# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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| 6 | 19,901 | 20 | 19,736 |
| 7 | 19,693 | 21 | 19,779 |
| 8 | 19,859 | 22 | 19,611 |
| 9 | 19,799 | 23 | 19,653 |
| *10 | 20,090 | *24 | 20,430 |
| 11 | 19,660 | 25 | 19,617 |
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*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24 day of March, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Where are the rainmakers now? If they fail us this time they may forever hold their peace.

Ex-Congressman Bryan will reply to Carlisle, but Carlisle will not be there to hear Bryan's reply.

The umpire in the penitentiary appraisement is holding his breath, but Bill Dorgan is losing no sleep over the appraisement.

We can understand the spasm of house cleaning that has overtaken Chicago. The Christian Scientists are to meet in the Windy City next week.

The Lincoln Journal kindly advises Omaha papers to subside with their agitation in favor of improved postal facilities. We don't blame the Journal. It knows a good thing at sight.

Political slates that are made in the spring are usually broken long before harvest sets in. These remarks will apply to republicans of Illinois who are slating Mayor Swift for United States senator in 1897.

Now that Secretary Carlisle has given the people a huge slice of his mind on free coinage he will be expected to devote the balance of the year to keeping down the deficit and saving the country from another bond issue.

The sequel to the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Ida Remington Notson makes it clear that her tragic ending was the result of mental derangement. No rational person would have committed the terrible deed that engulfed two innocent children in a premature watery grave.

One of the great democratic leaders of the Buckeye state makes the announcement that the only way to bring up the revenues of Uncle Sam within the range of running expenses is by raising the internal revenue tax on tobacco, whisky and beer. Just let any democratic convention endorse that scheme and we shall hear something drop.

It is officially announced by telegraph that Governor Morton is not working for the nomination of General Harrison. It will now be in order for somebody to inform the country that Thomas B. Reed is not working for William McKinley and that William McKinley has no serious intention of working for the nomination of William B. Allison.

Senator Allen can hold his breath for fifteen hours in succession without a break, but when he comes to writing open letters against George Howard Gibson his breath gives out on the home run. George Howard can write a five-column editorial without spitting on his hands. This is just where the populist editor has the populist senator on the hip.

The idea of presenting the name of General Schofield for president on a free silver platter to the next national democratic convention is scouted by the Richmond State as "an impertinent, dishonoring and impious attempt to traffic with a sacred cause." This shows that the love of the ex-confed. for the union soldier is only skin deep. There is no danger, however, that any delegate in the national democratic convention will have the temerity to present General Schofield's name on any platform.

In the jangle and wrangle over executive appointments the supreme court will have its hands full for some time to come. Governor Holcomb has refused to approve the bond of a trustee for the state asylum for the blind who had been elected by the late legislature. The governor evidently based his action on the ground that the constitution prohibits the legislature from making appointments. This is not a very difficult question to decide and the supreme court will doubtless reach a conclusion on very short notice.

Now it is reported that Senator Akers of Scotts Bluff county will refuse to accept the assistant secretaryship of the State Board of Irrigation. It is to be hoped the report is well founded. It is the proper thing for Senator Akers to do. His example should also be followed by every other member of the legislature who has been tendered appointments or is already filling an appointment in the gift of state executive officers. The framers of our constitution did not contemplate that members of the legislature should fill state appointments during the terms for which they are elected.

### MORE CORN AND LESS SHEOL.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 24.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have read The Bee carefully for many years. It seems now that you are unwilling that money should increase except through the instrumentality of the national banks (gold being bought up in bars by the Rothchild syndicate). As the banks are charging 12 per cent besides drawing interest on bonds, please inform me how business can revive. J. I. FERRON.

Our constant reader over in Iowa has evidently not read this paper as carefully as he should have done, else he would not assert that The Bee is unwilling that money should increase except through the instrumentality of national banks. The Bee has never taught such doctrine. Money is not a thing to be created by national banks. Money is crystalized wealth embodied in chunks of metal which for convenience are made of fixed weights and fineness, certified by stamp of the mint. The national banks have never coined a dollar of money. They have simply issued I. O. Us with the imprint of the United States treasury to certify that their redemption in money has been secured by a deposit of United States bonds to the amount of 10 per cent over and above their face. In other words, the national bank simply enjoys a privilege of circulating its notes secured by a bond deposit. These notes are not a loan from the government, as some men assert. On the contrary, the capitalists who organize national banks loan the gold or its equivalent to the government on a bond payable at a fixed time, say ten, twenty, thirty or forty years.

When the national banks were first chartered, under Lincoln and Chase, the moneyed capitalists of the country fought shy of them, because bonds were a drug in the market and they had no confidence in the ability of Uncle Sam to redeem them. The Wall street bankers were more scary than the bankers of the west. The first bank that took a charter under the national banking act was the First National bank of Davenport, Ia., and the first bank with $1,000,000 capital was chartered at Cincinnati, which goes to show that there was no rush among money lending shylocks of New York and Boston to get their grip on the national banking business. The national banks over in Iowa may be charging 12 per cent interest on loans and they may even refuse to loan at any rate of interest, as many are doing in Nebraska. But it is passing strange that the national banks should refuse to avail themselves of the privilege to make 12 per cent besides interest on the bonds when they are in position to issue all the bank notes they could loan out by simply depositing $1,000 of government bonds in the vaults of the treasury and getting back $900 to loan out. If money can be made hand over fist by these national bank shylocks it does seem singular that they should surrender their bank notes and take their bonds out of the treasury. And yet these shylocks have done that very thing. In 1875, just twenty years ago, the national banks had $354,000,000 of bank note circulation. In 1890 they only had $186,000,000 of circulation, and at the beginning of the present year $176,000,000.

Why did the national banks voluntarily turn $174,000,000 of national currency back into the treasury when they could have loaned it out at 12 per cent, 10 per cent, or even 6 per cent, besides drawing interest on the bonds? Surely those bankers are not fools, nor are they in the banking business for their health. They gave up their national bank currency because they could sell the bonds at a premium for gold and loan out the gold just as well; and, furthermore, because they did not want to pay the 1 per cent tax imposed on every dollar of national bank issues. Perhaps our inquisitive friend over in Iowa does not know that this tax amounts to over $40,000,000 since the national banks were chartered.

The Bee has no means of knowing to what extent the national banks are mixed up with the Rothchild syndicate that buys bars of gold and turns them loose upon us for bonds. That conundrum should be answered by somebody near the throne of Grover I. One thing is certain, it takes money to buy bonds just as it takes money invested in bonds to start national banks.

The Bee has no patent prescription for a revival of business. Expressed in terse English, we would say when the American people raise more corn, pork and beef and less sheol a revival of business will follow.

### ARMORY, AUDITORIUM AND MARKET.

Omaha should have an armory for her volunteer national guard. Every city of any importance boasts of commodious structures for military drill and storage of arms and accoutrements for volunteers who enroll themselves under the state militia laws and hold themselves ready to suppress riots and uphold law and order. Such armories should by rights be owned by the state, but since the state is not in condition financially to erect such buildings, they must be built by voluntary contribution. In the present state of trade it is very doubtful whether any considerable sum could be raised for the erection of an armory, unless, indeed, one of our capitalists makes a munificent donation that would constitute a monument to his public spirit and local patriotism.

The plans of the market house and auditorium designed for Jefferson square embodied also a spacious armory hall large enough to drill two companies of infantry. This hall was to have been located on the ground floor in rear of the space set apart for market purposes, while the auditorium hall itself, on occasions, could have been used for exhibition battalion drills and public receptions, such as we are now called upon to tender to the victorious guards and rifles. Unfortunately, the controversy over the right to use Jefferson square for a market house and auditorium is still pending in the courts, and may not reach a final decision for a year. There is also an impediment in the way of issuing the bonds out of which the money for the projected structure was to be raised.

When all obstacles are out of the way we still believe our citizens can be convinced that a structure combining a market house, armory and auditorium will prove a most beneficial investment. The market house alone would pay interest on the investment, and a sinking fund to pay the principal in twenty years. The auditorium would make Omaha a convention city and draw thousands of visitors during opera festivals, denominational conferences, gatherings of benevolent orders, commercial bodies and social reunions. The armory in combination with the auditorium would be a unique feature, alike desirable for its utility and its adaptability for military demonstrations.

It does not necessarily follow that Jefferson square is the only place in Omaha fitted for such a public building. Its primary advantage is the fact that it belongs to the city and the entire proceeds of the bonds could be invested in an imposing and monumental structure. If any citizen or combination of property owners were public spirited enough to donate to the city a square equally accessible for a market house, auditorium and armory, the enterprise could be undertaken regardless of the outcome of the Jefferson square injunction suit. The St. Mary's avenue triangle, for instance, would be equally as desirable as Jefferson square, and if the owners of the square and the lot owners adjacent thereto could get together and see their advantages in tendering the square to the city they would reclaim that part of town from dry rot and confer a lasting benefit upon the city.

### A GREAT FINANCIER DEAD.

The name of Hugh McCulloch is conspicuously and honorably identified with the financial history of the United States during the period when there was demand for the highest wisdom and the clearest judgment in the administration of the national finances. Among the men of the war time upon whom was devolved the extremely difficult duty of devising measures for providing the government with the "sinews of war" perhaps none, with the possible exception of Salmon P. Chase, did more to solve the hard and perplexing problems of finance that were presented than the Indiana banker whom Mr. Chase invited, in 1863, to become comptroller of the currency, and who fortunately for the country accepted that position, though a year before he had opposed the proposition to create the national banking system. In that capacity the distinguished man whom President Lincoln had placed at the head of the Treasury department found in Mr. McCulloch a most able counsellor and the relations between Secretary Chase and the comptroller were always of the most cordial character. In his "Men and Measures of Half a Century" Mr. McCulloch says: "My labors were severe and incessant, but I look back with satisfaction upon the two years which were spent in the organization of the national currency bureau on a basis which should only need extension for its increasing business, and in putting into operation a banking system admirably adapted to our republican institutions and which, by the security which it gives the banknote circulation, is the best that has ever been devised."

Twice secretary of the treasury, receiving his first appointment three days after the second inauguration of President Lincoln and serving a few months at the close of the administration of President Arthur, Mr. McCulloch performed the duties of this great office with marked ability. His appointment by Mr. Lincoln came to him unexpectedly and was distinguished testimony to the respect and confidence he had won as a financier. For ten years Mr. McCulloch had been enjoying the quiet and comforts of private life at his home in Maryland, though he had occasionally contributed to the press his views on financial questions. He had attained the great age of nearly 87 years.

### THE MEMPHIS PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Memphis monetary convention is a straightforward declaration against the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone. The men who composed the convention, representing the business interests of the south of all kinds, unequivocally declared that they are in favor of maintaining the existing monetary system of this country, so far as the metals are concerned, in the absence of international co-operation, and they offer most cogent and convincing reasons for that position, not the least important of which is the undeniable statement that there is not a silver country on the globe where the wages of labor are sufficient to sustain the working classes in comfort and independence. These southern friends of a sound currency have no wish to dispense with silver. They are not hostile to the white metal. They want it retained as a part of the currency, and as an earnest of their desire in this respect they suggest a plan for its larger use. They are in favor of an international arrangement looking to the adoption of true bimetallism.

On this platform the southern sound money men intend to inaugurate at once an aggressive and vigorous campaign of education in their section, and there is good reason for expecting gratifying results. It has been made evident that the impression which had obtained that the southern people were practically unanimous for free silver was the result of misinformation. The large attendance of delegates at the Memphis convention, the popular interest in the addresses of Secretary Carlisle, the position of the leading newspapers of the south, with two or three exceptions, are facts which show that a very considerable element of the southern people and by no means the least influential element is uncompromisingly opposed to the proposition that this country shall independently open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the old ratio. Thus the campaign in behalf of sound money started at Memphis has behind it a strong, substantial and determined support, and that the cause will make progress is not to be doubted.

The plank in the platform referring to the national banking system and suggesting legislation that will provide a more elastic bank currency has little if any relevancy to the pending controversy. It is perfectly obvious that the silver question must be disposed of before anything else can be done relating to the currency, and therefore whatever does not have intimate connection with that question can safely and expediently be left out of present consideration. The Memphis convention was judiciously conceived, and the result of its deliberations will be satisfactory to the sound money sentiment of the country. Now let the campaign thus auspiciously begun be vigorously pushed and there can be no doubt great good will be accomplished.

Our amiable contemporary, whose tendencies are, as its name implies, to be on both sides of all issues, has discovered a mare's nest in an alleged conspiracy to counteract the work of the star chamber gang that has for its leaders such patriots as George Stryker, Israel Frank, Jim Allen, Jake Van Alstein and George Covell. So far as we know there is no need of any of this gentry to spy on citizens who desire to rid the town of misgovernment by such horned cattle. In the impending city campaign the issues will be clearly defined, and ample opportunity will be had for their discussion. If our amiable contemporary desires to cast its lot with the political pot rustlers who roam about the back alleys and the howling dervishes who are using the pope as a straw man in the political cabbage patch to be knocked down and blown up, they will have abundant opportunities to do so. In the meantime the citizens who pay taxes and citizens who want good government will not be sidetracked from their purpose to put an end to municipal misrule. This is an off year, and Omaha is getting ready for a thorough housecleaning. The cockroaches, blind mice and hungry rodents will have to stand from under.

An anonymous person, wielding a woman's quill, and using strong masculine adjectives, directs a long epistle to The Bee over the name of "O. L. Kicker," the sum and substance of which is a rehearsal of the recent operations of crooks and footpads in this city, and a hot roast of the police in general and the detectives in particular. On general principles, any person that wants to rake somebody down through the newspapers without being courageous enough to confide his, her or its identity does not deserve public notice. In this instance the complainant may be excused for a lack of moral stamina on the ground that there is more truth than poetry in the complaint. There is need of more efficient police protection and better detective service in the city. The causes for this condition are not difficult to trace to the internal contentions and dissensions generated by sectarian agitation, and also to the lack of a chief who is not afraid to suspend a subordinate when he finds him to be indolent, incompetent or dishonest.

Major Balcombe falls in with the suggestions made by The Bee to pull down the Sixteenth street viaduct and let the railroads take care of the crossing. That will bring them to time sooner than tinkering with the rotten old timbers of the trestle called a viaduct for short.

**Capstone of the Calamity Pyramid.**
Washington Post.

The nullification of the income tax adds another large chunk of material to Hon. Bill Bryan's complaint column.

**Can't Be Held Down.**
Kansas City Star.

Railroad reports this year, as a rule, show a most encouraging increase in earnings over last year. No kind of agitation will avail to keep this country from resuming its grand march in the forefront of all nations.

**The Sensational Harlan.**
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Justice Harlan's sensational dissenting opinion in the income tax case, taken with his decision as circuit judge overthrowing Judge Jenkins' extreme application of the injunction against strikers, will tend to make him a marked man among the federal judges.

**The Turning Down of Jackson.**
Washington Star.

For the supreme court to announce Justice Jackson as final arbiter of the fate of the income tax, and then, when he had made up his mind, to depose him as arbiter and turn him down among the dissenting minority, was a jeering, judicial joke on Justice Jackson.

**The Plague of Shoddy.**
Globe-Democrat.

A plague of foreign shoddy is upon this country as one of the results of the new tariff law. This shoddy, now arriving by shiploads, is the woolen refuse of the world, raked up from the hospitals, slums, alms houses and pest houses of Europe, and the seaports of other continents.

**Appeals Based on False Pretenses.**
Minneapolis Times.

It is the custom of a class of political orators and writers, in their appeals for the votes of workingmen, to rank them with what they call "the debtor class." But workingmen do not belong to the debtor class. When a workingman sells his labor for a stipulated wage per day, per week or per month, he is required to do his work before he gets his pay. He is therefore a perpetual creditor. When he gets his pay it is of the first importance that he shall get it in honest money, every dollar of which will buy a dollar's worth. It is manifest that there is no other man in the country so deeply interested in having the money question settled on a sound and honest basis as is the man who depends for his daily bread upon his daily toil.

**International Bimetallism.**
Chicago Record.

Germany has passed through a period of depression as severe as that experienced by the United States, and, whatever the cause may have been, the people are clamoring for a restoration of silver. The Prussian Parliament has passed a resolution calling for an international conference for the purpose of restoring silver to the coinage, and has asked France and the United States to join in the call. The Reichstag of the German empire will take up the subject this week, and enough of its members are pledged to an issuance of such a call and conference as to insure the adoption of the Prussian resolution. If France, Germany and the United States are in harmony on the subject an international ratio may be selected that will admit silver to its former position as a money metal, at least among those powerful countries.

### OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

It seems evident that the liberal ministry in Great Britain is approaching its taking-off. The government majority in the House of Commons is reduced to ten, and the liberals are threatened with dissensions in their ranks. It is thought that the first vote of want of confidence will be on the local veto bill. Sir William Harcourt, in February, 1893, introduced the bill establishing local control over the liquor traffic, which was, in general, similar to local option as understood in the United States, except that retail licenses were alone affected. It provided that one-third of the electors for a district might petition for a vote on the question of license, and on a two-thirds majority by vote no license could be issued except in correspondence with the provisions of the act, which permitted sales to travelers, hotel guests and persons taking liquor with their meals. "The bill was directed against the bar, the gin palace and the tap-room." The government subsequently withdrew the bill, but has again introduced it. Mr. Gladstone's attitude toward the bill is considered somewhat equivocal, as he has endorsed its general features, while expressing the opinion that, to obtain on a more general scale the benefits that would result from such a bill, sale under public authority would be preferable. The local option, the local veto or local control bill, as it is variously called, is menaced by the fact that some persons object to it as unduly interfering with the liquor traffic, while others oppose it as not going far enough. Should the government be compelled to go to the country as a result of the defeat of its measures, indications point to the return of a conservative ministry by means of a coalition of the tories and liberal unionists.

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The French people number 38,000,000, but statistics show that whatever may be the cause, the number is not increasing, and that $200,000,000 interest money is being annually paid on the national debt. It is, of course, true that nearly everybody in France has something thus invested, so that the interest received helps to reconcile him to the payment of the taxes which are imposed upon him. But those taxes are constantly increasing, and the project of expenditures for the coming year is such that there is likely to be a strong protest against any additional burden. The expenditures for next year will, it is estimated, reach $700,000,000, at least $10,000,000 in excess of revenue already provided. It is therefore proposed to increase the succession duties and the stamp taxes on the bonds of foreign countries, to place a tax on servants and on playing cards and to increase the horse and carriage tax. Such a policy of keeping expenses above income can have but one natural result, that of bankruptcy. The sole reason for its continuance is simply because the French people still cherish their love of national "glory" and love of conquest. They dream of the day when they will be able not only to recover the provinces that were seized by Germany, but make war against England.

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The naval strength of Japan is shown to be considerable, and will be greatly increased in the future. Exclusive of the vessels taken from the Chinese, the navy consists of thirty-three ships of all classes and forty-one torpedo boats. Twenty-nine of the thirty-three warships are of iron or steel, as follows: One armor-clad, three belted cruisers, seven fast steel cruisers of modern construction, protected by deck armor, six steel unprotected cruisers, one torpedo gunboat and ten composite sloops and gun vessels. All are armed with the most modern weapons and carry large numbers of quick-firing and machine guns in addition to their main armament. The addition made to the Japanese navy by captures from the Chinese consists of ten vessels taken at Wei-Hai-Wei, one taken in the action of July 25, and a gunboat take at Nieuchwang. Among the number are the armor-clads Chen-Yuen and Tai-Yuen, the coast-defense armor-clad Ping-Yuen, the deck-protected cruiser Kwang-Ting and six gunboats. When repaired these vessels would materially increase Japan's strength at sea. Besides the ships with which Japan emerges from the war, there are others of a formidable character now under construction and soon to be completed. Mention has been made of three fast cruisers now building in Japan. There are also two large battleships building in England, which will be much more powerful than any foreign man-of-war in the east, and will rank among the first-class battleships of the world. When the aggregate of the vessels building and those already in possession is footed up it will be seen that the Japanese navy is soon to be one of great power. It is likely to increase in power, in furtherance of the policy imposed upon Japan by recent events. It is doubtful whether Russia is now a match for the island kingdom in the Sea of Japan, and it is improbable that the St. Petersburg government will ever hereafter be able to maintain in the far-off Pacific a squadron superior to the Japanese sea power. The world will have to make up its mind, perhaps, to the naval predominance of Japan in the west Pacific.

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The great war which has broken out in south Africa and has led the president of the Transvaal Republic to call into the field an army of 20,000 men, at least half of whom are those Boer sharpshooters who did such terrible havoc in the English ranks on Majuba Hill sixteen years ago, is not merely due, as might appear from the dispatches, to an insurrection of the warlike Makatese tribes, but to the dissatisfaction which reigns in the Boer republic against England. The latter has recently annexed the small strip of territory that separates Swaziland from Amatongaland. Consequently, the Transvaal is now completely inclosed in a ring fence of British and Portuguese territory, and all its hopes of access to the sea—hopes that were fostered by England—have been shattered. It is therefore by no means improbable that the Boer war against the Makatese, who are more or less under British protection, may develop into a conflict with England, the Dutch in Africa being of the opinion that the welfare and prosperity of the Transvaal are entirely dependent upon its obtaining access to the coast and a seaport of its own. This is just what England wishes to prevent. As the English press cynically puts it, "We wish the Boers no harm. All we want is to prevent them from harming us, which they might do had they the means of importing their necessaries through a port of their own."

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The sympathy which Germany is showing for Sweden has assumed such a phase that the Berlin newspapers are discussing the possibility of a German squadron having to be sent into the bay of Christiania, while the St. Petersburg press is talking of the probability of a Russian fleet being dispatched to Stockholm. Sweden undoubtedly fears that if she consented to a separation with Norway, Russia would soon acquire a powerful influence over that country; while, on the other hand, Norway longs for complete independence, being convinced that Sweden is anxious for an offensive and defensive alliance, as well as a commercial union with Germany. It is now evident that all possibility of a friendly understanding between Norway and Sweden is at an end, and this last move at Stockholm is a very significant one. The Swedish army has a nominal strength of 40,000 men, while that of Norway numbers 30,000 men. The navies of the two countries are small and are maintained solely for coast defense, so that war could not be waged on a great scale. The gravity of the situation lies, however, in the fact that the quarrel of the two little kingdoms is likely to develop dangerous friction between Germany and Russia.

**Chicago Beyond Recognition.**
Chicago Record.

With gambling abolished, the all-night saloon closed and the streets cleaned, Chicago will have to secure sworn affidavits to identify herself.

### THE ODE OF HORACE.

Chicago Record: Governor Boies is another gentleman who has mounted a pedestal where the silver wing of the democracy can't overlook him in 1896.

Chicago Tribune: Uncle Horace Boies roused himself the other day and made some remarks pertaining, if we remember rightly, to the subject of silver. It is gratifying to learn that Uncle Horace is still in good health.

Buffalo Express: Ex-Governor Boies of Iowa declares himself a 16 to 1 free coinage man. Boies is a political corpse. He has come into the silver movement too late to resurrect himself, even if a new life were to be found in the advocacy of cheap money.

Springfield Republican: Ex-Governor Boies of Iowa invites the consideration of the soft-money wing of the democracy as a presidential candidate by coming out squarely for free silver coinage at 16 to 1 independent of all other nations. Boies was a presidential possibility in 1892. It is now time for Vice President Stevenson to speak up.

Des Moines Leader: The newspapers who say that the letter of Horace Boies was born of a desire to be president and that it really does not represent his sentiments show that they little know the man. Boies may be mistaken, but he is not dishonest. The effect of his letter has been to make him a most prominent candidate for the presidency, but such it is safe to assert was not his purpose in giving it out.

Cedar Rapids Republican: It is generally believed that with Boies out for free silver the administration men will be defeated at Marshalltown and that an out-and-out declaration in favor of the white metal will be made. Horace Boies is a dead duck, but he still has considerable influence with his party, and he, together with the Butlers, Whites, Quigleys and Stuarts, can, and doubtless will, control the convention.

Dubuque Telegraph: Governor Boies may be regarded as a new accession to the ranks of the 16 to 1 advocates. A very belated follower, he can hardly become a leader such as he was in the anti-prohibition and anti-tariff contests, but his support will nevertheless be helpful to the cause. Horace Boies missed the opportunity of his life when he failed to pronounce for free coinage at Denver and he missed another splendid opportunity when he neglected to remedy his Denver mistake at Omaha.

### PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Nothwithstanding the crime of 1873, a large number of Colorado silver mines have been reopened this year.

The New York legislature retired from business "unwept, unhonored and unsung." Coming into existence on the crest of a reform wave, it utterly failed to come up to expectations, and its decease is hailed with joy and condemnation by the press of the state.

Major Heros von Borcke, who died recently in Berlin, fought with General J. E. B. Stuart, the confederate cavalry leader, during the civil war, being one of the most trusted members of his staff. Von Borcke was a giant in stature and his cavalry sword, which he presented to the state of Virginia at the close of the war, was an immense weapon which the ordinary man could only handle with difficulty.

Now look out for a flood of presidential rumors and speculations. Governor McKinley will be in New York Memorial day. Ex-President Harrison is camped in Gotham for a two weeks' stay. Ex-Speaker Reed has returned from abroad and is liable to roll into the metropolis, accidentally as it were. If the planet does not show a tendency to tip up under this weight of presidential timber the country is reasonably safe.

The city council of Joliet, Ill., has adopted a resolution declaring that "after a careful investigation of the etymology of the word Joliet and its origin, it is ordained that the only official, correct and proper pronunciation and spelling of the name of this city shall be Jo-li-et, the accent on the first syllable, with the 'o' in such first syllable pronounced in its long sound, as in the words 'so,' 'no' and 'foe,'" and that "it shall be the duty of the officers of our public schools to prepare and enforce such rules as will be best calculated to secure . . . the proper training of the young."

In an article entitled, "Why Should Not Men Be Beautiful?" Miss Frances E. Willard takes the ground that men have set a high standard of beauty and morality for women, and they have had so much power to insist on this standard that women are pre-eminent in these respects. "To my mind," she says, "the key and core of the woman question consist in this: That when, without taking away men's power, women are in possession of the same power over them that men have over women (which is what I should like to see, no more and no less), then with the growth of centuries women will set such a standard for men that they will become as beautiful as women, and as pure, to the incalculable increase of man's happiness and well being and of woman's joy and peace."

**The Perfection of Impudence.**
Minneapolis Tribune.

One of the greatest pieces of impudence on record is the Marquis de Castellane sending his son over here to marry a fortune and then writing a book on America, in which he says that the great peculiarity of the American people is their greediness for money. It will be remembered that when the young man announced to his parents his engagement to Miss Anna Gould they straightway kept the Atlantic cable red hot making inquiries about the settlement and refusing their consent until they were assured that their son would get a good lump of money with his wife.

### NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

St. Paul recently turned out to a bicycle race in which fifty local wheelmen participated.

Burglars cracked two safes in the store of Chris Johnson at Nebraska City, but only $15 in silver was taken.

The Farmers and Merchants Insurance company of Lincoln has divided up $50,000 in dividends among its stockholders.

It is estimated that the expenses of the St. Paul village government will be $4,219 during the coming year, while the available resources amount to only $1,800.

The Missouri river is gobbling up soil on the Nebraska side near Nebraska City. Mayor Barling has lost nearly forty acres of ground, with a fair prospect of losing it all.

A stone monument has been placed over the first grave ever dug in Red Willow county. The stone marks the resting place of a Pawnee squaw who was killed by the Sioux in 1873.

The 2-year-old daughter of D. J. Cushing, postmaster at Del Rosa, in Otoe county, wandered into a stable and was trampled to death. Its mother was severely injured while trying to rescue it.

The executive committee of the Nebraska League of Republican Clubs will meet at Lincoln May 31 to select delegates to the national convention, which meets at Cleveland June 19. Nebraska is entitled to thirty delegates and thirty alternates, exclusive of league officers and members of the college league.

Mrs. Estes, living in Niobrara, while enjoying a horseback ride, sprang to the ground, but thoughtlessly neglected to remove her foot from the stirrup. The horse dragged her for some distance, but she finally managed to reach up and grasp the tail of the temporarily festive animal and this advantage permitted her to remove her foot from the stirrup. She only dislocated three ribs.

A Niobrara woman wrote a letter to a friend in California telling how destitute her family was and severely criticised the local relief committee. The letter was returned to the state relief committee and an investigation followed. The Niobrara committee produced receipts to prove that the woman had from January 5 to May 8 received 700 pounds of flour, 75 pounds of corn meal, 130 pounds of potatoes, wheat, oats and corn enough to seed her husband's farm, to say nothing about meat, groceries, syrup, fruits, shoes and garden seed.

### CONFESSION.

Boston Globe.

Tho' in words she never told it—
Tho' she dreams not I have guessed
That she loves me, yet my lady
Her sweet secret has confessed.

Tho' in words she never told me,
There are others, and, good sooth,
Tho' 'tis true that they were traitors,
Those dear traitors told the truth!

There are swifter, surer bearers
Of Love's tender messages
Than the tongue; and fond hearts heed them
Sooner far than aught it says.

And I know my lady loves me;
For, whate'er her tongue denies,
With her voice she has caressed me,
She has kissed me with her eyes!