THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION, Fitate of Nebraska Sa. County of Douglas. Sa. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bra I ubilshing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY Bra for the week ending March 19, 1892, was as follows:
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Average Circulation for February 24,510

NEBRASKA oratory is becoming a drug

upon the market. The supply is fully equal to the demand. THE conventions this year will em-

phasize the fact that we are sadly in need of a million-dollar hotel.

IT WILL pay our business organizations to keep their eyes on railway movements centering at Sioux City.

RICHARD P. BLAND will never again be either so happy or so hopeful. He made a frightful miscount of free silver

SILENCE is golden and speech is silver, but silver was knocked speechless on Thursday in the house of its alleged

PATRONIZE home industries can never become an unprofitable proverb for communities which both preach and practice the dectrine.

INTEREST in the controversy over appointments to the police commission appears to be confined to the parties directly concerned.

NEBRASKA millers are entitled to the Nebraska flour trade and Minnesota cut-throat competition cannot alter this frigid, fortified fact.

EUGENE FIELD's buttermilk banquet has set his old Denver friends to inquiring when the bright journalist became a fixed star in the milky way.

OMAHA ought not to sleep on her arms until she has made it morally certain that she shall within twenty-five years be the center of the greatest sugar beet growing region of the world.

A FUND for the encouragement of manufactories in Omaha such as is contemplated by the Real Estate Owners' association would ultimately return to the city at large immense profits and to the investors themselves a fair percentage on their investment.

SILVER has dropped to 88% cents per ounce, the lowest price at which it was ever sold. This, too, in face of the fact that the national government is now absorbing almost, if not quite, the entire American product. If silver is not a commodity like wheat, cotton and corn then experience is a delusion and logic a snare.

CONGRESS will appropriate \$19,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi and \$9,000,000 for the Columbian World's fair, but will haggle over the meager sum of \$250,000 for surveys for storage reservoirs in the arid regions. Congress should wake up to the fact that a full fourth of the area of America is west of the Rocky Mountains.

THE more the council and park commission look at park tracts the further away seems the final selection of sites. But the delay has not worried the taxpayers. They are saving \$1,600 a month in interest on park bonds, will get several thousand dollars in taxes for 1892 and finally we shall get more land and more suitable tracts for our money.

A CORNELL professor tells his students that the man who sells his vote (in New York presumably) for money is more respectable than the man who does not vote at all. The latter is at least a party to the wrong and may properly be arraigned as an accomplice, tor he may be making the purchased vote equivalent to two, whereas by performing his duty it would be useless to the purchaser.

According to the Chicago Journal of Commerce binder twine was sold at 134 cents per pound without variation from January 1890 until January 1891, since the last named date it has dropped until all last harvest the Chicago price was 71 cents. In view of this decrease of 44 per cent in the price the howl of our friend Bryan for free binding twine sounds for all the world like the bray of a dema-

A MONG the entertainments for the approaching summer season in Omaha, none promises more for the general good of the state than the industrial exposition in June. The interest already shown in the coming event makes its suc cess assured and as it is the first exclusive exposition of the manufacturing industries of the state it will be both novel and instructive as showing the processe of manufacture and the number and extent of the manufactured articles of Nebraska.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAIN TALK. The administration of President Harrison will be memorable for the able,

firm and patriotic treatment of the international questions with which it has had to deal, and for this the president himself is entitled to much of the credit. He has not only given careful consideration to these questions and dictated the policy to be pursued, but has also performed no small part of the actual work of correspondence. This was the case in the Chilian affair, when it became necessary to convey to Chill the final decision of this government, and the hand of the president is ngain seen in the latest correspondence in the Bering sen controversy, which is distinctly marked by that plainness of speech, explicit statement of principles and unequivocal enunciation of policy, which are characteristic of P. esident Harrison,

The last note of this government on the question of a renewal of the modus vivendi presents its case with such logical force as must carry conviction to the minds of all persons not unalterably predisposed to favor the British position. Replying to the contention of Lord Salisbury that another year's suspension of sealing is not necessary to prevent an undue diminution of the seal herds, this government very pertinently suggests, after expressing surprise and disappointment, that if her majesty's govern ment so little respects the claims and contentions of the United States as to be unwilling to forbear for a single season to disregard them, it cannot understand why Lord Salispury should have proposed and agreed to give to those claims the dignity and standing which a reference to a high court of arbitration implies. It is declared that from the moment an arbitration was agreed upon neither party was at liberty to disregard the contentions of the other, and not to observe this principle is to add a new sense of injury and injustice, even if it should be found possible to proceed with an arbitration under such conditions.

The gravity of the situation, in the opinion of the president, consists in the fact that if her majesty's government proceeds on the basis of its contention as to the rights of the Canadian sealers the government of the United States will have no choice but to proceed on the basis of its contention that pelagic sealing in the Bering sea is an infraction of its jurisdiction and property rights. This would become necessary, not as a question of pecuniary loss or gain, but one of honor and self-respect. This government, the president explicitly declares, cannot consent, with indemnity or without, that the contested rights of British subjects to catch seals in the Bering sea shall be exercised pending the arbitration. It cannot consent to have what it believes to be its rights destroyed or impaired pending their determination by an agreed tribunal, however adequate the security

offered. The feeling both in London and in Washington evidently is that a crisis in this matter is imminent. Secretary Blaine, although not well, attended a meeting of the cabinet vesterday at which the situation was discussed, and there was a conference between the secretary of the navy and the secretary of the treasury with regard to the vessels to be sent to Bering sea. In the British House of Commons the government was asked for information regarding the situation and replied that they hoped to be able to make the correspondence public by Monday next, including, it is presumed, a response from Lord Salisbury to the last note from the State department. There is little reason to expect that Lord Salisbury will recede from the position he has taken, and if he adheres to it a conflict would seem to be almost inevitable.

THE ASSESSORS AND THEIR DUTY. Between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of June the assessors are required by law to list all taxable real and personal property. The 1st of April is next Friday, yet the precinct assessors have not agreed upon a uniform basis of assessment and unless individual assess ors assert themselves we shall find when the returns are made on or before the second Monday in June next that the assessment has again been a farce

Under the law no property of any description is exempt except: First-The property of the state, counties and municipal corporations, both real and personal. Second-Such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes. The word "exclusively" in the law has been largely overlooked by assessors heretofore, and hence a vast area of real estate and considerable personal property in this city, the title to which vests or is pretended to vest in agricultural, horticultural, school, religious and charitable societies, which is not used exclusively for the purposes named in the act, have been left off the assessors' books. It is believed that the real property of these organizations in Omaha will aggregate an actual value of \$25,000,000. The county clerk returns it to the census office at Washington with a taxable valuation of \$2,500,000. The assessors must list every dollar's worth of this property not used exclusively for the purposes named in the exemption clause if they are true to their duties and their solemn

oaths of office. The section of the statute which defines property which shall be assessed and taxed, after excepting property named in the preceding paragraph, distinctly sets out the following: First-All real and personal property in this state. Second-All moneys, credits, bonds or stocks or other investments, the shares of stock of incorporated companies and associations, and all other personal property, including property in transitu to or from this state, used, held, owned or controlled by persons residing in this state. Third-The capital stock of companies and associations incorporated

under the laws of this state. The law is sufficiently plain for the guidance of any honest assessor and there can be no excuse for a repetition of the neglect of former years. Let each man who has taken the oath of office as an assessor individually resolve that for once at least the terms of the law shall be complied with to the letter. This may make more work for the

in a return of from two to five millions | this. There must, be no paltering or worth of taxable property which has hitherto been exempt through the grace, negligence or dishonesty of the assessors.

SOUTH DAKOTA AND HARRISON. South Dakota is for Harrison as a matter of course. The Dakotas could not be against him and be either honest or grateful. When Harrison was in the United States senate the great territory which has since been made into two magnificent and prosperous states, had no better friend. It was, therefore, most ungracious as well as foolhardy for politicians to attempt to create a sentiment in South Dakota against the president. Whether the recorded vote of the state convention shows the delegation to Minneapolis to have been formally instructed for Harrison or not, the fact remains that every delegate will vote for him and the convention itself adjourned under the impression that it had most emphatically endorsed his administration and declared him to

be the choice of South Dakota. Unhappily there are two factions in the republican party of South Dakota. Governor Mellette is at the head of on and ex-Senator Moody appears at present to lead the other, though it is generally conceded that Senator Pettigrow is the real force behind the latter. Whether the Moody faction was really opposed to Harrison or not is a matter of small importance now that he and all admit that the state will throw its vote for the renomination of the president. Governor Mellette appears to have been badly worsted if he had any purpose to control the action of the state convention, for the men he most cordially dis likes were elected delegates.

It appears to an outsider as if the people had taken the matter largely into their own hands and administered a severe rebuke to all factions. They hissed ex-Senator Moody when he opposed instructing for Harrison but elected him a delegate. They likewise refused to give Governor Mellette any prestige upon which to claim control of the patronage of the state by electinga delegation friendly to him. In other words the people simply asserted their own rights with an emphasis the politicians ought not to forget, and the South Dakota delegation goes to Minneapolis to help renominate Harrison.

ANOTHER IMMIGRATION BILL. Senator Washburn of Minnesota has introduced in the United States senate a bill to regulate immigration. It is in some respects the most drastic measure that has yet been presented. One of its provisions requires that vessels bringing alien passengers to the United States from foreign ports more than 2,000 miles distant shall give a bond of not less than \$50,000. When Secretary Foster was in England he heard statements from steamship owners that it would not be practicable to give such a bond, and he was reported to have agreed with them. This plan is really aimed at the class of vesseis, known as "tramp steamers," which are principally engaged in bringing Italian immigrants, but it would necessarily have to apply to all vessels bringing alien passengers to the United States, and would prove a hardship to the lines of European steamers which are now conforming to the requirements of our laws. The bill also provides that every vessel engaged in bringing passengers from any foreign port to the United States shall pay a license tax equal to \$1 for each passenger not a citizen, the money thus collected to be paid into the United States treasury as an immigrant fund to defray the expenses of regulating immigration.

A commissioner and a suitable number of inspectors are to be appointed by the secretary of the trensury for each of the twelve ports of Europe from which the greatest number of alien immigrants have come to the United States during the period of three years ending December 1, 1891, these officials to be subject to the authority of the United States consuls at those ports. This would furnish comfortable places for quite a corps of "public servants" without giving much greater assurance of improvement in the character of the immigration. The steamship companies and their agents are said to be now very careful and vigilant regarding the emiigrants they allow to take passage for this country, and this safeguard against the coming here of undesirable Immigrants is supplied without any cost to the government. There is reason to believe that it will continue to be effective so long as we maintain a strict enforcement of our laws.

The measure provides that immigrants shall make a written declaration under oath prior to embarkation regarding themselves, among other things whether it is the intention of the immigrant to remain here permanently or reside here temporarily and then return to the foreign country. If this bill should become a law its effect undoubtedly would be to materially restrict immigration, but it is not equally certain that it would be any more effective than existing laws, if properly enforced, in keeping out the objectionable classes.

THE vote in the house of representatives on the motion to lay the Bland silver bill on the table gave Speaker Crisp an opportunity to go on record, and he improved it by casting his vote with the free silver men and thereby saving the measure. Of course there has never been any doubt as to where the speaker's sympathies are. He was elected to promote the cause of free silver coinage and he has been faithful to that understanding. His coming to the rescue, however, as he did, was a more emphatic expression of his solicitude for the cause of free silver than was to have been expected. The large vote for tabling the measure was somewhat of a surprise, there having been a good deal of uncertainty as to what the republicans would do. The result shows that they are prepared to vote their convictions, regardless of partisan considerations which it had been thought might lead them to do otherwise and throw the whole responsibility upon the democrats. In the course taken the republicans of the house have maintained the position of a large majority of their party in the country, and there can be Board of Equalization, but it will result | no doubt of the wisdom of having done

temporizing with the silver question at this time on the part of republicans.

The republicanistate conventions held thus far have desirred for an honest dollar. A republican administration is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is the plain duty of the representatives of the party in congress who agree with this view to sustain it by their votes whenever the opportunity comes to them, Every consideration affecting the welfare of the country, if not the interests of the party, dictates

this to be the proper course. THE anomalous conditions under which territorial government must be maintained is well illustrated in the case of A izona. She is obliged to await the slow processes of congressional legislation in order to refund her territorial debt though this will materially reduce her interest payments. While congress is debating the question the Arizonians are losing money. Furthermore city and county governments are hampered and the progress of internal improvements of great importance cannot be undertaken without the consent of congress. No wonder every territory which is growing and possesses an ambition to develop its resources is anxious to cut loose from Uncle Sam's leading strings.

THE supreme court of Wisconsin has rendered a decision that the late democratic gerrymander in that state is unconstitutional. There is no ground for hoping that the democratic state supreme court will be able to see any legal impediments to the enforcement of the Missouri gerrymander, however, notwithstanding the fact that the republicans poll 45 per cent of the total vote of the state and are given, under the new apportionment, but one out of the state's fifteen representa tives in congress.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Canadian high commissioner, is not much accustomed to testing the public pulse of America, otherwise he could not cossibly suspect that public sentiment in this country will not sustain President Harrison in the seal controversy. We do a vast amount of quarreling among ourselves over here, but we are close, confidential friends and alines when any other nation attempts to snub, insult or make war upon us. This fact ought to be patent to the high commissioner.

WHEN Omaha gets a direct line via Superior and the Santa Fe, or some other route, to the southwestern cattle ranges, she will be able to bring the railway companies now discriminating against her in favor of Kansas City to a better understanding of her demands for a chance at Texas or Oklahoma.

NEBRASKA manufacturers have recently enjoyed soularge a home trade that they are pretty hard pressed to keep up with the demands for their goods and therefore cannot just at present attempt to introduce themselves to the Spanish American republics.

ALL this time whether we say anything about it or remain silent we are conscious of the injustice of the bridge arbitrary which our jobbing houses are forced to pay on shipments into Iowa,

FOREIGN diplomats will learn by experience if no other way that America understands her international rights as well as her international duties after awhile.

Imperial Enritation.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Emperor William's ear ache may yet knock out another of the props that support the tottering throne of absolute monarchy.

Even Curtis Despairs. Harper's Weekly.

The difference of feeling in his (Mr. Clove land's) party (since 1888), is so great as to make his nomination this year highly improbable.

> Hugging a Delusion. Kansas City Times.

Tammany is no political fool and the indications now are that the New York delegation will vote for Cleveland on the first bal lot. The letter of withdrawal will be from

Stumbling Blocks to Contentment. New York World.

There seems to be a certain amount of sound sense in the advice given to Chancelior von Caprivi to drop his education bill and wait until he hears from the country. In other words, the education bill is the same kind of a stumbling block in Germany as the silver bill in this country.

Effect of the Wisconsin Decision.

Gerrymandering does not pay. The Ohio democrats when they last controlled the leg islature stole a march of this sort on the enemy : and now the enemy, having the upper hand again, has put thom to still worse confusion. Honesty is the bast policy in politics, as in other things, and even if it were not, it is the duty of the high-minded men to observe it.

Dethroning King Cotton. San Francisco Chronicle.

Nothing in recent years is more remarkable than the dethroning of King Cotton in the southern states// For forty years cotton has been the great staple of Gaorgia, the chief source of its wealth, yet now many planters of that state have decided to grow tobacco because there is no longer any profit in raising cotton. The discovery of the phosphate beds near Charleston was a godsend to southern planters, as those deposits furnished a cheap and abundant fertilizer, and what no one counted on was the enormous increase in the growth of cotton culture in India, which has set the price down lower than it was ever known.

Bill's Wieth Imagination.

New York Tribune. Among the wrongs and oppressions which the Delegate Hunter enumerated in his speech at Augusta as having been brought upon the south by republican misrale was "the low price of cotton." By a singular coincidence the report of the Agricultural department on cotton production appeared in the same issue that contained Hill's spench It states with mathematical coldness that during the past two years this country has produced 2,000,000 bales of cotton in excess of normal requirements, in consequence of which the price in Liverpool fell from 6 1-16 pence in January, 1890, to 41/2 pence in January, 1892. Was this overproduction occasioned by the wrongs and oppression of republican miscule!

Twenty More Ex-Convicts Barred. New York, March 25 .- Twenty ex-you victs from Italy were detained at Ellis island today. They admitted that they were liberated feions and were promptly returned.

The disadvantage to the Giadstonians writes a London correspondent, is apparent to any one who understands the system for the registration of parliamentary voters. An old register always tells most adversely against the liberal party. They draw their support greatly from the working classes. The middle classes form the backbone of the conservative party, the shopkeepers and keepers of public houses being almost invariably tory. These people are more permanent in a neighborhood than the working class electors, and no matter how late in the year or on how old a register the election is taken, these people are always to be found, and, without giving any trouble to the election managers, come up to the polls to vote for the tory candidate. It is altogether different with the working classes, They scatter more and more as the year poeon, and put the election agents to great trouble and much expense to keep track of tnem. This department of electioneering work is so important to the liberal candidates that in all constituencies where the electioneering agent is permanently in residence, and is at all worth his salt, the system for tracing removals is brought down to a science. Many of the twenty -four Gladstonian successes at the bye-elections since 1886 have been due in some degree to the perfection with which the system of tracing removals has been worked. This work is a charge that falls comparatively lightly on the troy canditates while on their opponents it is always heavy. and, in the case of a general election, becomes heavier as the year goes on. The Gladstonians at present greatly fear this serious disadvantage. They feel that the Irish local government vill, the Irish elementary education bill and the small-holdings bill will not help the government much in the industrial constituencies, because none of the measures named directly touch urban workingmen, but the lateness of the general election does touch them most directly. Under existing conditions a general election in November would practically disfranchise thousands of the working class electors up and down the country. The situation is an awaward one, but there is no way out of it at present for the liberals. When they are in power they will lose no time in amending the resignation laws, meanwhile they must wait their time and compensate themselves for the delay by putting in all the work possible in the constituencies and by thoroughly educating the electors as to the one great issue which they will be asked to determin when the election does come.

The most suggestive feature of the controversy in which the German emperor is involved lies in the fact that both emperor and chancellor are obliged to defer to popular sentiment with regard to a proposed measure of public policy. There was a time when such antagonism would not have counted for anything, practically speaking, but that time has gone by in Germany, as in every other country. The spirit of constitutional liberty has been spreading very rapidly in recent years, and the individuals who sit on thrones do not dare to disregard it. In Germany, particularly, the people are making them solves felt in a degree that is very significant and prophetic. Their will is practically decisive in general politics. They are still ruled according to the monarchial idea, but that idea has been materially modified in their interest. It is no longer possible for the monarch to do as he pleases in the exercise of his imperial functions. He must consult the wishes of the masses in all important emergencies, and adjust his proceeding to suit public opinion, or he cannot succeed. A hostile majority is fatal to any scheme that he may seek to carry out. When it becomes apparent that the people do not indorse his views or purposes, he has to change or abandon them; he cannot arbitrarily enforce them in defiance of such opposition. This is a great point gained for the cauce of freedom, and other victories of like meaning nd value will be won in the near future Germany is not likely to become a republic for many years; but she is cartain to become more republican every year in her sympathies and tendencies.

All that the young kaiser has said and done seems to indicate that it is his confident belief that he can make of himself a greater, grander historical figure than his illustrious family over gave to Germany. His mistake is that he believes he can do it upon the lines laid down by his predecessors: he is unable to perceive the growing spirit of democracy especially as it is put in evidence in England and France, or even in Garmany in a lesser degree. What he really expects to do in his blindness is to impede the progress of civilization, and, not content with that, to turn the hands of the clock of time backwards for 100 years or more. He forgets that his great predecessors, even his grandfather, were only kings of a part of Germany until twenty years ago and not em peror of all of it. The victory over France united the German peoples, created the empire, and made possible an imperial throne. In Prussia the young omperor might have made absolutism possible for a long time if he had governed it alone, but he cannot make it possible long in united Germany. Before either he or his grandfather became emperor there was a powerful popular sentiment favorable to representative government. This sentiment has grown steadily, and during the last five years it has had amazing growth. The emperor, by his unwise speeches and by punishing the newspapers for criticising them, is not going to decrease, but increase, the very common demand in Germany for larger popular liberty. He is constantly blundering from bad to worse in both what he says and does.

It has been officially announced that the

long pending negotiations between the Prussian government and the representative of the house of Hanover have resulted in an agreement. The duke of Cumberland, on his part, renounces for himself personally all pretensions to Hanover, which was annexed to Prussia in 1868, and also his claim to the unannexed duchy of Brunswick, to which he has a title by inheritance since the death of the last duke. There is, also, it seems, a private understanding that the son of the duke of Cumberland shall on coming of aga renounce his claim to the Hanoverian crown. In consideration of these concessions Prussia will permit the young prices on the attainment of his majority to raign over the duchy of Branswick, and will immediately restore to his father the so-called Gueiph fund, that is to say, the private property of the Hanoverian family which was sequestrated in 1865. This fund was originally estimated at about \$13,000,000, but now, with the accumulated interest, it amounts to nearly double that sum. No such renunciation could ever have been obtained from the blind king, George V, who died in 187s, after making his successor, the present dake of Cumberland, pledge himseif never to forego his hereditary claims. In the war of 1865 Hanover did nothing more than was done by Bavaria and other states which were allowed to retain their independence; that is to say, it rendered a half-hearted obedience to the orders of the confederate dist. The late king balieved the incorporation of his kingdom with Prussia to be an act of shameless injustice, which would unquestionably be redressed in the next European war. He remembared that his dynasty had been deposed once before in the present century, only to be restored with increased power and dignity. He refused to regard the reconstruction of Germany, effected in 1866 and 1871, as final, seeing that even the airangements made by the congress of

Vienna, unacceptable as they were to the mass of the German people, had lasted thirty three years, and yet were repudiated in 1848. As that system had been long upheld by the vigilance of Metternich, so the new order might be held together by the strong arm of Bismarck. The one regime no more than the other would be likely to survive the influence of its creator, in the opinion of the late king of Hanover, and it would, there fore, be an act of suicide not to keep the claims of his family alive. This conviction was shared by a considerable number of the Hapoverians, notwithstanding that they had no reason to love their last two sovereigns. who had offered the most stubborn resistance to the popular demand for parliamentary institutions. The truth is not that the Hanoverians particularly love the Guelphs, but that they detest the Hohenzollerns. Nor are the recent eballitions of overweening ar-

to reconcile them to their Prussian ruler. THE IONA POLLY.

rogance and almost insane contempt for pop

ular rights on the part of William II likely

Minneapolis Tribuno: By a strict party vote the Iowa house has sent the Gatch county option bill to its eternal rest, and now the resubmission bill, which has already passed the house, will be brought up in the whisky remains the same and the supply is ample for all or linary demands.

Minneapolis Journal: The Gatch bill was downed in the lowa house vesterday and with it all possibility of any liquor legislation until the next legislature. The result will be that either the state must enforce th prohibitory law to the letter or let state wide prohibition be a mere theory and not a condition as it is now. The latter will be the case.

Kansas City Star: The successful efforts of lowa republicans in the legislature in defeating the county option bill means continued success for the democrats of that state. The people of lowa have demonstrated for several years that a majority is dissatisfied with general prohibition and the republican are studifying themselves in not meeting the question in a practical way.

CURSE OF FREE SILVER.

Eminent German Bankers Discuss the Situation in America. BERLIN, March 25.-The discussion in the American congress of the silver question has attracted much attention in Germany. The newspapers nearly all agree in the belief that free silver would be a bad thing for the United States. The Associated press correspendent interviewed Dr. Koch, president of the Imperial bank, the greatest financial institution of Germany; Dr. Siemens, director of the Deuche bank, the largest private banking incorporation in Berliu, having relations with American and other prominent bankers, with reference to the effect of

the proposed silver legislation in America. Dr. Koch said both Germany and England would undoubtedly be willing to take part in an international monetary conference, but felt positive that neither country would consent to a bimetallic basis, although Germany would doubtless consent to some in crease in the amount of silver used Except a few agrarians robody in Germany dreamed of the demonetization of silver. Austria, which was changing from paper to gold, would not take up silver, and England also knew when she was well off. If America adopted free silver nobody there would be berefited. The farmers would receive more for their crops, out silver dollars would have less purchasing value and in the end they would be worse off. A change of currency is always bad, but a change to in-ferior currency would inflict heavy losses especially heavy on the country making it. The continuous export of gold from America was a surprise to Dr. Koch. He said it was probably due to a desire on the part of foreign holders to realize on the high prices due to a desire on the part of of American securities. Dr. Siemens and other bankers hold similar

AFRAID OF THE A. P. A.

Insane Fears of a St. Louis Man Drive Him to Attempt Suicide. Sr. Louis, Mo., March 25 .- Max Phillips, a local, prominent musician, is probably dying ere from knife wounds inflicted because o a haunting fear caused by some oath he has taken in a secret society, which, he says, is the American Protective association. He constantly watches for some one to kill him saving he has been warned he would be de stroyed because his society distrusted him Inquiries have failed to explain the matter though it is learned that the would-be sui cide belongs to council No. 13 of the American Protective association. The wounds, twenty in number, made upon himself, are in the wrist and abdomen, and are likely to result

Woman Killed by a Burglar, MILLEVILLE, Ga., March 25.-Louis Williams, a negro, entered the bouse of Rev. S. C. Leonard, a Baptist minister, yesterday when all of the family were out. Mrs. Leonard returned home when the burglar was ransacking her room, and he attacked her with an axe, inflicting injuries from which she died. Williams was captured

Brother Jasper's Fourth Wedding. RICHMOND, Va., March 25 .- That portion of this city known as "Africa" was in a whirl last night over the marriage of Rev.

and placed in jail. He will probably be

John Jasper of this city, the author of "The-Sun-Do-Move" theory, and Widow Carey of his flock. She is his fourth wife. Jasper is 80 years and his bride 59. The bride has one child and four grandchildren. The wed took place at the residence of the bride,

MADE A BRIEF STOP.

General Alger Visits in Omaha on His Return from California. General Russell A. Alger and family came

in at noon yesterday over the Union Pacific from the west in the general's private car. They were met at the depot by Mr. and Mrs John M. Thurston, Major Clarkson, Dr. Stone and Captain Burmester of Omaha, and Mr. George P. Hopkins of Detroit, a special friend of General Alger. Carriages were at once taken to the Thurston residence at Twenty-fourth and Farnam, where the guests were entertained at luncheon and during the afternoon.

The party consists of General and Mrs. Alger, Misses Frances and Fay Alger and two sons, Mr. Russell and Frederick Alger. They simply stopped in Omaha for a few hours rest, and will depart this evening for Chicago.

General Alger said he had nothing to sav in particular. His trip west was in connec-tion with his business interests and his family went along to enjoy the delights of a Cali-fornia winter.

Head of the G. A. R. General John Patmer, commander-in-chief

of the Grand Army of the Republic, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Hot Springs, S. D., where he will rest and recreate for a week.

MURDERED AND CREMATED.

Fate of a Union Pacific Brakeman at Ogden While Intoxicated. Ogden, U. T., March 25,-A configration occured in this city yesterday in what is known as the Grand Avenue lodging house. in which Dick Cowell, a Union Pacific brakeman, was burned to a crisp. The remains were taken from the debris and were a ghastly sight. It was developed at the cor-oner's inquest that the death of Cowell was caused by foul play while under the influ-ence of liquor and the building was set on fire in order to avoid the disclosure of the crime. The case is being investigated and the evidence is very strong against certain The only relative Cowel

s known to have is a sister in Albany, N. Y.

Lost Through a Speculating Deputy. Sr. Paul, Minn., March 25,-The decision in the suit of the county commissioners against Jay P. Davis and R. T. O'Connor was filed yesterday by Judge Otis. The judge filed as the facts that Davis filled out the printed blanks, attested them with the seal of the court and had them audited, allowed, and then collected the money from the county auditor; also that the augitor and treasuror had to acknowledge the certificates were fraudulent. The total secured was \$24,582.50 and covered from 1887 to 1890. The judge gives the county judgment for the amount with 7 per cent interest from the time paid out by the treasurer. The actual loss en-tailed on R. T. O'Connor on account of the

speculations of his deputy is about \$10,000. Peculiar Railroad Wreck. BONHAM, Tex., March 25,-At Choctaw station, on the Texas & Pacific railway, about sixteen miles west of here, a westbound freight train collided with an engine which was left standing on a switch too near the main track. The engine of the westbound train was thrown from the track, carrying with it one box car, turning compietely over as it went down a steep em-bankment. Engineer A. E. Leighty was caught under the engine and had to be dug out. His fireman, J. W. Keeler, was fatally

injured. Chief Redstone Wants to See. St. PAUL, Minn., March 25 .- Chief Redstone of the Assinaboine tribe, accompanied by C. A. Scopey of Fort Peck, Mont., was at the Merchants yesterday on his way to Chicago, where he will receive treatment for a cataract over his eyes. Redstone has been of great service to his tribe in inducing the Indians to lead a pastoral life, and this move-ment shows the appreciation of these services by sending him to Chicago for treat-It is believed that his sight can be

restored. Dose of Australian Justice. MELBOURNE, Australia, March 25 -Larkin, erly secretary of the South Me Building society, has been sentenced to six years imprisonment, and Clear, another ex-official, of the organization, to four years im-

prisonment, for defrauding the society. THE SAME OLD LAMB.

Written for The Bee. Bryan had an old lamb story—
Its beard was long and white.
Its head was baid, its back was bent,
It was a painful sight:
But it trotted on from year to year,
Bleating with all its might. With age its stiffened joints were sore.
Its pensive eye was dim.
But still the young man stald by it,
And still it stald by him.
At last they struck a streak o' luck,
And both got "in the swim." Then on to congress Bryan went, And, when he got the floor, He toddled that old story out

To serve its turn once more. Twas poor, and blind, and lame and old, But 'twas his only store. Go off and weep, Nebraska!

Your woos come altogether.

Calamity. O'Keighan, O'Kem and Oh, dry
weather!

Oh. Elder! and Oh. Bryan!
Winatever else you do,
Let up on that old chestnut
And give us something new

BROWNING, KING

S. W. Corner 15th and Donglas Sti.

To a man Up a Tree---



It looks very much as if we were going to do the largest business this spring we've ever done. 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.

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