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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. of May, 1891, was as follow

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Three new federal circuit judgeships means a call for three more willing demo-

Confirmed loyalty to the principles of republicanism is the one grand echo of the recent state republican league meeting.

None of the railroads seem to want peace in rate matters so long as the blame for first cutting below the tariff can be shifted on to the other fellow's shoulders.

It is wonderful how many different sizes

an Industrial army assumes when described from the place where it happens to be and when announced from the railroad head-The chief of detectives has taken a lay-

off for a few days, but his permanent retirement is only a matter of a very brief time. The city has no use for belled cats on the detective force.

Judge Harcall is a trifle disfigured but still in the ring. The citizens and taxpayers must not relax their watch for the next shrewd scheme which this audacious trickster is sure to concoct.

Secretary Morton expects to spend a par of the summer in Europe. We are sure that he has not been led to this decision from any fear of being summoned before the senate bribery investigating committee.

Perhaps the people who are complaining of the snail-paced tariff debate in the senate want the senators to speak faster. But they forget that the average senator talks at a gait that makes the most expert stenographers gasp for breath.

Before acting on the canal proposition the county commissioners will do well to invite prominent taxpayers and representa tives of the labor organizations to give their views of the matter. A proposition of such grave import demands serious consideration.

The chairman of the judiciary committee has received a lesson in law in Judge Walton's court which ought to teach him that he is out of place as acting mayor of Omaha. But you can't teach Hascall anything any more than you can teach an old dog new tricks.

Senator Quay is not to be deterred from completing his installment speech by any device requiring unanimous consent to curtail debate. Mr. Quay prefers reading aloud and he has yet to read the remaining installments for the first time for his own Information.

American and European tourists in Asia will steer clear of China and its black plague with as assiduous care as they did the cholera-stricken regions of the continent two years ago. China will be out of favor with the globe-trotters for some fittle time to come.

Omaha is not to be behind the other cities which are exposing corruption and incompetency in their police departments and are taking steps to maintain the discipline of their men. It is Omaha's privilege to set a wholesome example by making the purging process complete and unrelenting.

The only complaint against that \$100,000 in salaries still being drawn by republicans in New York is that it is so much withheld from democrats who are anxious to serve their country. The republicans earn every cent that they get; but, then, just look at the number of democrats out of a job.

Senator Vest announces that the senate finance committee has agreed to amendments exempting fraternal and benevolent organizations from the operation of the proposed income tax. Now just heed some of the other protests that have been forwarded to Washington from all parts of the country and cut off the income tax appendage altogether.

The injunction proceedings to head off the raid of Hascall's acting city electrician upon the city treasury were instituted in the interests of good government and not of any particular candidate for the office of city electrician. The injunction declared Hascall's appointment to be without shadow of authority. It permits the council to legislate the electrician out of office, but it forbids it to attempt to legislate its own nominee into office.

Governor Crounse very neatly took the wind out of the sails of an Iowa professor who ventured to turn his address before the graduating class of the State university into a lamentation on the degeneracy of the times and the corruption of the government. The governor emphasized his belief that the country is not wholly bad and tottering on the verge of destruction, that our courts are cesspools of corruption and founts of anarchy. He was certain that no other country offered greater inducements to its young. The Iowa professor has not yet been heard from in reply. Perhaps after a few months time for incubation he may be able to attempt a new defense of his gensimistic view of the future.

A CANDID ADMISSION

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY.

If the investigation of the sugar schedule scandal shall establish no other fact than that elicited from Mr. Havemeyer of the Sugar trust, that the purpose of the formstion of the trust was to increase the cost of sugar to American consumers, it will not be a fruitless investigation. It is true that this candid admission of the sugar monopoly magnate cannot be regarded as in the nature of a revelation. The experience of the American people has taught them what the purpose of the Sugar trust is, and they know from the enormous profits of that rapacious combination how well that purpose has been carried out. But none the less the deliberate acknowledgment of the prime object of the monopoly by one who is fully authorized by virtue of his relations to it to speak for it is interesting and important. It justifies all that has been said in denunciation of this grasping combination and should intensify popular hostility to the proposed legislation, which would enable it to still further swell its gains and exact a larger tribute from the American con-

sumers of sugar. This formidable monopoly has been most careful to keep its operations from public knowledge. It refused to furnish any information to the census bureau. It makes no public statements of its business. It acknowledges no authority, national or state, to inquire into its affairs. It is a law unto itself. In the absence of accurate information it has been estimated that the annual net profit of the trust amounts to \$20,000,000. The statement made by Mr. Havemeyer to the senate investigating committee fully justifies this estimate, and indeed it is probable that the profit is even more than this. The annual consumption of sugar in this country exceeds 4,000,000,000 pounds. How much of this the trust handles is not known, but it markets by far the greater part. Havemeyer says the profit of the monopoly is three-eighths of a cent a pound, and that this is in excess of what consumers would have to pay if there was competition. The obvious inference is that this is an absolute tribute which the trust exacts from the consumers of sugar, and if that be the case it doubtless amounts to considerably more than \$20,000,000. At any rate this greedy and corrupting monopoly, which has its grasp upon public men and whose principal officials do not hesitate to admit the free use of money in politics, is taking annually from the people of this country in excess of a legitimate profit an amount equal to its actual capital. Yet it is not satisfied, and a democratic senate has voted to allow it to increase its gains. The sugar schedule adopted by that body will, if it becomes law, increase the cost of sugar to the consumes one cent a pound and enable the trust to add to its present exaction sufficient to increase its profit by several millions of dollars annually. And this is not all. The proposed new duties are not to go into effect until January 1, 1895. This will allow the trust to bring in all of this year's crop free of duty and to sell it next year at the advanced price. This would give the monopoly perhaps \$50,000,000, certainly the most munificent gift ever offered by any government in the world's history to a private enterprise. The national treasury needs this money, but a democratic senate proposes to allow the Sugar trust to take it from the

the privilege. Mr. Havemeyer boldly declares that "any. thing that will wipe out the trust will wipe out the industry." The head of the sugar refining monopoly may believe this and he may be able to convince some democratic senators of it, but there was sugar refining before the trust and there would continue to be if that combination were destroyed, though a few men could not add millions to their wealth every year by plundering the people. The testimony of Havemeyer shows the Sugar trust to be an oppressive and a dangerous combination, and should impress upon congress the urgent duty of depriving it of the means of perpetuating its exactions and increasing its power.

people without having to pay a dollar for

## AN UNEXPECTED PROTEST.

The proposed abrogation of the reciprocity agreements between the United States and countries of South and Central America appears likely not to prove acceptable to all the countries interested. The State department has received from the government of Guatemala written protest against the provisions in the augar schedule of the pending tariff bill that continue in existence the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii while abrogating the reciprocity arrangements entered into under the McKinley act, and it is thought in Washington that this protest is the forerunner of others that will come from the other southern countries with which these trade agreements were made by the Harrison administration.

It is said in regard to the portion of the pending bill relating to reciprocity that there is a mystery as to the motives that led to the adoption of the language in the measure as it now stands. In the first of the several editions of the tariff bill that have come from the senate finance committee there was a provision absolutely abrogating the Hawalian reciprocity treaty and the language regarding the so-called McKinley treaties was so ambiguous as to lead to a controversy as to whether the bill abrogated them or continued them in force. In the subsequent editions of the bill the language was changed so that provision was made in express and unmistakable terms for the continuance in force of the Hawatian treaty and the abrogation of the others. This reversal of the original proposition has not been explained, but it is surmised that the first provision, which included the abrogation of the treaty with Hawali, was framed in accordance with the suggestion of Secretary Gresham, who it is said agrees with the claim set forth in the protest of the Guatemalan government, and it is also stated to be a fact that the State department would be quite willing now to impress its views upon those in charge of the tariff bill and have it again amended so as to provide for the abrogation of the Hawalian treaty and put all countries on the same footing, thus avoiding the charge of unfair discrimination made by the Hawaiian government. It is hardly probable, however, that the State department will make any effort in this direction, in view of the perplexities to which democratic members of the senate finance committee have

the bill the provisions relating to reciprocity and allow that policy to stand. The example of Guatemala may not be followed by any other country with which the United States has reciprocity, but it is not difficult to believe that some of these countries, if not all of them, would regard the abrogation of these agreements with some degree of dissatisfaction, and certainly none of them could feel that such legislation was in harmony with the professed desire of this country to cultivate more intimate commercial relations with them. So far as the Ha-

already been subjected. There is a simple

and easy remedy, should it appear that the

proposed legislation is objectionable to the

countries with which we have reciprocity ar-

rangements, and that is to eliminate from

wallan treaty is concerned, it is of a different character from the agreements we have with Guatemals and other American reclprocity countries, but, after all, we are perhaps as much bound in good faith to observe the latter as the former. We invited these countries to enter into these agreements with us on the score of mutual interest, and there was an implied assurance that we would adhere to this policy. The acceptance of the invitation involved radical changes in the fiscal policies of these countries. Our abrogation of the reciprocity agreements will necessarily, therefore, compel the countries with which we have them to again revise their revenue systems, and it need hardly be said that this will not tend to make them feel more friendly toward the United States or to strengthen their confidence in the wisdom of American statesmanship or in the professed selicitude of the American people for a closer intimacy between this republic and the independent nations of this hemisphere. They will not soon again be disposed to give attention to any efforts on our part to establish between the United States and other American countries more intimate commercial relations.

NO MORE USURPATION. The permanent injunction granted by Judge Walton against the payment of the salary of Acting City Electrician Rheem will it is to be hoped put a quietus upon further attempts on the part of the council to usurp functions belonging exclusively to the mayor. Whatever has been said or done in this connection has not been inspired by any illwill toward Mr. Rheem as a citizen or electrician, but from the sole desire to vindicate the law and prevent the council from usurping prerogatives that do not belong to it. The high-handed methods pursued by Mr. Wiley to depose an officer who had proved falthful to his charge were reprehensible, but the law left no remedy to the people against the action of Mr. Wiley's henchmen in abolishing the office They have that power unquestionably, even when it is exercised against the public in terest. But when they attempted to go one step further and sought to fill the vacancy by the appointment of a man of their own choice the council overstepped the boundary fixed by the charter and virtually deposed the mayor himself. Had this revolutionary action been allowed to go unchallenged the council could and doubtless would have vacated every office created by ordinance and after filling the vacancies with its own creatures it could have kept its appointees in office for the balance of the mayor's term by simply refusing to confirm any appointments he might make. This wsa the natural sequence of Hascall's act-

ing city electrician business. The principles involved in this controversy go down to the very bedrock of the fabric of government which in every instance whether national, state or municipal, develve upon three separate co-ordinate brancheslegislative, executive and judicial. As the legislative branch the council can make laws and override the vetoes of the mayor, but it cannot take away from him the appointing power either directly or by indirect methods. That is fundamental and nobody knows this principle better than Mr. Hascall. Had the conditions been reversed and had he been mayor he would have denounced the usurpation in unmeasured terms His demands for a rehearing are as cheeky as the attempt to appeal from Judge Walton's decision would be preposterous.

A WHOLESOME EXAMPLE The police commission has at last taken decisive action for the reorganization of the police force. The summary dismissal of teen officers and patrolmen

cannot fail to have a salutary effect upon the entire force For more than a year the force has been demoralized and torn up by internal dissen sions and personal fouds. Its efficiency and discipline had been seriously impaired and the whole body had become infected with a spirit of insubordination. It had become absolutely necessary to either disband the force or reorganize by dismissing the fomenters of turbulence and the men who had proved themselves to be unfit and untrustworthy for the guardianship of law and

order and protection of property. In cutting the Gordion knot the commis sion has endeavored, so far as we can learn, to be impartial and prevent if possible the imputation that it has taken sides with either the American Protective association or Romanist faction. In doing this they have struck the most effective blow at factionism in the police department. The commission by its action has served notice upor the rank and file that every man is expected to do his full duty and that malcontents and factionists can have no place on the force The example made by the commission cannot but have a salutary effect. It will restore discipline and improve efficiency in the department and it will moreover restore popular respect and confidence in the men who wear the star.

The police of every great city should be moral force. Their conduct should inspire respect for and obedience to law, and that can only exist where the police force is made up of men of good character, sobriety and strict integrity-men who have the moral as well as physical stamina to do their

duty impartially. The work of weeding out agitators and black sheep is of course as yet incomplete, but a good beginning has been made. There may, for all we know, be injustice in some of these dismissals, but the board doubtless has acted upon information which is not within the reach of the public or the news-

STEEL WAREHOUSES FOR GRAIN. A syndicate of capitalists is negotiating with the Chicago Board of Trade for assurances of concessions which will justify it in undertaking the construction of a system of large grain warehouses upon an entirely novel plan. The Chicago board has for some time been encountering difficulties with the different warehouse men with regard to the storage business recognized in speculative transactions on the Board of Trade. The promoters of the new enterprise propose to step into the breach on condition that they are given control of this part of the busi-

