THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1895, was as follows:

1	20,195	15	19,787
2	20,436	16	19,690
*3	20,859	*17	20,329
4	20,190	18	19,736
5	20,012	19	19,768
6	19,861	20	19,658
7	19,669	21	19,679
8	19,853	22	19,671
9	19,799	23	19,653
*10	20,090	*24	20,090
11	19,669	25	19,617
12	19,816	26	19,621
13	19,720	27	19,548
14	19,760	28	19,632

Total	577,633
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Daily average	19,701

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of March, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

April is trying to redeem her reputation as the month for showers.

The rumor that the undertakers of this country have subscribed for stock in the gasoline stove trust lacks confirmation.

Ice is said to be cheaper now than at this time a year ago. But then the ice season has only commenced. Give the ice dealers a chance.

Governor Altgeld of Illinois is denying himself the pleasure of visiting New York out of consideration for the welfare of Chauncey Depew.

The State Relief commission should top off its good work by exploding the mendicant frauds that are still exploiting the drouth sufferers' needs.

Perhaps the New York legislature can be persuaded to extend its annexation invitation so as to include Hawaii, Cuba, and Mexico as well as Canada.

No, President Cleveland's cabinet consists of the same number of members that has comprised it from the commencement of his administration.

The Mrs. Broaddus nuisance seems to have competitors in her own town of Ewing. The professional charity solicitors should all be suppressed without favor or discrimination.

The civil service reformers are on top in Chicago, and it is a heart-rending sight to see the ward politicians scrambling over one another in their haste to get into the civil service band wagon.

None of the European powers were very anxious to interfere in the east so long as the fighting was going on. Some people become wonderfully brave after the smoke of battle has been wafted away.

Strange how many people are willing to accept a place on the Board of Education at the hands of the members who would never for a moment dare to run the gauntlet of an election by the people.

German societies are actively arranging for their summer outings. The Omaha Turnverein has enjoyed rapid growth the past year, and its plans for the summer insure for the Germans of the city a season of rare pleasure.

Having succeeded in breaking into the Chicago city council, Hon. Frank Lawler ought to use his official position in providing for a few of his fellow democrats who were equally unfortunate with him in securing federal appointments on the strength of endless petitions.

Mrs. J. Hewitt Broaddus writes to the Philadelphia Press that she is tired of begging. For goodness sake, why doesn't she stop, then? The people of Nebraska are also tired of her professional beggary. But there is little hope that Mrs. Broaddus will ever be too tired to beg.

Omaha has had a taste of hail, but unfortunately the crop has not furnished substitutes either for marbles or hens' eggs. This is an embarrassing confession to make. Had the same hail fallen in any other place they would certainly have attained proportions no smaller than base balls.

The Grant monument in Riverside park, New York, promises to be finished before another birthday of the great general is to be celebrated. It is to be hoped that no further obstructions to its speedy completion will be encountered. Its unfinished condition has been a reproach to the people of the United States quite long enough.

Pennsylvania celebrates two Arbor days. Not that Pennsylvania is twice as devoid of trees as other states, but to be sure that each citizen has an opportunity to celebrate one of the days set apart for tree planting. Nebraska might have two Arbor days, too, but, alas, Secretary Morton is blessed with but a single birthday anniversary annually.

Our local contemporary has just discovered that the ten-year garbage collection contract let by the city council in 1893 is and promises to continue to be a stench in the nostrils of the taxpayers. It is a rather late day to find this out. When the garbage job was up in the council and passed over the veto of Mayor Bemis The Bee alone exposed its rottenness and fought it from the very beginning. And the end is not yet.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The dispatches of the past few days regarding the situation in Cuba have occupied no small or uninteresting portion of the general news. Their general purport has been to indicate that the insurrection, contrary to reports emanating from Spanish authority, is really very formidable, and that the representations to the contrary are not trustworthy. It is of course generally understood that so far as any advices coming through Spanish channels are concerned they are colored to suit the desire of the ruling power and consequently not altogether trustworthy, but on the other hand it is not reasonably to be expected that perfectly trustworthy information will come from the insurgent side. Under these circumstances it is extremely difficult to get at the truth.

