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for the week ending April 9, 1892, was as fol-

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Friday, April 7. Saturday, April 9... 24,395 Average.... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of April, A. D., 1802. N. P. FEIL. Sworn to before

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Notary Public

PARTIES leaving the city can have THE BEE mailed to them for any length of time by leaving their orders at THE BEE office.

WYOMING cattle kings will not at tempt to control the cattle country hereafter with imported thugs from Texas.

Onegon votes in June but Jonah Cleveland will not be invited to participate in the campaign. Rhode Island and its bitter grief are still fresh in memory.

ANOTHER resolution has been fired from the Board of Public Works gun at Street Sweeping Contractor Squires. It merely splattered the contractor with Omaha mud and nothing more.

RANCHMEN are not rustlers in the technical Wyoming sense, but they are rustlers in the sense of possessing a remarkable faculty of "getting there" at the right time and in proper strength to ward off invaders.

THE park obstructionists are the gentlemen with lands to sell who propose to enjoin condemnation proceedings in order, if possible, to force the council to purchase their lands at high prices. They may discover their mistake when it is too late.

CONGRESS is likely to pass a law fixing a national standard for grading grain. This is a move in the right direction. If the proposed measure becomes a law it will do away with the present methods of the grain centers and prevent unfair discriminations.

Some congressman should now sneak into the Record a complete copy of "Kreutzer Sonata," and then without doubt the abuses to which the Record is subject will be forever abandoned. It is fully as reasonable as to force a copyrighted publication like Henry George's book on protection and free trade into the record of the proceedings of congress under the guise of a speech.

OMAHA will have the sympathy and cooperation of the grain dealers and grain shippers of the state in her efforts to build up here a local grain market. Now let the Board of Trade devote itself to the enterprise of securing flouring mills, cereal mills, malt houses and storage elevators. Once have these establishments there will be no difficulty about making Omaha a grain market.

GENERAL MANAGER BARCOCK IS BUthority for the statement that the additions to the stockyards and packinghouses are to be pushed as fast as weather, money and men will permit. If men enough to do the work can be engaged the improvements will be completed within three months. When completed the packing facilities added will be equal to the largest packing-house now in operation at South Omaha.

THE anti-free coinage democrats might have called Mr. Bryan's attention to the significant fact that his favorite candidate for president, Governor Horace E. Boies of Iowa, was the guest of the Greystone club of Denver not long since, where he was expected to declare himself for free silver, but he studiously ignored the subject. Perhaps Mr. Boies is a coward and dare not define his position. "God hates a coward."

WHILE THE BEE has not favored the retention of the caucus as part of the primary election machinery the fact that the committee has concluded to continue the caucus under certain restrictions makes it the starting point of the impending campaign. Every republican should therefore make it his business to attend his ward caucus this evening. The time fixed for these caucuses and the places where they are to be held are to be found in another column.

THE men who declaim against THE BEE as an obstructionist because it opposes the payment of extravagant prices for park lands had better prove their faith in Omaha by their works. Most of them have made fortunes by holding onto their unimproved lots and lands. When they have done as much for promoting the growth of Omaha as THE BEE has, when they have contributed to great public enterprises and when they have invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in monumental buildings it will be pardonable for them to stigmatize THE BEE as a mossback and obstructionist.

DEMOCRATS GIVE UP NEW ENGLAND. Since the Rhode Island election the more clear headed among the democratic leaders have about abandoned all hope of carrying any of the New England states. Before that defeat some of them had counted confidently upon carrying at least three of those states, among them Massachusetts in the event of Mr. Cleveland being the candidate. The prospects of the party in that section were staked upon Rhode Island, and the party threw into the campaign all the energy and influence it could command. It sent there its best available speakers and its leading candidate for the presidency and high priest of tariff reform. It flooded the little commonwealth with literature attacking the policy of protection and preached tariff reform in every city, town and hamlet of the state. It presented but this one issue, studiously ignoring free silver, which a la ge majority of the party in the country demands. It organized and carried on the most vigorous and aggressive campaign in the history of Rhode Island, and it suffered what under the circumstances must fairly be regarded as an over-