The chief innovation of the new system of warehouses is that the elevators are to be constructed entirely of steel, and to be equipped with the latest and most approved appliances for the handling of grain. According to one of the western representatives of the syndicate a salient point is to be what is known as the cyclone principle of moving grain in tubes or pipes with a centripetal motion. It is thereby kept from contact with the surface of the conduits, thus being preserved from injury by abrasion in transit. The process is also said to offer great advantages in the way of airing, cooling and drying grain in a body without its actual transfer as in existing wooden elevators. The bins being of iron or steel of course reduce the necessary insurance to a minimum, no small saving in itself. The new system of moving the grain is likewise much less expensive than that now gen-

erally in use and promises a material decrease in the tolls charged for handling and

storage. The syndicate which has charged itself with the introduction of these improved warehouses has aggeral of the larger grain centers in view as locations, and it is only a question whether the concessions of the Chiengo Board of Trade will induce it to commence its work in that city or elsewhere. If the system should, after practical experiment, give substantially the results that are claimed for it, it could not be confined long to any one city. It would rapidly spread to other places, supplanting the wooden elevators and reducing warehouse charges throughout the whole country. The steel grain warehouse may be a long step toward the solution of the much vexed problem of grain storage and storage rates.

If the last story told by Payne, the negro accused of murdering Maud Rubel, is true and can be verified, it places the confessed murderer in a position where he can expect little clemency from either judge or jury. The law must take its course in this case as in all others, but its administration should be speedy and certain. A prempt trial and conviction, if the facts warrant a conviction, will do much to restrain other wrongdoers, while unnecessary delay and dilatory proceedings must necessarily have just the oppolite effect. Payne has proved himself to be an accomplished liar, whatever his connection with the Rubel murder may be.

Watch for the relics of Jeffersonian democracy picked up at Monticello for the erpress purpose of incorporation into Bryan's forthcoming effort at the free silver democratic conference. If he is not able to prove that Thomas Jefferson was in favor of the free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1 his pilgrimage to the shrine of the great father of democracy will have been in vain. If Jefferson had only had the privilege of listening to one of Bryan's speeches he would unquestionably have been for free silver whether it compelled him to fuse or to turn populist or to start a little democratic party all for himself.

The free silver democrats seem to be wor ried more than any one else over the failure of the alleged free silver republican pe tition to materialize. There is time yet. The long lost petition may be uncovered in time for presentation to the conference of free silver democrats in Omaha next week.

Globe-Democrat.

The first duty of the republicans this year is to make the best possible nominations, and take no chances of winning with weak and unpopular candidates. Useful Work for the Senate.

Republican Duty.

Washington Star. If the senate keeps on with its periodical investigation of newspapers it may reach a point where it can gracefully relinquish its present estensible duties and establish that much discussed possibility in education, the college of journalism.

Contagion of Disgust. Philadelphia Record.

Philadelphia Record.

The democratic schators who absent themselves from the senate and paralyze the effort of the party to push necessary legislation are finding thousands of imitators among disgusted democratic voters who stay away from the polls and let elections go by default.

Populism on the Wane. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Official returns from seventeen of the Indiana cities in which elections were recently held show that neither the populists nor the prohibitionists were appreciable factors in the fight. The voters took every chance to prove that they are not now in sympathy with third parties. The tariff and honest money are the chief issues of the time. They are represented in the two old parties, and the Indiana voters realized the fact.

Battlegro

Buffalo Express.

The populist claim now is that if the party has the right kind of a candidate in 1896 it can carry these republican states: Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming and the two Dakotas. All these states taken together have but forty votes in the electoral college, which is only four more than New York alone has. Taking the populists at their own estimate of themselves, it is clear that the battle of 1896 will be fought in the east and not in the west. Buffalo Express.

Punishment of a Crooked Promoter.

Kansas City Times. George W. McDonald, president of George W. McDonald, president of a guarantee investment company, one of the many companies that were doing business in this state two years ago, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and to serve eleven months in jail by the lower courts, which decision was upheld by the United States court of appeals. Mr. McDonald talks of asking a pardon of the national executive, and President Cleveland may have a chance to pass upon the merits or demerits of the multiple bond system.

Sugar Steal Record. Chicago Tribune.

The Indianapolis News (ind.), referring to the senate's action with regard to the sugar schedule, says: "The sad truth about the whole business is that it has been demonstrated that, no matter which party demonstrated that, no matter which party is in control of congress, the trusts and monopolies have more influence with the statesmen than have the hard-working, self-supporting people of the United States." But in the sugar schedule the democrats alone, with the exception of Quay, are the guilty ones. All the republicans voted against the steal except one manor cur.

Prospective Land Grab. Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Tribune.