It was announced a short time ago, upon what was said to be the highest official authority, that the insurrection was practically suppressed, but subsequent facts show this to have been absolutely erroneous. The world was given to understand at that time that the Spanish authority in Cuba was supreme and that nothing remained to be done but to punish the parties who were responsible for the revolt. The latest advices that are free from Spanish censorship do not bear out this information. An American who is one of the largest sugar growers in Cuba, and who arrived in Boston from that island a few days ago, said that the present insurrection is the greatest struggle that the island has ever known. He stated that notwithstanding all reports to the contrary the rebel troops are everywhere gaining the upper hand and that they are imbued with the greatest enthusiasm and the utmost patriotism. They mean to continue the struggle, if necessary, for years, and according to this authority they have the moral as well as the financial support of all large cane growers, who are tired of the methods at present existing and who would gladly welcome any change. This party says that the Cuban insurgents not only have all the money they need to carry on the struggle, but they will have no difficulty in getting all the men they require. It is a somewhat surprising statement that "not only Cuban patriots in the United States and Europe, but financiers and others with enormous sums of money at their command, are only too glad to lend to the insurgents at a rate of interest which, taken in the light of the seeming precariousness of the struggle, is very low."

In view of the fact that the statements from Spanish sources have been shown by subsequent events to have been false there is substantial reason for believing the reports which give the insurgents a better standing than is accorded them by the Spaniards. At all events it seems unquestionable that the struggle for Cuban independence is far from ended and that the future will be full of interest for those who are in sympathy with the efforts of the Cuban patriots.

A WESTERN CANDIDATE.

Ex-Speaker Crisp, who speaks with authority for a large element of his party, says that the next candidate of the democracy for president must be a western man. "We should select some good man from the west," says Mr. Crisp, "some man with a military record, identified with the dominant sentiment that now controls the party," by which he, of course, means the free silver sentiment, to which he confesses himself in full sympathy. It would have very greatly simplified the situation if Mr. Crisp had indicated if he had anybody in mind among the prominent democrats of the west who would fill the requirements he sets forth for the candidate. Who is there among western democrats, giving the widest possible range to the question, who answers the requirements of Crisp's candidate? A few democrats there are with a military record which might be of some service to them in a national political campaign, but these men are not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1. There are other western democrats who are in favor of free silver coinage, but they have no military record. We do not know of a single western democrat of any prominence or availability as a candidate for the presidency who has the qualifications prescribed by ex-Speaker Crisp as essential to the standard bearer of the democratic party in the next national campaign.

Look over the list of western democrats who may be thought of as presidential candidates in any possible contingency. Palmer of Illinois has a military record, but he is not in favor of the free coinage of silver. Vilas of Wisconsin is in the same category. Boies of Iowa is a bimetallist, and if he saw an opportunity to secure the nomination for the presidency would probably be in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone, but he has no military record. Where else in the states of the west are the democrats to look for a candidate with the qualifications said by Mr. Crisp to be necessary? We could name a number of western men who are prominent in the councils of the democratic party, but none of them would answer the test proposed by the ex-speaker of the house of representatives and few of them have any availability whatever. It is entirely safe to say that not a single western democrat whom any one would seriously think of in connection with the presidency could carry his own state.

Still Mr. Crisp is right in the opinion that the democracy ought to select a western man as its candidate next year. It would manifestly be supreme folly to put forward a southern man, as has been suggested, because the effect of doing so would be to inaugurate a sectional contest. It is hardly possible that the next democratic national convention will nominate an eastern man, for from present indications the south and west will be firmly united against that section. The situation is such that the democracy will make the best showing by nominating a man from the west, notwithstanding the fact that there is no one in that section who has any great availability. Bad as the west is off for good democratic presidential material, the party cannot improve its chances of success by making a selection from either the east or the south.

AN IMPRACTICABLE DEVICE.

What has been telegraphed all over the country as an entirely new device of the Detroit Tribune to settle forever the controversy over the coinage is as a matter of fact neither new nor would it, if practicable, be acceptable to any of the opposing parties. The proposed plan is simply the creation of a new monetary unit rather than the restoration of the double unit. The new unit is to consist of neither gold nor silver, but of an amalgamated combination of both. The two metals are to be mixed in proportions fixed by law and coined into pieces that shall pass current as the monetary standard.

The idea of securing a bimetallic system of currency by the union of the two metals into a single coin has been suggested time and time again. One of the multitude of plans contemplated a link coinage, consisting of two interlocked rings of different metals, the combined value of both to represent the unit. Another proposed a coin of two discs, the one of more valuable metal set into the other, both being necessary to constitute a legal coin. Another is that just renewed, to amalgamate the two metals into an alloy. Against all of these schemes, however, there are insurmountable technical objections outside of all objections from the economic standpoint. Gold and silver will not form a readily distinguishable alloy having characteristics that will enable the genuine to be readily detected from the spurious.

At the same time the argument that the proposed coin would be absolutely stable in value, the changes in the different component metals offsetting one another, is by no means conclusive. Only so much of the annual production of silver could be coined as for which there was a corresponding amount of gold produced for alloy with it. There would be so vast an amount of free silver and free gold that the relative values would fluctuate almost as greatly as they do now.

We might as well claim that a law requiring for legal tender payments the offer of both gold and silver dollars, one-third of the amount in gold and two-thirds in silver, would give us a never varying currency. Such a law, however, would be just as practicable and more sensible than the alloy coin device. But it would not solve the question of a bimetallic system of coinage for the United States.

CANAL LAW TO BE TESTED.

The action of the county commissioners in refusing to accede to the petition for a special election to vote canal bonds under the new canal law is exactly in line with the advice given by The Bee and will unquestionably be approved by the taxpayers of Douglas county. Apparently interposing an obstruction to procedure with the canal proposition, it in reality expedites ultimate results. The constitutionality of the law was bound to be tested in the courts before the proposed bonds could be disposed of on the market and by proceeding by mandamus to compel the county commissioners to order an election it is brought directly and at once in the supreme court without preliminary hearing in the district court.

A decision of the supreme court will clear the atmosphere. If in favor of the validity of the law it will justify the expenditure of the money necessary for holding a special election. It will remove all possible grounds for cavil as to the soundness of the bonds when they shall come to be offered for sale. It will place the officers in charge of the construction of the canal on solid ground with reference to their powers and jurisdiction. On the other hand, if there are vital defects in the law the sooner we know it the better. Taking all things into consideration, the action of the county commissioners promises protection to the various interests affected.

PROTECTION OF UNION LABELS.

The ruling of the highest appellate court of the state of Missouri that the label adopted by the cigarmakers' union is not protected by the laws relating to trademarks will attract no little attention among the ranks of organized labor. Various labor organizations have adopted particular labels bearing well known devices to inform the public that goods placed on the market are the product of union labor. Merchants claiming to sell union made goods exclusively have by this means been enabled to give assurance to their patrons that their representations are borne out in their business operations. The union label in this manner serves both as an advertisement for the merchants and a protection for the laborer.

In order that the union label may attain its legitimate ends it is desirable and even necessary that its unauthorized employment be subject to some legal penalties. In the case adjudicated in Missouri, an attempt had been made to prosecute for the counterfeiting of the label under the law prohibiting the counterfeiting of trademarks. The court held that one of the indispensable requisites to a valid trademark is that it point out the true ownership of the commodity to which it is attached. The union label does not have this quality, being adopted only by an association having no claim to ownership in the goods to which it is affixed. If this is the law with reference to the device adopted by the cigarmakers' union, it of course applies to the labels of all the other labor organizations.

The court intimates that the use of counterfeit labels can be stopped by injunction and civil suit for damages, but it is quite evident that this is not the most effective remedy. The more simple and easy method is to secure a legislative enactment giving the union label a legal status. Similar laws exist in various states to prevent the wrongful use of firemen's buttons, Grand Army of the Republic insignia and the like. In Nebraska there is a law, passed in 1891, covering the very point in controversy. It empowers associations and unions of workingmen to adopt labels for their protection and makes their unauthorized use, if knowingly persisted in, a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. It also specially provides for stopping the abuse by injunction and recovering damages by civil suit. What the workingmen in other states should do is to secure the enactment of legislation similar to that in force in Nebraska. The Missouri decision is to remind them that in the absence of such legislation they are practically powerless to protect their labels.

Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea has resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational church and his place on the Board of Education. Few men in late years have come to Omaha as strangers and made for themselves a warmer place in the hearts of our people than did Dr. Duryea during the period of his residence here. In every effort that had for its object the moral betterment of the people of this city he readily took a leading part. His influence was not confined to the limits of his pastorate. Until failing health admonished him to cease his labors he was actively engaged in educational, charitable and philanthropic work. The impress he left upon the social and intellectual life of Omaha is marked. He rendered a distinctive service to the church and to the city. The Bee shares the hope of his friends in this city that his health may be speedily restored and that a long life of usefulness is yet in store for him.

Outgoing steamship passenger lists are again swelling with the approach of the annual exodus of Americans to Europe. The traveling habit is making great inroads upon the people of the United States, stimulated by quick ocean passages and palatial ocean steamers. And it is gratifying to note that the west is contributing more and more to the throng of recreation seekers who are looking for new scenes both at home and abroad.

There's the Rub.

Courier-Journal.

No free silver man has ever explained why it is, if free coinage of silver would give us more good money, that the money of the free silver countries is less per capita and less in purchasing power than that of the gold standard countries.

Opportunity for a Roar.

Chicago Times.

Ambassador Eustis should have known that his remark about the United States never having been aggressive in its dealings with a weaker nation would bring the Charleston News and Courier to its feet with an indignant protest, based on the dealings of the United States with the confederate states.

The Bible and the Bloomer.

Courier-Journal.

And now the bible has been brought to bear on the bloomer question. Here is the citation—Deuteronomy, chapter 22, verse 5—which is hurled against the women who wear such abominations.

"The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth to a man, for all that do so are an abomination unto the Lord thy God."

But does this apply to bloomers? Was there ever a man who would array himself in such hideous things?

Peace (?) in the Orient.

New York World.

The terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan have involved the orient in the moves on the chess board of European politics. England's traditional antagonism to Russia has been pushed from the Black sea to the Afghan frontier, and now their rivalry breaks out on the shore of the Pacific. France shows a disposition to take a part in the settlement of the new eastern question, and of course Germany will not consent to be left out. There is a possibility that we shall have the whole eastern question over again.

Improved Business.

Globe-Democrat.

The dispatches saying that "the wages of 250,000 persons in New England were advanced voluntarily last week" and that "the manufacturers are swamped with orders" tell an eloquent tale of the improvement in general business. All the great lines of trade feel the effect of the revival. In the woolen, cotton, rubber, hat, straw goods, and boot and shoe industries something like a boom has come within the past few weeks. The iron and steel making factories are beginning to show an activity such as was absent for the past two years. This is the report which comes from all the prominent manufacturing points in New England.

Recklessness of Cyclists.

Washington Star.

The fact is, and the sooner cyclists understand it the better all round, accidents to themselves or to foot passengers are in most instances due to their own recklessness or carelessness. This is especially true of that class of riders who, with back humped up and head bowed down, seek to make the fastest speed possible, whether on country roads or in crowded city streets, without looking out to see what is ahead of them or likely to cross their path. These are the men who ought to be suppressed, along with the dangerous fools who drive vehicles at a high rate of speed around street corners, without regard to the rights of foot passengers.

Prayer or Dynamite.

Indianapolis Journal.

Evangelist Moody and his vast audience at Fort Worth prayed for rain, and rain came. The wind blew also, and beat upon their tabernacle and destroyed it, forty or fifty people being injured in the fall and at least one person killed. What Mr. Moody and his hearers wanted was not a hurricane, but just a plain, wet rain. Now, the question is whether or not the fervency of their petitions produced the unexpected results—the oversupply of "answer," so to speak. Or was it an exceptionally firm faith in the disposition of the heavenly powers to set aside natural conditions and irrigate especially dry spots, once attention was called to them? Whatever was the fact, it should be investigated and put upon a practical basis. If prayer brings rain it ought to be understood just what quality of petition and degree of earnestness will produce satisfactory results. Some years ago a prayer gauge as a test for similar results was proposed by irreverent persons; this, of course, is not to be thought of, but some sort of rain gauge might be established whereby the desired measure of moisture could be indicated by those asking for it and mistakes be avoided. As it is now, the effect of the Fort Worth incident is likely to discourage the devout from further efforts in the same line, and unless a barometric rule of supplication be fixed Texas is in danger of going as dry under pious dispensation as with the dynamite method of rainmaking in force.

EXPULSION OF MODJESKA.

Minneapolis Tribune: Modjeska, the actress, is barred out of Russia for making a patriotic speech at the Chicago World's fair. She will no doubt find compensation in a more abundant harvest of shekels in America.

Boston Globe: So Mme. Modjeska has been expelled from Russia on account of a speech in favor of the Poles which she made a long time ago in Chicago. It seems that Russia not only intends to punish free speech in Russia, but whenever there is a possible opportunity she proposes to punish free speech in America.

Chicago Tribune: Mme. Modjeska, in view of her expulsion, will add to the list of her American admirers by her vigorous denunciation of the government which has so long dominated Poland. The mere fact of her expulsion counts for but little, for Mme. Modjeska is an artist and a woman of all countries in the following of her profession. She will find hospitality and welcome everywhere except in localities ruled by Russia, and there are but few nations which will not admire her all the more now that she has encountered the enmity of the czar's government.

THE LION'S GRAB.

Washington Star: It will be England's next move to cultivate an impression that the Monroe doctrine is a theory and not a condition.

Globe-Democrat: England's conduct in the Nicaragua matter is arrogant and cowardly, but it is characteristic. It is the course she has always taken in dealing with small nations. She is a swaggerer and a bully except when the other party is a country of her own size.

Cincinnati Commercial: If President Cleveland had only said to England, in a bold, determined, serious way, that the United States thought the Nicaraguan request for arbitration was a fair one and should be acceded to, who is there but believes the request would have been acceded to.

Chicago Post: The savage is not far beneath the skin of this Christian nation. The instinct that leads England to enter up judgment without arbitration, to refuse mediation and to chastise the quaking antagonist is the instinct of the aborigine. It is the assertion of the old doctrine of might makes right which England has nourished under the cloak of Christian diplomacy for eight centuries.

Boston Globe: England has a bill of $75,000 against little Nicaragua. That country disputes the justice of the bill, and now England proposes to collect it by force. If this method of procedure should take place between two individuals, one a big man and the other a little boy, we should apply epithets to the big man that would not be flattering. Why should not the same methods of justice exist between nations as between individuals?

Denver Republican: The cabinet at Washington has acted in a way to suggest that it either feared England or had no sympathy with the feeble republics of the western world. It could have prevented matters from going as far as they have, and that would have been done if Mr. Blaine or Senator Morgan had been in the place of Mr. Cleveland. Nicaragua might have paid the indemnity if it had been advised to do so by the United States. But now that Great Britain has gone to extreme lengths, the question arises concerning what the United States will do in the event that England declines to withdraw during the course of the next two or three years.

New York Sun: What concerns the United States is that the peremptory demand of a European power on an American republic to pay down an amount for an alleged offense has been accompanied by a threat to enforce it through an occupation of territory and a seizure of resources, if not complied with absolutely at a time fixed. With such a precedent, why may not England, at some future time, when she chooses to demand a hundred times as much of a weak American republic, and when there will exist a real inability to raise the sum fixed upon as indemnity for an alleged offense, occupy for a prolonged period the soil of that republic and pocket its revenues?

New York Tribune: If the president and Secretary Gresham had been quick witted they would not have entered into any diplomatic compact with the British ambassador. They would have either assumed indifference to what was going on or else they would have held Great Britain reponsible for the consequences and have declined to sanction in advance any aggressive measures. If they had taken that line of action they would have been in a position to make the occupation of Corinto the ground of justification for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention. Nothing can be clearer than the fact that under the convention Great Britain has not the right either to occupy or to exercise dominion over one foot of territory in Central America.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is due the Board of Public Works to say that it does not wholly approve of the banana peel as a test of the solidity of permanent sidewalks.

The people of Delaware must be wholly absorbed in the senatorial fight. The annual report of the partial destruction of peach buds has not been sent out.

A monument to the victims of the Quantrell massacre at Lawrence, Kan., is to be unveiled on Decoration day, and there is to be a reunion of the survivors of that lamentable affair.

The husky Amazonian queen of Madagascar read her declaration of war against the French invader clad in a Worth gown, bare feet and a flush of rage. Life isn't worth living without being in the fashion.

The transfer of Theodore Roosevelt from Washington to New York gives reform a fresh boost in Gotham. One of the expected results of the change will be the tanning of the elephant's hide and its use with the tiger's skin as a doormat.

The girls of the University of Michigan will graduate in calico gowns in order to be able to subscribe more liberally to the gymnasium fund. There's a new-woman idea that is likely to make the new man do some hard thinking.

Kate Field's health has become so precarious that she has been forced to suspend her paper, Kate Field's Washington, until she shall have recovered. The sympathy of many thousands of admirers of this bright woman will go out to her in her troubles.

Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed is diligently acquiring languages abroad. He is already conversant with French, Italian and Spanish, as well as United States, and is now absorbing German and Gaelic. A man who can campaign in six languages would be invincible in a presidential race.

The fear is expressed in some quarters that the amount of the income tax will not more than pay the cost of collection. As the total is estimated at $14,000,000 and the cost of collection at $260,000, it is believed there are enough patriots in the country who would collect the tax for say 50 per cent of the difference between the total and cost and relieve the government of the annoyance.

The "coming woman" has arrived in London. Mrs. Beanclerk, a broker, testified in a London court that she employed her husband in her office, but had dismissed him last August because of certain derelictions of duty. "Do you mean to say," asked the solicitor general, "that if you saw the man you had sworn to honor and obey writing in your private room you would be so hard-hearted as to say, 'Out you go?'" "I should, certainly," was the answer.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The ladies of Minden have organized a band.

Hastings cyclists have organized a club and are talking of holding a tournament.

Two Burchard men have been bound over to the district court for illegally selling liquor.

A Grand Army post has been organized by the old soldiers in the vicinity of Mason City.

A Wayne man has invented a new cork for beer bottles. He hopes to make his fortune on the patent.

Burglars broke into the postoffice at Belvidere, blew open the safe and secured $200 in stamps and money.

The Douglas Silver Cornet band has been reorganized with a competent leader and fourteen members.

Thaddeus Williams is the new editor of the Fairbury Journal. C. L. DeFrance, the retiring editor, will remove to Colorado.

Burglars secured $100 worth of goods from Neely & Derby's store at Bellwood. This is the fourth time the same store has been burglarized in eighteen months.

W. N. McNeil, ex-treasurer of Seward county, died at his home in Utica after a long illness with consumption. He had but recently returned from a trip to California for the benefit of his health.

A colt kicked J. D. Burge, residing near Fairbury, tearing off one ear, gouging out his left eye, smashing his cheek bone, and fracturing his skull. In spite of his terrible injuries Mr. Burge may recover.

The Plattsmouth Daily Journal has suspended publication, but Editor Sherman announces that he will continue the publication of the weekly and will resume printing the daily as soon as the times warrant the undertaking.

FIRST INCOME TAX RETURNS

Avalanche of Them Expected at the Treasury Department by Wednesday.

RICH MEN FAIL TO MAKE THEIR REPORTS

Officials at Washington Will Be Kept Busy from Then On—Hopes that the Law Will Be Declared Constitutional Throughout.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The officials having in charge the income tax matters for some time past have had little to do except to contemplate the rush of work that is expected to begin next Wednesday. On that day collectors of customs have been instructed to send in all income tax returns that have been examined and tabulated and that on Monday, May 15, all the remaining returns be sent. It is probable that the returns which will begin to arrive on Wednesday, May 1, will comprise fully three-fourths of the whole and from that time on for several months the income tax bureau will be crowded with work. The returns prior to the decision of the supreme court have not all been returned to the collectors to be corrected in conformity with the court's decision, so that less than 500 returns are in the department at the present time. Later information from collectors is to the effect that a large percentage of the heavier taxpayers have failed to make any returns whatever. In some instances the reason for this failure is undoubtedly carelessness, as is shown by the large number of persons who sent in their returns after the time limit had expired, but the action of the greater number is believed to have been deliberate. The percentage of this latter class is estimated as high as one-fourth of the whole in some localities and throughout the entire country a conservative estimate is 25 per cent. The officials are hopeful of a favorable change in the opinion of the supreme court as a result of the rehearing and are especially so as to the main proposition. In the event that the court sustains the constitutionality of the act as a whole it is said that nearly all of those who have declined to make returns will be anxious to compromise with the government with a view to avoiding the payment of penalties.

HARD TIMES WILL CUT NO FIGURE.

Denver is Determined to Make the Mining Exposition a Success.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Hon. E. B. Coe of Denver, who has just arrived here after a visit to New York and other eastern cities in the interest of the mining exposition which is to be held in Denver next year, reports that he found considerable interest in the enterprise.

Speaking of the exposition today, he said: "The people of Colorado are in earnest about holding a mining exposition, and they intend it to be the greatest exposition of the kind ever held in this or any other country. Hard times will not be allowed to stand in the way of our success. We have already had subscribed nearly $500,000. Hon. D. H. Moffatt has given $50,000, and the county of Arapahoe and city of Denver contribute $175,000.

Little is known of Colorado's resources and we propose to let the world know what we have. A great many think silver is our only product. This is entirely a wrong impression. Very conservative men estimate that our gold output this year will be not less than $20,000,000, and some place it as high as $30,000,000. If we never mined an ounce of silver, we would still have our gold, zinc, lead, marble and iron and coal, which exist in great abundance.

"We will show the various methods of mining the ores and extracting the minerals. We are already assured that the mining display will be superior to that at the World's fair.

"We also intend to show on a comprehensive scale what can be done in arid countries by irrigation. All known methods and devices for irrigation will be exhibited, and there will be an irrigated farm in connection with the exposition, on which will be grown all the products of the soil capable of being grown in an arid country.

"The managers of the exposition are our best citizens, and they have taken hold of this matter with characteristic energy. I am informed that applications for space are already coming in from mining and machinery firms from all parts of the world."

Mr. Coe says it is the intention of mining men to erect a large auditorium, capable of seating 15,000 people, with the hope that Denver may be able to secure one of the national political conventions next year, for which the city is a candidate.

Surveying Indian Territory Lands.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Mr. H. C. Fitch of the geological survey, who is the topographer in charge of the work in the Indian territory authorized by the last congress, has just returned from the territory after having organized and placed in the field six surveying parties.

Cashier Came Back and Surrendered.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 29.—A special from Charlotte says James R. Holland, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants National bank, who fled last Tuesday night, surrendered to the officers today. It is thought he had been hiding in his own house.

MIRTH FOR THE MOMENT.

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Fogg—Oh, yes, Miss Della Sart is a fine elocutionist. She reads so naturally and every word is uttered with such distinctness. Mr. Fogg—H'm! Reads distinctly and naturally, does she? Well, all I've got to say is she is no elocutionist.

Atlanta Constitution: "What we want of you," said the editor to the poet, "is something new." "But what do you call new?" "Something worked over and smashed till you can't recognize it."

Chicago Tribune: Johnny—Doctor, if I was to ask you whether it's goin' to hurt or not would you tell me the truth about it?

Dentist—I certainly would, my boy.

Johnny—Then go ahead an' pull it out without tellin' me.

Life: He—I'm going to ask your father tonight.

She—I suppose so.

"Why?"

"I see you're not wearing your best trousers."

Chicago Record: "Yes," said the dealer, "domestic tobaccos are much cheaper now than they used to be."

"Well," said the customer, who had just bought a box of cigars, "it seems to me, then, that you ought to quote a much lower rate on these imported cigars."

Atlanta Constitution: "What do you think of the financial question, major?" "It's ahead of me, sir. The fellow who borrowed my last dollar left town last night."

New York World: "Mamma"—the sorrel colt gazed anxiously at his dam—"the chestnut filly wants me to run away with her the next time we go driving together."

He looked down shyly.

"What shall I say?"

The mare bridled up.

"Turn to her, my son, and whisper gently, 'Neigh, neigh, Pauline!'"

And, with a horse laugh, they resumed the discussion of their table d'oat.

TOO LATE.

Kate Field's Washington.

He searched for his affinity
Through many years and climes,
Just missing her, he fancied,
At least a score of times.
Homeward, when tired of wandering
From Bethesda to Dan,
He went, to find her daughter had
Just wed another man.

A DEMOCRAT'S SOLILOQUY.

Chicago News.

"For silver or for gold, that is the question—
Whether 'tis better for us democrats
To stick to gold and brave the silverite,
Or to consort with him and shout for silver
And by so doing win the west: To win
The west! And when we say the west we mean
Montana, Colorado, Idaho
And several others. 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. But there's the east!
Perchance we lose the east! Ah, there's the rub!
For in that east electoral votes are many,
While in the west they're few and far between.
This sad discrepancy betwixt the two
Must give us pause. But as it's votes and not pause that we are after," he continued, dropping his Shakespearean iambic and relapsing into ordinary democratic prose, "I don't see how in thunder that helps us out any."

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