whelming defeat. If such efforts could not win in a state where the conditions seemed so favorable to success, there is obviously no hope for the democracy in other states where like conditions favoring that party do not exist in equal degree. The returns show that in the principal manufacturing towns of Rhode Island the republicans made heavy gains. This is substantial and conclusive evidence that the workers in the mills and factories of that state do not want tariff reform on the democratic plan. It was a distinct rebuke of the action of the democratic house of representatives in attacking the wool schedule of the tariff and of its entire policy regarding the tariff. What good reason can be given for expecting a different verdict in the manufacturing states of Massachusetts and Connecticut, whose industries are as vitally concerned in the maintenance of the protection policy as are those of

Rhode Island? But it is not this alone which renders the cause of the democratic party in the New England states hopeless. The fact that a large majority of the party in the country favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver is no less potent in its influence upon the voters of that section. They are not deceived by the temporary defeat of free silver legislation in a democratic house, or by the circumstance that certain leaders ignore this question as a matter of present expediency. They understand that if the next congress and the next administration should be democratic legislation for the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be inevitable. Quite as much, therefore, to maintain a sound and stable currency as to prevent an unwise and injurious interference with the tariff the states of New England may safely be counted upon to give their electoral votes to the republican candidate for president.

### ANXIOUS LEADERS.

It is easy to believe the statement that the democratic leaders of the house of representatives are anxious and uneasy. The unpromising outlook for the party and concern for their own political future will account for this. It is said that several conferences have recently been held to discuss the condition of business in the house, with a view to an energetic effort to bring the session to an end as soon as practicable. Those who desire this are confronted by several serious obstacles, chief among which is the difficulty of reconciling the differences between the Crisp and anti-Crisp factions. All efforts to bring this about have thus far failed, and it is said that many of the supporters of the Mills plan of tariff revision now assert more strongly than ever that the policy adopted by Springer and a majority of his democratic colleagues of the ways and means committee was not on y wrong in every sense, but that its fail-

ure has already been demonstrated. The plain truth regarding the democratic majority in the house of representatives is, that cowardice and imbecility have marked its entire conduct thus far, and this applies equally to both factions. The course adopted regarding the tariff was a surrender of the position of the party, which was distinctly pledged to a measure of general revision. The attitude of Mills and his followers in this matter was straightforward and honest, and had their counsel prevailed the party would at least have the credit of making a courageous effort to carry out its promise, but as it is the scheme of tariff reform adopted is regarded by the country as a ludicrous failure. On the other hand, the position of the Mills following regarding silver, in their effort to postpone its consideration as a matter of political expediency, was equally dishonest, and while it deceived nobody it illustrated the cowardice of the party and its aptitude for false pre-

tenses. The two democratic factions in the house have been in an almost constant warfare since the session commenced and the minority faction has been growing steadily more indifferent regarding matters of legislation. The speaker has rendered himself unpopular by his arbitrary rulings and dogmatic methods; the cheeseparing chairman of the appropriations committee, Holman, has made trouble that has delayed the work of the committee, and altogether this democratic house has given another striking example of the capacity of the party for folly and blundering. There is small probability of any improvement, and this being the case it is not surprising that some of the leaders are uneasy and auxious to bring the session to an end as soon as practicable.

# PUSH THINGS.

In this climate the working season begins about the first of May and ends November 1st or a few weeks later. During this full half of the year most of our material progress is made. It therefore becomes the more necessary to begin promptly with public work when the winter is finally ended, in order that we shall accomplish as much as possible during the comparatively short period of activity.

The city council, Board of Public Works and other bodies charged with the public works should therefore make

haste with their preliminary preparations to the end toat as soon as the weather is suitable contractors may begin work. We should expend every dollar available in paving, repairing, grading, viaduct building and sewerage the present season. There are hundreds of honest men in Omaha anxiously waiting for work and wages, and the city government awes it to them to place both within their reach at the earliest possible moment.

For a similar reason the proposition for bonds to the Nebraska Central railroad should be submitted without delay. If the subsidy is voted that corporation can and probably will begin its work before the summer is over. Its plan as outlined will necessitate the employment of a large force of laborers and thus add another element of prosperity to Omaha.

Should the council decide to accept the city attorney's interpretation of the charter provisions relative to condemnation of park and boulevard lands, unless obstructionists interpose injunctions, employment can be given to scores of laborers in the improvement of the parks and boulevards by midsum-

All these public enterprises should be pushed with all possible speed to the point of actual employment of labor. Then with the federal building, the school buildings, the stock yard and packing house extensions, the private enterprises and the public works we shall see an army of men lately idle busily engaged earning wages and contributing products of their labor to the general the business welfare of the city. The motto of every citizen of Omaha in both public and private life for this year should be "push things."

THE action of the executive committee of the Georgia state alliance, in passing a resolution requiring that alliances in that state which have entered the people's party shall reseind that action or surrender their charters, is significant. It is probably the beginning of a movement, inaugurated at the instance of democratic leaders in the south, to check whatever tendency there may be in that section favorable to the new party, and there will very likely be similar action taken in other states. It is well known that some of the southern democratic leaders have become uneasy regarding the possible effect of the people's party movement upon democratic ascendency in the south, and it is by no means improbable that the summary action of the executive committee of the Georgia state alliance was inspired by these anxious leaders. As the membership of the southern alliances is overwhelmingly democratic there is no will surrender its charter in order to it in his heart to destroy a man who could follow the new party. The significant suggestion of this incident is that the democratic managers in the south are preparing to head off any danger to the party in that section, and they will loubtless succeed. They are determined that the south shall be kept solid, and it is safe to predict that the new party will cut no figure there in the presidential election. Meanwhile the democrats in the republican states of the north will continue to urge the alliance people to make war upon the republican party and cast their influence and votes so that they will count for the democracy. It is quite possible, however, that the intelligent members of the alliance in the north will decline to be used in this way when the time arrives for casting their votes.

THE new era in democratic politics in Nebraska, according to a recent convert, is to usher into place, position and prominence the younger element. J. Sterling Morton, J. E. North, J. C. Crawford, Alex Bear, James E. Boyd, J. C. Calhoun, Tobias Castor, Eleazer Wakeley, James Woolworth, Dr. George Miller, J. P. Latta, Robert Clegg, Albert Hardy, A. J. Poppleton, Judge Broady, Victor Vifquain and other workers who have worn themselves out fighting against tremendous odds are to be retired now that the hitherto moribund concern has some hope of success. The renegades, the camp followers, the sutlers and the raw recruits are to be given the places of the veterans. The old soldiers are to be set aside without honors or pensions and the fresh fellows who have never won a battle or covered a respectable retreat will carry the banners and grab the spoils. Truly it must be a great thing to have been a life-long democrat and come to this in middle life and old age. The venerable and the battle scarred are entitled to the sympathy of their enemies now that they are forgotten and cast aside by the kids and the dudes who are to profit by their labors.

THE country will heartily approve the action of the president by which the difficulty with Italy, growing out of the killing of Italian citizens in New Oreans, is satisfactorily settled and the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries is assured. The payment by this government of an indemnity of \$25,000 to the families of the murdered men is generous and attests the earnest desire of the United States to deal justly with the families of the victims of the unfortunate occurrence, though the general government was in no sense responsible for it. The note of the representative of the Italian government in this country acknowledging the action of the president expresses the entire satisfaction of the Italian government and conveys the assurance that the diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States are again firmly established. In all this difficulty our government has maintained a consistent, fair and honorable attitude, and the peaceable termination of the trouble, under circumstances entirely creditable to the United States, must have the effect to make stronger than before the friendship of the two nations.

THE Michigan delegation to Minneapolis is uninstructed, but it is understood that it will present the name of General Alger to the convention and, of course, give him its vote. There is no present indication that Michigan's favorite son will have any other support, and in that event it is possible that his friends from the Wolverine state may finally conclude not to commit the

folly of placing his name before the convention. So far a appears there is no more interest among republicans generally in the candidacy of General Alger than there is in that of ex-Senator Blair, and however commendable his ambition may be it is manifestly ill-timed. It is charitable to think that Alger has given too much heed to dissatisfied politicians who will have no influence at Minneapolis.

THE decision of the republicans of Florida to surrender that state to the democrats this year without a struggle is not to their credit. Whatever disadvantages they may be under by reason of the ballot box law, they should make a fight, if for no other reason than to maintain their organization and keep republican principles before the people. The refusal to place any ticket in the field, either national, congressional or state, is cowardly, and the effect will doubtless be to put an end to the party in Florida,

EVERY active republican should be on hand at his ward caucus tonight to help in the selection of delegates to the coming county convention.

### Distance Lends Enchantment.

New York World. There is a general desire that Mr. Blair should get a foreign appointment, "and the foreigner the better."

Blighted by Bad Weather. Kansas Cliy J arnal,
The Jerry Rusk boom is dead. Nobody could ask favors of the people after sending them eight straight weeks of execrable

#### Prospective Silver Trust. Kansas City Times.

weather.

It is a curious condition in Colorado when the silver kings are forced to cut down wages because the money their workmen are digging from the mines is not good.

### Knocking at the Door.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The gentle tapping at the back garden gate that Canada has been doing for several years or more now begins to resemble the knock of a man who is being chased by the police.

### A Comage Straddle.

The platform of the Pennsylvania demorats is strong for tariff reform and for "a hard money currency including the coinage of both gold and silver on a basis of such equality as will cause the coined metals of both kinds to circulate freely together." No advocate of free coinage wants more or less

#### The Modern Jonah. Chicago News.

No recent romance in real life has been more diverting than the experience of a North sea fisherman who (the story goes) was swallowed by a whale, led an isolated and ennuied life in the mammal for a few days, and then was rescued by a crew of ikelihood that any alliance in Georgia | fishers. The whale probably could not find tell such original Scheherazadean fibs.

### Consistency a Lost Jewel.

Chicago Times. The New York legislature is a droll body of lawmakers. It has passed a bill appropri ating \$300,000 for a World's fair exhibit, but commanding that the exhibit be closed or Sunday, Immediately after this display of puritanism the same legislators appropriated 850,000 annually toward the maintenance of a natural history museum in New York City upon the express stipulation that it should be kept open on Sunday. Explanations are in order.

# Viewed from a Rearney Standpoint.

The Nebraska Central Railroad proposition now before the recople of Omaha will provide that city with an outlet by way of Duluth or Green Bay, which means competition with the roads now centering there. Omaha people realize the necessity of this outlet and the Central proposition will go through whooping. Kearney ought also to be look ng to the northeast and moving as one man to secure that outlet. What is good enough for Omaha is good enough for Kearney.

# SOME TRUE WORDS SPOKEN IN JEST.

og the wonderful attractions purchase Among the wonderfor attractions purchased for the World's fair are "a striped skink, \$1.50," and "39 for a coat made of the skin of a cross-eyed wildeat." Feathers plucked from the wings of the wind and midnight yawns from adjacent graveyards will be added to the collection later on

Washington Star: The ben has no talent for Thristmas carols, but she can be depended of for an Easter lay.

Chicago News: The cynosure of all eyes just now is the man at the bat.

Philadelphia Ledger: A Pittsburg school-master makes unruly scholars chew soan. They would prefer to be lathered in the old fashloned way.

Cloak Review: "You know Miss Grimsby appeared as a fountain at the ball the other night. I thought it was particularly appro-"She is the daughter of a milkman."

A Washington poet, says the Star, who show wear and tear and is in every way an example of the public's failure to appreciate genius penned the following and labeled it "Farewel

Oh, wherefore should a poet live And agitate his thinker. For thoughts for which no one will give The swear-word of a tinker?

The snow has left the ground once more, And when she goes to walk, her trail Now traileth in the mud.

Philade, phia Record: Under the head of "Horse Notes" a Daylostown paper amounces that a local livery man has "a bad cold in his throat."

HE MOVED. Brooklyn Life. They sat upon the sofa snug Before the glowing grate. And then he glineed up at the clock, And cried "It's growing late."

"Oh, no," the little maid replied, And shook her tresses curly "It isn't growing late, my dear, You mean it's growing early." Columbus Post: "It is not so hard for some men to "keep abreast of the times" as to keep ahead of the sheriff,

UP THEIR SLEEVES. Washington Star. I was a little game of poker; just a quiet bout at "draw."
Which was promptly discontinued through an arithmetic law.

By the time each had selected all he thought that he could claim. They found there weren't eards enough left out to play the game.

Boston Transcripe: Fogg cails a meal on a railroad fra n "Easter," because it is a movable feast. Boston Herald: The best receipt for a wedding gown for Easter is something like this: First catch your young man.

# JOHNNIE'S WISH.

When I'm yanked out of hed at six, Just when I want to sleep. An' made to dress myself an' fix The fires and tend the sheep:

An' get the wood in from the shed, An' unik the cows, an' clean Ol' "Dexter's" stall and air his bed, An' fill the old tureen With scraps an' swill an' tote it down To them 'ere masty swine, An' do a lot o' chores in town An' hang the clothes on tine

When such things happen. I'll be bound
It makes me yell an' bawl.

An' wish Columbus hadn't found
America at all!

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The election of a new House of Commons

in Great Britain may be procipitated at any

time. In the present House there are 304

conservatives, 65 liberal-unionists, 215 Glad

stonians and 86 Irish nationalists-670 in all. The government's majority is thus 67, with out counting the speaker. In the new House it is estimated that there will surely be 254 conservatives, 42-liberal-unionists, 200 Gladstonians and 82 nationalists. The other ninety-two seats are doubtful. Should the government carry them all its majority would be 105. Should Mr. Gladstone carry them all his majority would be 75. Should they be equally divided between the two the conservatives would have a majority of 15. It is interesting to observe that most of the doubtful seats are now occupied by the government party. Thus it is thought the opposition is sure of holding 282 of its 801 seats, leaving only nineteen doubtful, while the government is sure of only 206 of its 369, leaving seventy-three doubtful. There is every reason to believe that the figures given are as free as possible from party color and furnish as trustworthy a basis for speculation as can in such a way be found. Conjecture as to the result of the election may also be based on the returns of by-elections. In these contests the drift has been heavily against the government. At the beginning of the present Parliament the conservatives had 316 members; now they have 304. The liberal-unionists had seventy-seven, including the speaker; now they have sixty five. On the other band, the Gladstonians, who then numbered 192, are now 215, and the nationalists, then eighty-five, are now eighty-six. The government majority has thus dwindled from 115 in 1886 to 67 in 1892, a loss of 48. In this impressive fact Mr Gladstone has found ample encourage ment for his belief in the flowing tide of lib eralism that is to bear him once more to power. But then the conservatives, too, are deriving comfort from the returns of by-elec tions, chiefly from those of recent date. Since the close of the session of 1890 there have been twenty-two contested by-elections. not counting East Belfast and Cork, where the contests were hopeless. Of these the government and the opposition have each carried eleven. For the cleven government candidates elected some 2,000 votes were east more than for the eleven successful members of the opposition. Moreover, in these constituencies the government vote increased from nearly 80,000 in 1886 to over \$6,000 in 1890-92, while the opposition vote decreased from over 85,000 to a little over

Venezuela, if recent reports are accurate has escaped another revolution, and has instead, in Dr. Palacio, a president who has succeeded in re-electing himself and keeping himself in office by force of arms. So far as constitutional freedom goes there

is small gain in this, but stability counts for so much in South American republics that much can be forgiven an administration which maintains itself against revolution and gives some hope of preserving order. Venezuela, which is twice the size of Texas, with just the same population, owes all its difficulties to the tropics, a large Indian population and a Spanish population -relatively small as compared with other South Ameri can states, and confined to the few cities in the republic. It has never had an army large enough to maintain order, or a government which was anything but a thinly disguised military despotism. Even among its despotisms the only two which have lasted over a decade in the sixtytwo years in which it has been independent have been the presidencies of Monagas and Blanco. The latter was overthrown in 1889, after eighteen years of ruthless rule, in which Venezuela has made whatever progress its territory has shown in the last two centuries. Difficult as it is to understand why it should, during utter misrule, the population of Venezuela has doubted in the last fifty years, its two chief cities are conwall and the past twenty years have seen most of the institutions needed by a civilized state organized. If progress has been slow, it has still taken place, and the small class of educated men of Spanish and mixed descent who carry on the government and conduct revolutions steadily increases in number, education and influence. Revoluions grow more and more difficult, and even Venezuela will eventually become a stable

The complete conquest of Dahomey seems to be in store for the French, if they would retain in peace their foothold in that country. The treaty made by Admiral Cuverville with the king was said at the time to recognize the French protectorate over the Porto Novo district and the right to use Kotonou as port of entry; yet now the monarch is adcancing to the coast with an army and threatening Porto Novo itself. or three years ago the French were at war with Dahomey, whose king held captive several Europeans and had ravaged the French protectorate, plundering and burning many villages and selling their people to the slave dealers, or dragging them to Abomey, his capital, for slaughter. When King Gelele died his successor renewed the war, attacking Kotonou, but was repulsed by Commander Terrillon, Commander Fournier bombarded Whydah. There was a suggestion soon after to send an expedition to Abomey, taking the river route, but with the strong force of male and female warriors the king had at command, this might have been a costly if not peirleus undertaking. Still, the renewal of hostilities this year shows that the French can have little hope of peace until the Dahomeyans are subjugated.

The disintegration of the royalist party in France, greatly accelerated by the papal encyclical in support of the republic, seems to be proceeding steadily. Two very prominent logitimists have just joined the Bordeaux League for Popular Liberties, which is a distinctly republican institution. The Comte de la Chassaigne, the head of one of the oldest families in Guienne, in his letter of adhesion, says that ever since the Compte de Chamberd's death be bas been anxious to see Roman Catholics accept the republic and do their utmost to take part in the government. "A man must be blind," he adds, "not to see that for 100 years France has been seeking to establish the republican form of government." M. Hermand, formerly chairman of the Eure et Loir royalist committee, declares that on the "defini ive interment of the old



Cleared away— all the troubles and ailments that make woman's life a burden to hor. She's re-lieved, cured, and restored, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Periodical pains, weak back, bear-ing down sensa-

prostretion, all "female complaints," are cured by it. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings re-freshing sleep, and restores health and strength

It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system. Contains no

strength to the entire system. Contains no alcohol to inchriato; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; a legitimate medicine—not a becerage.

If you're a tired, nervous, or suffering woman, then the "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine that's guaranteed, in every case, to bring you help. If it doesn't give you satisfaction, you have your money back.

French monarchy" in the tomb of the Comte de Chambord, he conjured Catholic deputies to take up new ground. "Royalty has had its day. Except breveted staff officers and subsidized newspapers, who now troubles about pretenders! Let us weep, if you will, for the old royalty, which, like all human institutions, ends by falling. The republic is not merely a fact to be receoned with; if has prescription in its favor. \* \* \* The death of nations is the result of long divisions. Witness Poland, Pacification on the constitutional platform is incumbent, not merely for our tranquility, but for our

patriotism and conscience,

The order issued by the Austro-Hungarian authorities prohibiting celebrations of the third centenary of Amos Comenius, excited mmense indignation among the young Czechs. who have not yet forgotten the government opposition a few years ago to the erection of monument to John Hus in Prague. Speaking in the assembly on a proposition to give greater independence to the schoolmasters of Bohemia, a member of the Young Czech party, Dr. Herold, speaking on behalf of the measure, seized the opportunity to attack the minister of public instruction. "How can it be expected that anything should be done for the schoolmasters," he asked, "when there is at the hend of the Department of Public Instruction a man bold enough to sully the memory of the greatest educational innovator of the world! The sacrilegious hand which was raised against Hus and Comenius shall be thrust aside. The Czech people will not tolerate further insult to the memory of its great men. Elsewhere such a minister could not remain twenty-four hours at his post." These sentiments were greeted with enthusiastic applause, and a scene of great confusion ensued.

### THE RUSTLER WAR.

New York Sun: It is grim-visaged war of the kind that was familiar out on the frontier in old times which is now raging between the companies of ranchmen and the gangs of horse thieves in Montana and Wyoming The gangs operate on a big scale, as may b seen from the fact that one of them has 1,000 stolen horses in its camp at Jackson Hole, and they call themselves "rustlers" without caring a cent for anybody.

Chicago Herald: In the midst of the excitement of the stockmen's war in Wyoming the democratic convention, called to elect delegates to Chicago, assembled vesterday Mr. Flagg, a prominent democrat and equally prominent as a "rustler," while on his way to the convention was attacked by a posse of stockmen and narrowly escaped with his life. The fact that Wyoming is a republican state must not be lost sight of in connection with Mr. Flagg's adventure. Probably more guns and pistols were displayed at Douglas yesterday than were eve before seen at a democratic convention.

Chicago News: This form of frontier lawlessness dates back many years. In Montana and Wyoming the acquirement of very large ranches by non-resident owners has crowded out many of the smaller stockmen. Some of these from time to time have joined forces with the "rustlers" in organized depreda tions on the large ranches. Even the cow boys employed by the non-residents have frequently aided rather than repelled the cattle thievery for a consideration. These conditions have led some of the larger western stockmen to band together for mutual protection. They distrust the machinery of aw and maintain an armed vigitance con mittee. The present outbreaks in Wyoming are due to the activity of these vigilantes in attempting to exterminate the "rustiers."

Dendwood Pioneer: The invasion of Wy ming by an armed gang of paid detectives for the purpose of killing off the "rustlers" is apt to result more seriously than one might at first suppose. The mere fact that these invaders are aliens, sent out under pay to suppress an avocation that is in a great measure justified by the residents of that ection of the state, is enough to arouse bitter spirit of opposition against them. Besides, these rustlers are not men whom a threat of extermination, or even a little bloodsbed, will frighten into submission. They are naturally brave and hardy, with their courage strengthened by a season on the great plains of the west, the great American university for educating heroes. Some of them are well to do ranchers, in good standing with their neighbors, and from all acgreat many by careful work have accumulated small Dunches of cattle, which the barons, despising the day of small things, claim have been filched from their herds of thousands. Often these suspicions are unfounded, but that makes no difference to the cattle lords. Their intention is to administer a scourging that shall fall alike on the just and the unjust, with the hope that the terror inspired by such chastisement shall effectually do away with rustling. It is a vain hope, because Wyomingites, like all true westerners, will shed the last drop of blood in defense of what they consider their their dving breath.

# POINTS ON PROGRESS.

The latest on ice: The idea of cutting it with a red hot electric wire. Philadelphia is the greatest carpet manufacturing center in the world.

The Paige Typesetting Machine company has removed to Hartford. It has a capital of 6,000,000.

The most delicate dividing engine in the vorld has recently been completed for Johns

Hopkins university, and it can rule 1,000,000 The Tradesman reports seventy-one new industries as established or incorporated dur-ing the week in the south. The steel used by the United States navy is recommended by the Austrian society of engineers as the best known in practical During the twenty-five years ending with

885, 1,491 now papers were started in New York, insluding 60 dailies—and 611 weeklies, Of these papers 1,105 died before the end of The duke of Marlborough, writing in an English review, estimates the telephone conversations in the United States during the past year at 450,000,000. No wonder nervous prostration is becoming a national disease. Three tons of steam coal represent a man's labor for a period of twenty years, and one square mile of a seam of coal, having a depth

f four feet only, represents as much work as ,000,000 men can perform in twenty years. The average household lamp burns a gallon of oil a week in winter. A kitchen stove of fair size burns a ton of coal a month, if kept burning all the time. For a grate fire a ton of coal a month should do for two large fires. The luxury of American parlor cars has cen introduced lately in England by the Southeastern Railway company. A train having four parlor cars started from Charing

Cross and travelled to Hastings and back, attracting much attention. An electrical gold finder, designed for pros pecting in adjuvial deposits, is being made in England. It consists of a steel tube carrying an inner red, which communicates by a wire with a portable battery. The red is thrust into the ground and should it touch a piece f metal an electrical alarm is sounded, the instrument being so delicate that contact with a metallic particle the size of a pin's head would be noted.

### FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Not only will the summer slipper be profusely decorated with beads, but imitation jewels are also to be employed as a means of enhancing its charms.

Scarlet jackets are trimmed with black and braid and buttons, while some of the coats are finished with a Breton vest and overlapping buttons of iridescent pear!. Strictly pure naphtha is free from water

and this fact renders it an invaluable remedy for grease stained textiles, as many colors are injured by any liquid that contains water Strawberry, eactus red, wine color and terra-cotta will be carried right through the summer. These tints which at one time suggested fall and winter are now upon as absolutely necessary to a warm weather wardrobe.

The latest thing to appear in cut glass is a bow. There are also tiny affairs in silver with a Dresden base and furnished with translucent shades of amber and rose tinted glass flecked with gold.

Salt is said to be very beneficial to tresses that are in a weakened condition. Certainly it is a mistake to give them too vigorous brushings, as this mode of treatment has tendency to pull out hair which has but a slight hold upon the scalp.

Mrs. Kendal says that her exquisite choice of gowns is not due to her own taste, but may be attributed to the fact that she communes with nature when choosing her frocks and bonnets. "Speak to the earth and it shall teach thee," is Mrs. Kendall's motto in dress.

Louise Michel, the famous woman socialist agitator, greatest advocate of one phase the idea of "woman's rights," whose life has been one wild turmoil of excitement, is reported to have settled down to the pression life of keeping school in a quiet corner of London, and to have determined to henceforth lead a quiet existence. of the ordinary kind, and she will teach the young idea to shoot intellectual sprouts and not oppressive politicians. Louise Michel is said to be not by any means the only political figure of one time prominence swallowed up in quiet retirement in London.

Nothing so quickly rests a tired pair of eyes as a glimpse of greenery. It was a wise pro-vision of nature which gave to this tone such wide scope. Any other color under the sun so lavishly used would become unendurably tiresome. Yes, it is restful, very. Have you a potted palm of fern in your own par-ticular sanctum! If not, get one and place very near the spot where your pet lounging chair or couch stands, and when weary and worn you drop down for a five minutes' halt. involuntarily your eyes will turn to the bit of foliage, and always with the same pleasant

results. The most important center in the world for of the attar of roses is the kasanlyk-a word signifying "region of alembics"—in southern Roumelia. In that country two species of roses are cultivated—the red damask rose and a fragrant white rose. One acre of rose trees usually produce 2,400 pounds of rose petals. The distillation of this perfumed mass yields only one pound of essential oil The total production of that region in a good year is 6,000 pounds of essence; it averages from 3,200 to 3,400 pounds, counting in all kinds of seasons. The value of the essence kinds of seasons. The value of varies from \$80 to \$90 a pound. of the essence



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A Lily Given Away---

To advertise our children's department we will, on Saturday, give



a handsome Easter lily, with pot, to every person buying a boy's or child's suit, no matter what price. No one can equal this department as to styles, makes, colors or prices. All wool suits, \$3.50 up to \$18.00, and a beautiful lily free.

This offer is good all day Saturday till 10 o'clock at night. Down stairs we will sell a line of 40 men's suits for \$5.00. This also on Saturday only. After Saturday the price will be \$12.00. Need we say more?

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