The redoubtable Muley Hassan, sultan of Morocco, is dead, assassinated by his own son's friends, as report has it, but that is a matter of little consequence. It is more to the point the complications that may ensue. It is intimated that France now may seek to obtain control of Morocco, either by annexation or through the agency of some of the native princes, and thus recoup herself for the rather unceremonius manner in which she has been elbowed out of her share of territory in the Anglo-Belgian division of the Compo Free State. What harm would it do if France were to take Morocco, so long as England has possession of Egypt and controls the Mediterranean at Gibraltar? There is no hope for Africa except by division among the European powers, and France should not be begrudged control of Morocco, which is of no use to England.

Possibilities of the Boycott, Chicago Post.

Chicago Pest.

Chicago Pest.

Chicago Pest.

It takes a brewer to understand the possibilities of a boycott. He is the man who can swing a double-edged sword so that it will cut only one way. He can slash around with it he as most startling way without danger to almself. Employes of the Krug and the Omaha Brewing association breweries of Omaha have declared a boycott against the beer made by those companies. That in itself is not extraordinary, for a very mediocre union can declare a boycott; it is a wise and farseeing one, however, that knows enough to exempt itself from the provisions of its own decisions. The Omaha men are wise and far-seeing. They reserve to themselves the right to drink the beer they have boycotted. They declare that others must not and shall not drink it, but they can and will—as long as it is furnished to them free. And Firch it isn't they will strike. Great is the boycott! Its beauties are only beginning to be understood. With judicious exemptions from its operations it can be made both enoyable and harmless.

NEBHASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Corn in most localities in Dawson county is looking well, notwithstanding the lack of The Gage County Teachers' institute meets in Beatrice June 18 for a session of several

days. The Chappell Register advises the farmer of Deuel county to put down artesian wells for irrigation purposes. The young men of Chapman have organ

led a literary association for holding debates and general improvement. The Salem Chautauqua, which was to have been held July 22 to 29, has been postponed and will probably be held August 5 to 12. Four of the horses that started in the 100mile cowboy race from Chadron, Neb., hav The Fullerton Driving association ansounces an extended program for the 3d and

4th of July, with purses amounting to \$900. The late rains have given wheat in John son county a new start and prospects now are that the crop will be almost, if quite, equal to that harvested last year. Hall county farmers report crops doing excolleatly since the late rains and are confi-dent that in spite of the long dry spell they will harvest a good crop of late oats and

It is getting to be quite the "fad" for Fre mont wheelmen to ride into Omaha, a dis tance of thirty-eight miles, in the morning on their wheels, which they do in about two hours, and return in the evening on the fas-

wheat, and corn, they say, never looked bet

An irrigating ditch will be constructed at Oxford. A preliminary survey has proved conclusively that the ditch can be built cheaply and made a complete success. Farmers along the route surveyed are enthusiastic over the prospects. Five boys at Rising the other day made

cannon of a gas pipe, and, after four successful shoots, on the fifth venture with the "machine" it exploded, and four of the boys tasted powder, one being so disabled that he will have to remain in bed for a while. A Crawford belle, Miss Mamie Grimes through her presence of mind, prevented a

and with a bucket of water extinguished the The ed tor of the Ravenna News claims to have added the art of producing rain long category of accomplishments. He me by appointment at Grand Island E. F. Mur-phy of Goodland, Kan., who unfolded to the editor of the News a scheme whereby rain produced or money refunded

News man promises to put his newly ac

when Miss Grimes ran into the hor

quired accomplishment to the test at an early Mr. C. W. Wilson, who has a system o irrigation in operation upon some forty acres of his farm near Ayr, pronounces his proposition a success, and is jubilant over the prospects opened up for him by artificial means of supplying the necessary moisture to the crops upon his land. Other farmers are interested, and doubtless within a few years the lands along the Blue river will equal the famous valley of the Nile in pro-ductiveness.

W. H. Williams, a Schuyler policeman, re cently received the official notice from headquarters at Washington that a medal is now being engraved suitably and will be for warded soon. The award is to William H. Williams, private, company C. Eighty-second Ohio volunteers, for most distinguished gal-lantry at the battle of Peach Tree creek, Georgia, July 20, 1860, when he volunteered to go to the front of the line as sentinel and thus took his life in his hands.

> The Ohio Platform. Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Tribune.

One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Ohio republican convention last week reads as follows:

"We favor bimetallism. Silver as well as gold is one of the great products of the United States. Its coinage and use as a circulating medium should be steadily maintained and constantly encouraged by the national government, and we advocate such a policy as will by discriminating legislation or otherwise most speedily restore to silver its rightful place as a money metal."

What does this mean? Why were such vague and nebulous declarations as these put forth, which every congressional candidate will be called on by the voters to interpret, and which each one may interpret differently. The convention should not have huddled together some conundrums and called them a platform. and called them a platform.
"The coinage and use of silver must be maintained and encouraged." More silver

"The coinage and use of silver must be maintained and encouraged." More silver is to be coined, then. But if so, how much more, and on what terms? Is the coinage to be free at the ratio of 16 to 1? Or is it to be limited and some other ratio adopted? If freely coined, how is the gold parity to be preserved? The republicans in congress voted with substantial unanimity not to buy any more silver for fear lest the parity could not be preserved except by large sales of bonds for gold. Do the Ohio republicans repudiate the course of those congressmen? Or have they found some way of using unlimited silver without endangering the parity? If so, what is it? Why is it not explained in the platform or in a circular address?

The platform says that "the use of silver as a circulating medium should be constantly encouraged by the national government." In what way? The convention suggested no method nor amount. Is the general government every time it pays a creditor to force him to take silver instead

suggested no method nor amount. Is the general government every time it pays a creditor to force him to take silver instead of gold? Nothing could discredit silver more quickly. Are the public creditors who loaned to be compelled to accept silver on the 16 to 1 ratio?

What is this "discriminating legislation" which is spoken of in the platform? Who or what is to be "discriminated" against, and when or how? Is it intended to coin a large number of silver dollars which are worth intrinsically only 48 cents and then "discriminate" against pensioners and creditors by making them a legal tender after failing to keep them at a parity with gold, so that their purchasing power will be less than half their face?

If more 50 per cent silver is to be used as

after failing to keep them at a parity with gold, so that their purchasing power will be less than half their face?

If more 50 per cent silver is to be used as 100-cent dollars it will be necessary to have a larger stock of gold in the national treasury to preserve the parity of the metals as money. To get that gold it will be necessary to sell bonds. By "discriminating legislation" did the Ohio republican convention mean bond-issuing legislation? Did they mean that the government should have the option to redeem in gold or silver, or that a creditor of the government should have the option?

The Ohio republican convention said they want silver restored to its "rightful place." We have over \$600,000,000 of it circulating at par with gold. Is not that its rightful place? They want it restored by "discriminating legislation or otherwise." Restored to what or how? There is a vagueness about that "otherwise" which is discouraging to practical people. It leaves so much room for conjecture. It carries the impression that tricky office seekers formulated the silver plank of the Ohio republicans for the express purpose of deception.

All that can be got out of this machine made platform is that its framers are in favor of doing something "for silver" which they cannot or dare not openly avow or explain. What is to be done or how it is to be done is not explained. Each candidate is at liberty to say what he pleases on the subject, and who can gainsay him? Was that the object of the platform makers?

Why was such a boneless, bloodless, flesh-

was that the object of the platform makers?

Why was such a boneless, bloodless, fleshless ghost as this put forth in the name and behalf of the great Buckeye state instead of a plain, intelligible declaration of sound money principles? It is not customary for Ohio republican politicians to hide their thoughts in a fog of words. They seem just now to be trying to catch votes by vague and deceptive phraseology rather than to announce principles. They seem to be fishing for populist suffrages by adopting a platform which may be twisted to endorsing free coinage and a slump to cheap money.

This weak duplicity never wins respect of honest minds. Now is the time for republicans to speak out more boldly and equivocate. This Ohio platform will plague its inventors before the campaign is over. It will make the party candidates aponegists and explainers, disagreeing among themselves as to where their party stands on a vital issue. Cowardly trimmers framed the money plank of the Ohio platform.

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The coal strike promises to rival Colonel Bill Dalton in the number of premature obituaries.

Germany and Austria support 150 cooking schools without materially swelling the mortality tables. Muley Hassan is said to have had 2,000

Why seek further for the cause of wives. midden death? Lawyers are increasing at the rate of 400

year in Chicago. The difficulties menacing ustice are increasing in proportion. Colonel Breckinridge's frequent apostrophe to his superfative goodness serve to explain his determination to abstaln from participation in the movement calculated to kill off

his competitors. A legislative candidate in Georgia expects his canvass to be helped forward by the ac-quaintances he made while running a botel elevator. He expects, no doubt, that the many to whom he gave a lift will now give

Mrs. Mary Lease will attempt to ride into congress astride the populist and prohibition parties of Kansas. If the Kansas cyclone attempts to score in the race the average circus cannot hope to compete for business in the state. One of the arguments advanced in support

of church taxation in New York is that property valued at \$55,000,000 contributes nothing to the support of the government. Hetty Green has \$60,000,000, and all but \$40,000 cludes the taxgatherer. Prof. Ohmar Watt, the eminent expert of Saddle Creek, spurns the offer of the bearded

lady of the council museum to assist in his electrolysis investigation. The professor will corral the subtle wrecker of pipe lines alone or perish in the attempt. Count Mitklenwicz has made a venture into the matrimonial sea, his partner being Miss Ethel Sewall of Melvale, Md. The

count is a brilliant financial crook, a dazzling promoter of schemes with millions to get. His former ventures collapsed, but the present one promises a measure of success and social dash while the bride's cash holds Chicago is trying to recover \$2,182,000 from the railroads entering the city for dam-

eges to property caused by the erection of viaduets over the tracks. The pernicious overturned a lamp and rushed out crying activity of reformers is truly discouraging. Think of the audacity of a city seeking to enforce its rights against the corporation Of course it must be stamped out and the impertment authors consigned to political Dr. Everett, the scholarly congressman

from Massachusetts, has a crony in the per-son of Representative Geissenhainer of New Jersey. The Jerseyman smokes from morning until night, the doctor never smokes, the The Jerseyman smokes from morncongressman from the mosquito state likes to study immigrants and abhors civil service reform, while the doctor abhors the first and loves the second, and all along the line the tastes of the two cronies are almost exactly opposite. Eugene Field says that when Edmund

Yates was in this country he wrote an ac count of a presidential inauguration for the New York Herald. Seated at a table, he was asked what he wanted. He answered, "A bottle of brandy and a few facts." was the old way. All is changed now. Tim was when a man was deemed disqualified for journalism by temperance and morality To be regarded as an ideal reporter or a meritorious editor one had to get drunk regularly and owe his grocer and his tailor.

The late unlamented sultan of Morocco had a peculiarly effective way of collecting his income tax. No inquisitive inspectors harassed the man of means. He usually received a polite invitation to dine with th potentate, and while masticating sugar coated pellets of paris green or some other equally effective soul propeller, the royal squad swooped down on his wad and transferred it to Muley's treasury. Meanwhile the interior renovator had rendered the victim incapable of registering a kick on earth

"A Stab at the Heart.

Thiladelphia Record (dem.).

In place of the tariff for revenue upon which the democratic party carried the elections of 1892 it is proposed to substitute a new edition of the McKinley law, supplemented with a federal income tax. Never from the time of Jefferson to the present hour has the democratic party failed to demourace a federal income tax. from the time of Jefferson to the present hour has the democratic party failed to denounce a federal income tax as mischievous and unconstitutional. This income tax provision in the pending tariff bill has been foisted upon the democratic party in contemptuous defiance of its platform and in violation of its principles. A party must be possessed of tremendous viparty must be possessed of tremendous vi-tality if it can survive such a blow at the very heart of its organization.

HE WENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

Atlanta Constitution From early in the mornin' till the polls closed late at night,
The way they whooped his 'lection was a hallelujah sight;
It was a reg'lar love feast, not one dissent-An' he went fer the people to the senate

They knowed he was the feller to keep things pure an' straight,
Up there where folks is learnin' how to
safely speculate;
They had a glorious layout when they
found they'd won the day,
An' he went fer the people to the cap'tal
far away.

But when the term was over an' he had his little stuff, Hid inside his pocket, an' was ready now to bluff, The people who had 'lected him—the chance the people who had 'lected him—the chance for bluff was slim.

or he went once fer the people, but now they went fer him.

CONGRESSMAN GROSTENOR Inspects the Site of Proposed River Improvements and Ta ke Politics. Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio was yester-

day the guest of B. H. Robison, chairman of the congressional committee of this district, and of Richard Smith, by whom he was accompanied on a carriage drive around the city. As a member of the house committee on rivers and harbors he was interested in the effort that Congressman Merces is making to secure an \$80,000 appropriation for the protection of the river banks north of the city from further cutting away and a consequent change of channel through forence lake. In order to more thoroughly look over the ground, he visited the other side of the river and familiarized himself with the general lay of the land, besides visiting the engineer's office to get the necessary plats and charts showing the past and present courses of the river. himself as unfavorably disposed toward the policy that is being pursued by the Missouri river commission, which is to begin at the mouth of the river and complete the work upward as it goes along. He thought that would be a wiser and altogether more satisfactory expenditure of the money if it was used at once at the points where most needed. He said he was in favor of having the necessary work done here to afford the needed protection, and will assist the con-gressman from the Second Nebraska district in securing the requisite appropriation. In speaking of the strike in the Hocking valley, the general said that he was in sympathy with the miners and had been from the start, although he did not agree with the plan of burning bridges and committing other outrages, such as had been followed by some of the strikers. He was satisfied that after eight weeks of turnmoil the strike was now over, but it would be some time be-

fore the opposition ceased. An agreement had been reached between the miners and the mine operators by which a compromise rate of 60 cents per ton had been agreed upon instead of the cut from 70 to 50 cents, and both sides had signed it, but it would be some little time before the opposition of the more radical strikers would be silenced. strike had thrown about 125,000 men out of employment, and as they were largely of a somewhat improvident class, spending all of their wages, the situation had been a serious one for them. That was now a thing of the past, while the strike had also brought about a change in favor of the more advantageous marketing of Ohio coal. It had forced the 9 cents increase in Pennsylvania, which was contended for in behalf of Ohio operators, and he regarded it as very much of a victory.

General Grosvenor paid a handsome tribute

to the worth and ability of the Nebraska re-publicans in congress, and expressed a sanguine hope of their return. While crossing the bridge he did a little advertising in a quiet way for one of his colleagues from his own state. He saw a sign bearing the in-"White's Yucaran Gum." and promptly called attention to it. White sits at my left elbow in the house He is a millionaire, having made his money from that gum( and does not care whether school keeps or not. He is from Cleveland, but has now started for a trip on the European continent. He has been in congress but one term, and that is enough for according to his own statement, for he is not a candidate for re-election." General Grosvenor left at 4:15 in the afternoon over the Burlington for home

AGITATION OF THE JOLLY FANS.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Hiland-What a nuisance that egotist Spudkins is. Halke Right you are. He's a regular "I" sore.

Tid-Bits: Said an Irishman the other day to a friend: "Arrah, where will you find the modern building that has lasted as long as the ould wans?"

Atchison Globe: The woman with a horse and buggy never acts quite as he neighbors would like to have her. Harper's Bazar: "How was it that Perkins didn't get his degree at college this year?" "You don't suppose the faculty is going to let a fine foot ball player like Perkins graduate, do you?"

Philadelphia Record: "I saw your name in print the other day," said one man to another who was very fond of notoriety. "Where?" asked the other, in pleased ex-citement. "In the directory."

New York Press: "That boy of yours has a great gift of gab." "He has that, He talks, talks from morning till night." "What a pugilist he would make!"

New York Weekly: Maid-Gentleman in the parlor wants to see you ma'am. Mrs. De Avnoo-A gentleman? Maid-Oh, yes, ma'am, he's a real gentleman. He chucked me under the chin ma'am. Yonkers Statesman: Bacon-They

Mrs. Shrew's mind is all gone. Egbert—I'm not surprised. She used to give her husband a piece of it every day. Washington Star: "Do you know any-thing about 'Scraps from the Opera,' "said the young woman who plays the plano. "No," replied the new clerk. "I didn't know the prima donnas had quarreled again,"

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOG
Indianapolis Journal.
Flowers all a bloomin',
Song birds in the sky,
Real estate a boomin',
In the by-an'-by,
Trade is like er critter,
Balkin' jes fur fun,
But when oncet you git 'er
Goes it on a run.
Clouds hev silver linin',
Sunset brings the gold;
Life'll soon be shinin',
Ez it did of old. 等的表示。 建筑是是是



at Half Price\_\_ 346 Suits, in size 33 to 44-sometimes one size of a kind, sometimes more. We must get rid of them before inventory-take your size at half price.

42 Suits, been selling at \$10.00, now \$ 5.00 94 Suits, been selling at \$12.50, now 6 Suits, been selling at \$13.50, now 79 Suits, been selling at \$15.00, now 84 Suits, been selling at \$18.00, now 23 Suits, been selling at \$20.00, now 10.00

7.50 9.00 3 Suits, been selling at \$22.50, now 11.25 11 Suits, been selling at \$25,00, now 12.50 4 Suits, been selling at \$28.00, now 14.00

6.25 Boys' 2 Piece Suits 6.75 \$1.00 SATURDAY (6 to 14 years) Light colored, worth 83.00. Who ever heard of B., K. & Co. selling boys suits for \$1 before?

346 Suits at exactly half price

Saturday.

See them in the window and on front tables in the store.

Browning, King & Co.,

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas.