan.

Denver Sun. Peffer thinks to discourage millionaires by this rate, should a man have \$7,000,000, it would amount to confiscation. His new bill is a sort of an accordeon-pleated afair and is designed to make him and his goates popular with the veoman.

Alas, Poor Boles.

New York Advertiser. Iowa seems to be having all the celestial phenomena now-a-days. The latest is a beautiful meteor that flashed across the northern sky and burstinto fragments when it neared the earth's surface. Alas, poor Boies; they have soon his star in the west and that was the end of it: the glory of a moment and then-fragments.

Ret-ched Imagination.

Upon the authority of the chairman of the Iowa republican convention Mr. James G Blaine is "the most commanding figure of all the earth-the idel, not only of his own party but of all the earth." It would be interest ing to know what percentage of the popula tion of this great earth is not even aware of the existence of the Maine idol.

A Ray of Light. Chicago Times,

To a correspondent who inquires "What is he matter with Flower or Whitney of New York!" the New York Herald responds: 'The country wants a western man. Toat's what's the matter with Flower or Whitney of New York." This bright gleam of intelli gence in the editorial page of the Herald will shine as far as a good deed in this naugnty world.

Disfranchising Republicans.

San Francisco Chroniele, The state of Missouri is to be redistricted so that the democrats will have fourteen out of the fifteen districts. As the republican candidate for president in 1888 received 236. 257 votes to 261,974 cast for Cleveland it would seem that the democratic legislature of Missouri is not very auxious to show fair play to its opponents. The only hope decent people have of seeing the gerrymandering abuse abated is that held out by the politicians themselves, who In their anxiety to make things go their own way nesitate at no outrage. Some day this hoggishness will operate on public soutiment in such a fashion that the demand for reform cannot be re-

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A Mississippi menn who has counted the number of seeds in a bushel of various grain found that corn went 72,130; wheat, 830,000; peas, 109,000; cotton seed, 164,166.

The Manutcher rife is a prosty efficacions weapon. An Austrian soldier suicided with one the other day. The build, after passing through his body, went through the head of another soldier, killing him of course, and made a serious would in the arm of a third. Charles Parlatto and Antonio Parlatto are prothers, and before they left Italy they mar-ried sisters. Both settled in Birmingham, Conn. On March 19 the remarkable coincidence occurred of the wives of each giving birth to twins within a few hours of each other. One set of twins was girls, the other

In Surrey county, North Carolina, there is a mountain whose outline displays a striking likeness to the Sphiox of Egypt. It is in the north western part of the state, just east of the Biue Ridge range, and ites prone upon the Piedmont planes. At a distance of ten miles the figure is the exact counterpart of that of a gigantic lion, its body at right angles to the pitous ridge, and with head reared aloft

s if in the act of rising. They have some lefty cities in South America, but they have not a monopoly of them, as one would be led to understand by a recent item in the San Francisco Call, as follows: "The four cities in the world with the nightest elevation above the sea level are Potos in Bolivia, 13,339 feet; Cuzco, in Peru, 11,78; La Paz, in Bolivia, 10,883, and Quito, in Ecuador, 9,543." As Leadville, Colo., is ov r

10,000 feet high, of course it is one of the four highest, instead of Quito, as the Call should know, to be truthful and patriotic.

A Detroit man has a novel walking cane

A heavy gold knob completes one of the handsomest and most unique canes ever seen

THE ARID LAND BILL,

FLEMING, Colo., March 20,-To the Editor

of The Bar: I notice you speak in favor of

the passage of the arid land bill. . You are,

no doubt, unfamiliar with the underlying

motive of this bill. It is provided in this

bill that "each homesteader or settler of

or leased, all contiguous grazing lands. This

can be with or without price, as the states

Is there a settler or farmer west of the

99th meridian so obtuse that he cannot see

that this is a scheme of the cattle barons to

regain possession of all public lands lying

between the Rocky mountains and the 99th

Every settler on the table land in eastern

Colorado and western Nebraska and Kansas

knows that it is practically impossible to ir-

rigate said portions of land unless it could be done by means of artesian wells, which at

a home had not the homestead law been passed. We believe that the great majority

believe that President Harrison will do well

to veto the bill if it does pass. The heelers for this bill may succeed in pulling the wool

over the eyes of our senators and representa-

lands. The lands described in the bill are not "arid lands." We raised as good crops

last season as were raised in any other state

as an average, and we intend to continue

Grand Army Men in Texas.

El. Paso, Tex., March 23.-The city is

rowded with Grand Army men, their wives

and daughters from Texas and New Mexico.

A grand parade was held vesterday in which

or New Mexico, Dr. Robinson of El Paso, and

RUMORS OF THE DAY.

A SURPRISE.

New York Herald.

He purchased a suit that was English, A cane that was quite up to date, A hat that was natly and stylish

A thing that will surely appall.

He took a thick purse from his pocket
And honestly paid for them ail.

Washington Star: "Learn to labor and to walt," is good advice. The great difficulty about it is the disposition manifested to disregard the first portion of the proverband put all the emphasis on the last.

Kate Field's Washington: Miss Passe (to young Mrs. Benedict, .-Mrs. Benedict, just let

ne give you a wrinkle.

Mrs. Benedict (mentally)--I don't know any-

Indianapo'is Journal: "Ah." mused Mr. Hungry Hisgins, as the "charitable officer" steered him towara the city wood yard, "I nave once more struck the popular cord."

Harper's Bazar: "I never send a story out for publication," said Dulipath, the realist, "without first having slept over it." "I don't believe I've ever read one of them either, without doing the same thing," re-turned Hawiey.

New Orleans Pleayune: A running account a store soon gets ahead of a man's pocket in a go-as-you-please race.

Kansas City Times: Don't try to do too much. It is a iid that a man in Kunsas is now baid-headed because he was determined that his wife should learn to eat pie with a fork.

Tale Record: "There," said the captain as Jonan was tossed overloard, "that's a clear case of prophet and loss."

Columbus Post: The oftener one's lawyer "files his bili" the larger the account gets.

Rochester Post: Visitor-I suppose you have to be constantly on the elect to prevent the escape of the lunatics. Insane Asylum Attendant-Yes; nearly all of them are just cray to get out.

GONE WITH THE PINS.

R. J. Burdette, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Where is the thrill of last n ght's fear? Where is the stain of last week's tear? Where is the tooth that ached last year? Gone where the lost play of the

Where is the tooth that ached hast year?
Gone where the lost pins to to?
For last night's riddle is all made plain.
The sunshine laughs at the long-past rain.
And the tooth that ached buth lost its pain—
That's what our troubles grow to.

Where are the ciothes that we used to wear!

Where are the bordens we used to bear?
Where is the bald-head's curling hair?
Gone where the pins disappear to;
For the style has changed and the clothes are

ow. e skies are wearing a brighter blue, e hair doesn't snari as it used to do. And the parking has arown moree car, too

Where are the bills that our pasce distressed? Where is the pin that the baby "blessed?" Where are the doves in last year's nest? Where have the ones all gone to? On the old bills pasd are the new ones thrown. The baby's at school with her pins out-grown. And the squabs are running a nest of their own.

You can't bring 'em back if you want to.

For past and present surrow; But the bergens that make us groun and

The troubles that make us fame and frot. Are the things that haven't happened yet. The pins that we'll find tomorrow.

IMMEDIATE.

7 S. Carey St , BALTIMORE, MD.

"I had flicted with gia and vised to been af-2 years Neural-was ad-use St.

acobs Od, which I did and was

IT IS THE BEST.

IDA M. FLEMING.

entirely relieved."

We can stand the smart of yesterday.

Today's worse his we can drive away What's was and is orm as no dismay

crazy to get out.

Mr. Downs of New Mexico.

A. M. WILSEY.

not blind the intelligent settler on

Now, is not this plain enough?

in Detroit.

TARIFF AND THE NEW SOUTH

A Detroit man has a novel walking cane that represents the work of odd hours every day for six weeks. It is made of old postage stamps of various denominations and six nationalities—United States, Canadian, Euglish, French, Gorman and Italian. It took 5.014 stamps to make the cane. The face value of the stamps was \$100. The surface of the came, when the stamps were all on, was filed smooth and finished until it glazed. A heavy gold knob completes one of the Carolina Lumbermen Feel the Need of Some Governmental Protection.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING THE TRADE

What the Charleston News and Courier Sets Forth on the Subject-Evidences of Progress Observed on Many Sides

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19,- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE. ]-Just now there is a good deal of agitation in the Carolmas over the proposition to put lumber on the free list and the possibility that the effort will succeed. When the Morrison and irrigable lands may have appropriated to him Mills bills proposed to chop a large portion of the duty off of rice, the two Carolinus came to the front with some of their ablest democratic lawyers and politicians and begged that their "infant" and at the same time old industry be saved. They represented that to even take off a fourth of the duty would so impair the rice industry that it would within a short time be completely dropped, and we would have to depend upon Japan and other rice producing countries for our supply. The duty was preserved. It is represented today by the market columns of the Charleston News and Courier, the leading bourbon organ of the ex-confederate south, that the domestic output of rice is not selling at all: that the Japan product is occupying the market, and at prices which make the domestic produc-

does by means of artesian wells, which at best are visionary. Every settler knows that should this bill pass nearly all, or at least the greater part of the public lands now open for settlement by homesteaders would be grabbed by cattle men. We claim that the homestead law has been a great benefit to poor farmers who would have been coliged to work and save nearly all their lives to gain tion unprofitable and undesirable. A recent run through the central and coast work and save nearly all their lives to gain a home had not the homestead law been portions of the two Carolinas convinces your correspondent that the trade in lumber, passed. We believe that the great majority of farmers in the territory mentioned are opposed to the passage of the bill. We also logs and the product of trees is by all odds the leading business of those two states. Two-thirds of the men at work about the towns and in the country at this mamentand this is the season , when farmers are at work-are engaged in either the lumber business or the turpentine and rosin trade. The greatest mills recently put up in those states are for the production of lumber or something from trees with which the two Carolinas abound. Piue, cedar and other woods which cover more than half of the raising good crops here.

Let the advocates of the arid land bill visit this country in June or July and be convinced that the great American desert can "blossom as the rose." surface of the Carolinas are going down rapidly before the axemen today, and yet the complaint from the lumbermen and the owners of the lands is that the prices are so low as to be unprofitable.

Prices and Prospects Then and Now, I find a statement in the recent editorial columns of the newspaper above referred to which gives accurate information as to the present value of Carolina lumber and timber lands compared to what they were before our importations of Canadian lumber were de-veloped as they have recently been. Inasconfederate veterans participated. There were 600 men in line. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Cuples, who much as the figures appear in a free trade organ of credit and come from a bourbon pen, they must be accepted as true figures. turned over to the veterans an immense key upon which was painted: "Paint this town "Southern lumber," it says, "is today being sold for less money than ever before during the last twenty-five years. Ten years ago lumber was worth from \$12 to \$18 per 1,000 feet. Standing timber was then sold at from blue and green." He said the city was theirs. Last night speeches were made by General Mann of Texas, General Fountaine 75 cents to \$2.50 per acre, provided it was conveniently located near railroads. Then timber lands from eight to fifteen miles from Chicago Post: An Indian named "Lays-on-His-Mother-in-Law," was killed recently at the Rosebud Agency—and it served him well right. That was a mean trick. the railroads were considered of very little value and no lumberman, or very few, could be induced to buy timber at such a distance from railroads. Today lumber is worth from \$8 to \$12 per 1,000 feet, and standing timber Atchison Globe: In most novels girls are taught how to be heroines, not how to be is worth from \$2 to \$6 per acre, and must be bought all the way from eight to fifteen miles from the railroad or not at all."

Chicago Times: "No. sir." said the good young man, "I do not believe in fighting. If a man should smite me on one cheek I would turn unto him the other one." The fact that alarms the two Carolinas most just now, and indeed some of the other southern lumber states, is that "about ninety per cent of the pine lumber manufactured in the south," to quote from this excellent "Best thing possible for you to do." re-sponded the reprobate of the club. "No man who had run up against your check once would risk his knuckles against another just authority further, "during the last ten years and up to the present time had already been bled for turpentine, thereby killing a great Somerville Journal: Weeping Relative— Do you dread death so mach? Old Citizen—No. I am not alraid to die. But I do not like to think that the newspapers when I am buried will say in the headline: "Another Old Landmark Gone." many trees at once and endangering the life of the entire forest by fires and worms. Anyone at all acquainted with timber knows very well that when once the trees have been turpentined for three or four years that very and becomes of very little or no value to the lumberman." It is, therefore, just so much more for the person who has trees turpen-tined to be able to turn them over to the lum-

> The promise of free lumber and free com-petition with the Canadian forests is starming a number of southern states, and should the promise be fulfilled it is sure to cause a revolution in one of the leading, if not the foremost, interests of the south. The duty was maintained on sugar for a long period of vents for the south. The duty on rice is maintained solely for a small area in the south. The duty on lumber is of far more storest to the south as a protection than any other section of the country. And yet the south is opposed to the party that gives this

Some Southern Improvements.

Despite the fact that the greatest opposi-tion to the McKinley tariff bill came from the south, I am told by southern gentlemen interested in that section and now at work developing its interests that more benefit has accrued to the south in proportion to the value of property and population than any other section. Not alone have the iron and coal and lumber interests manifolded since the Fifty-first congress was elected and a new tariff was assured, but fruit raising and general commerce has

double in importance. There have been more factories, shops, mills and private residences and winter resorts established since the elec-tion of 1888 in Florida, the Carolinas, Georgia and the Virginias than during the ten years before that date. As soon as President Har-rison and a republican congress were chosen and a protective and stable government as sured those sections of the south which could be most affected by the acts of a pa-

tornal government began to take new life.

I am told that the great Coast Line railroad, which runs from New York to Tampa. has bad its business increased full 20 per cent or more since the period named. Its fruit trade has grown so enormously that fast through freights for oranges and early rast through freights for oranges and early vegetables alone make pitgrimages between the extreme north and south now as quickly as formerly did the ordinary passenger trains. Then the road has lumber trains and trains loaded with manufactures from the southern states for the north—a fact which never before existed. The north has heretofore furnished the south quite all of its manufactures. There are at present in Georgia some of the largest cotton mills on earth, making all kinds of cotton goods and

thread—a line heretofore confined to Fall River mills. One of the most remarkable growths of the south since the election of the present ad-ministration has been in the winter resorts. would at first thought seem an absurdity to claim that a tariff or any other federal law could affect the winter or summer resorts, where people go for health or pleasure, and have no regard for commercial interests. But attention was attracted to Florida, for instance, as soon as the era of a "new south" was announced by the selection of a president and a congress with development of all sections in view. A single New York can sections in view. A single New York capi-talist went to St. Augustine, Fia., a town of 3,500 residents, and invested probably three or four millions of dollars. He built three finest hotels in the United States. Castile Revived in Florida.

It is said the Ponce de Leon is the finest hotel in the world. It is probably worth \$5,000,000 as it stands. It is built in the quaintest and yet most approved Spanish architecture, copied after some of the richest of the palaces of Spain, and is finished and furnished far better than the finest palace on Spanish ground. Its architecture and artistic displays are alone worth traveling a thousand miles to see. Mr. O. D. Seavey, the manager, tells me that he has turned away from 100 to 300 visitors almost every day during the present season. The whole little city, which looks like a panorama of a section of like a panorama of a section of Madrid, has been metamorphosed. One feels like he is in a foreign land. The old sandy streets have all been asphalted. The smoky old buildings constructed centuries ago by the Spanish, have been brushed up and look clean, and there is life, even for that quant centenarian, which has been the curio of the New World for a hundred years. There is the same old Spanish cordiality, amid the glamour and whirl of the most fashionable visitors of the entire north, and, despite the announcement that the new tariff law would rob every one with high prices, this splendor comes lower in dollars than that which the northern visitor endured five years ago.

St. Augustine is the cleanest, most attractive city of 10,000 persons in the entire country now. It has, besides the finest hotel in the world, which is the wonder of architects and artists from every clime, a hum of new life—as if by magic a new being had touched it. What has brought to life the great Ponce de Leon and attracts there every winter to enjoy the warmth of summer sunshine has brought to almost every other point in Florida new prosperity. There are hundreds of beautiful hotels just opened, and hundreds of thousands of persons go south now that did not go five years ago. That magic which has brought the entire country into prosperity has called attention to what was once Florida's sandhills and developed as phase of it beyond the fondest hope.
P. S. H. ida's sandhills and developed at least one

To Abolish Imprisonment for Debt. NEW YORK, March 23.-There has been introduced in the legislature a bill to repeal all the provisions of the code relating to imprisonment in civil actions. The bill abolishes the last remaining vestige of imprison-ment for debt, and with it the debter's prison, Ludiow street jail, which is directed to be turned over to the city authorities for public uses. The penal code is to be amended so as to provide for the punishment, as a misde-meanor, of all cases of actual fraud in commercial transactions.

Twenty-Six Million Surplus. New York, March 23.—Reports are busy in Wall street with Standard Oil affairs. There have been rumors of a big undivided surplas, reported to be as large as \$26,000,000 over and above the capital of \$95,000,000 in outstanding cartificates. Part of this surolus, it is said, will go as additional capital to the minor companies into which the trust has been broken, and the remainder will go as a cash return to the certificate holders Dan Lamont Seriously Ill.

NEW YORK, March 23 .- A morning paper states that Colonel Daniel S. Lamont has been seriously ill for the past two weeks. He is not yet out of danger, and since last Saturday physicians have been in constant attendance. On his return from the south M Lamont was so feeble that he had to be carried on a stretcher from the carriage to hi bed. The utnost pains have been taken to keep the dangerous illness of Mr. Lamout secret.

Things Are Coming Fifer's Way. CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.-Warden Edward Murphy of the Chester penitentiary and Governor Fifer's chief lieutenant in southers. Idlinois, is in the city today, and claims that of 204 delegates to the state convention lected up to yesterday 154 are favorable to the renomination of Fifer.

# BROWNING, KING

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas Sts.

The man Up a Tree---

Has evidently made himself heard as is evdenced by the following

ode from Mr. R. Britton, of Underwood, Iowa. From your perch you see extraordinary vices;
Hut tell me—in confidence, you know,
If you can see another cut in prices
Like that of Browning, King & Co.

But then you don't have to climb a tree to convince yourself that our. spring novelties in suits and overcoats are just

what you want. Nobby, neat and nice; the styles are new, all the leading colors, equal to tailor made, and the prices within the reach of all. All sizes.

Browning, King & Co

Open Saturdaystill D p. m. | S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas St