THE OMAHA SUNDAY 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 March, 1896, was as follows:

1	19,000	17	18,038
2	17,977	18	17,978
3	18,086	19	17,967
4	18,062	20	17,941
5	18,068	21	17,993
6	18,013	22	18,085
7	18,067	23	17,903
8	19,109	24	17,985
9	18,236	25	17,947
10	18,390	26	17,962
11	18,278	27	17,940
12	18,028	28	18,078
13	18,078	29	19,060
14	18,225	30	18,051
15	19,050	31	17,936
16	18,066		
Total			564,284
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies			6,215
Net sales			558,169
Net daily average			18,005

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of April, 1896.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Cuban war news and Murderer Holmes' confession have a peculiar family resemblance.

It didn't need an Arbor day to quicken the growth of Nebraska's varied assortment of presidential timber.

The men who have tied themselves up to irrigation schemes are the only ones that are not heartily rejoiced over the assurance of a good wet spring.

Great Britain seems to be having all the trouble it can take care of over in South Africa. Its anxiety to pick a quarrel over the Venezuelan boundary has correspondingly diminished.

Mayor Swift of Chicago humbly admits that Chicago is probably the dirtiest city in the world. We may be sure neither New York nor St. Louis will stand up to dispute the statement.

The announcement that the theosophists are about to select a new president of their society must cause a flutter among the mahatmas comparable only to the heart beats of the debutante on receiving her first proposal.

Government authorities at Washington are preparing a new map of the Arctic regions. For the benefit of venturesome explorers the information is given out in advance that the location of the north pole has not been changed.

The annual spring exodus of Americans to Europe has begun. But as soon as the excursionists shall have exhausted their resources they will turn up again in the United States, ready to do almost anything to replenish their purses with American money.

Nebraska's full representation of sixteen delegates to the republican national convention has now been made up. From now on until the next state convention, therefore, the political wires will be pulled with the nominations to state offices as the objective point.

Women have achieved the right to sit on juries along with the right to vote out in Colorado. A few nights locked up in a jury room with an indiscriminate selection of fellow jurors will be an experience which none of the Colorado women will want to have repeated.

We take it that Euclid Martin is utilizing his position as the foremost man of letters in the state to draw up some resolutions to be presented to the democratic convention next week that will make the hair of the 16 to 1 free silver people curl and sizzle under their heat.

The issue of the bible in the public schools was fought out and settled in this state when most of the members of the present school board were in their swaddling clothes. They will encounter some very formidable obstacles before they get much farther with their program to revive the question.

Are republicans who persist in agitating for 16 to 1 free silver coinage after the state convention has pronounced flatly against it bolters? The Bee leaves some of the free silver shouters who have been so loud in demanding absolute party loyalty on all questions to answer this for themselves.

The three territories, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, that are pressing for admission to the union are said to be willing to wait for the consummation of their hopes until after the presidential election. These territories take the sensible view of the matter, namely, that statehood is a privilege and duty rather than a right.

Don't imagine that your duty in the matter of tree-culture ceases with tree-planting. After the trees are once in the ground it is necessary that they have the care requisite to their existence and growth. In other words, trees must be cultivated just as other vegetable crops. The work of tree-culture continues throughout the year.

The senate committee on agriculture has handed the filled cheese bill over to the finance committee on the ground that it is a revenue measure. It is about as much of a revenue measure as was the oleomargarine bill. In other words, its efficiency as a means of suppressing the manufacture and sale of imitation cheese will be gauged by its success in reducing the revenue derived from fines and licenses imposed upon its manufacturers.

HARVEY'S SPURIOUS COIN.

When a man comes before an audience of intelligent Americans to discuss any measure of public concern he should at least give his hearers the credit of ordinary common sense and a reasonable amount of information. This applies more particularly to the man who poses as an apostle of a political creed that must stand or fall upon the test of truth and indisputable facts. It is passing strange, therefore, that a man with the pretensions of W. H. Harvey should resort to the methods of the charlatan and the arts of the demagogue in his presentation of the cause of 16 to 1 free and unlimited silver coinage.

The spurious apostle asserted that the act by which the coinage laws of the United States were amended in 1873 was enacted by the Credit Mobilier congress, leaving the inference that the body which passed the act of 1873 was one of the most corrupt that ever convened as a national legislature. Mr. Harvey knew, or ought to have known, that the Credit Mobilier infamy was perpetrated by the congress of 1864. He knew, or ought to have known, that it was the congress of 1873 which, through the Poland investigating committee, exposed the Credit Mobilier frauds and caused the censure and expulsion of the members implicated in the corrupt deals. He knew, or ought to have known, that the senate of 1873 set the first example through which senators who had secured their seats by purchase were driven from their places in disgrace.

Mr. Harvey reiterated the false and oft-exploded charge that the act of 1873 was secretly smuggled through congress without debate and all publicity of its enactment corruptly surpressed, when he certainly knows and must have known that the bill in question was pending in congress for over two years and the discussions of its provisions cover forty-eight pages of the Congressional Record.

Mr. Harvey made the assertion that the United States has less than one-half as much primary money now as it had per capita in 1873. Mr. Harvey knew, or ought to have known, that this is a most flagrant misstatement. According to Mr. Harvey, primary money is gold and silver. In 1873 there was not a dollar of gold or silver circulating as money in the United States, except in California and Nevada. The entire money of the country was practically a paper credit currency. In 1873 gold coins and silver dollars commanded a premium of from 12 to 18 cents. Gold and silver, whether coined or uncoined, were commodities and were no part of the circulating medium outside of California and Nevada. Customs duties were paid in gold, but importers had to buy their gold at a premium in the market. The total volume of currency in the United States in 1873 was $751,881,800. The volume of gold and silver currency in the United States at this day will approximate $1,250,000,000 and the amount of coined gold alone exceeds $625,000,000. In other words, while we did not have a single dollar of primary money in circulation in 1873 this side of Nevada, we now have a per capita of about $23, and of that nearly two-thirds is coin or secured by coin, and every dollar exchangeable at its face value for gold. If the maxim, "false in one, false in all," applies to Mr. Harvey's wild statements, he would not have a leg to stand upon.

It is common now for all political mountebanks to quote Abraham Lincoln on every occasion and thus to seek to prop bad logic upon the popular reverence that attaches to the memory of the martyr president. Mr. Harvey, therefore, had to quote Abraham Lincoln at second-hand by reciting the story of a message alleged to have been sent through Schuyler Colfax to the miners of the Rocky mountains and Pacific slope. He makes President Lincoln say:

> During the war, when we were adding a couple of millions of dollars every day to our national debt, I did not care about encouraging the increase in the value of our precious metals. We had the country to save first. But now that the rebellion is overthrown, and we know pretty nearly the amount of our national debt, the more gold and silver we mine makes the payment of that debt so much the easier. I am going to encourage that in every possible way. We shall have hundreds of thousands of disbanded soldiers, and many have feared that their return home in such great numbers might paralyze industry by furnishing suddenly a greater supply of labor than there will be a demand for. I am going to try and attract them to the hidden wealth of our mountain ranges, where there is room enough for all.

This is rather far-fetched for an argument in support of coining an unlimited quantity of 50-cent silver dollars. Mr. Lincoln has always been credited with an abundance of good common sense and nobody will believe that he ever asserted that he could increase the value of our precious metals. Even if President Lincoln had actually believed that he could artificially increase the value of metals by any process, he would hardly have been anxious to do so at a time when gold was quoted at nearly 200 and the country was staggering under a load of irredeemable greenbacks.

Mr. Harvey would have us believe that free coinage would give employment to hundreds of thousands of men in silver mines, when he knows, or ought to know, that all the silver and gold mines in the United States, from North Carolina to Alaska, in 1890 gave employment to only 56,000 people, including those employed in all the branches of mining industry, underground and overground, in smelters and mills, and in handling ores. In what mines would President Lincoln have found work for those hundreds of thousands of soldiers?

But such fiction is what Mr. Harvey and his associates feed the people on while they are drawing salaries and receiving subsidies from the silver mine bullionaires who are the backers of the bimetallic leagues.

Among the staple crops of Nebraska alfalfa promises to secure from year to year a positon of increasing importance in comparison with the other standard crops. The success that has crowned experiments with alfalfa in this state has attracted general attention, and this year's acreage promises to be greater than ever before. Diversification of agriculture is the safeguard of the farmer and every new crop that holds out expectation of profitable cultivation is bound to be taken up on Nebraska farms.

FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The president of the American Federation of Labor has announced that on May 1 over half a million men would make a demand for a shorter working day and that most of them would get it without a struggle. This is in pursuance of a decision made some time since by the executive council of the Federation of Labor. According to the plan agreed upon the demand will be made for an eight-hour day and if it is refused a general strike will follow. It is claimed that the movement for a shorter day began in 1889 was successful in 137 cities and benefited 46,000 workingmen, and it is thought that another effort at this time may result as favorably.

The desire of the working classes to reduce the daily hours of labor is a legitimate desire, but is it wise, under existing conditions, to institute a movement for this purpose? The industries and the general business of the country are still depressed, employers in most branches living from hand to mouth. Undoubtedly a very large number of such employers would welcome the opportunity which the proposed demand for a shorter working day would afford to stop operations, while it is not probable that any considerable number will accede to the demand, notwithstanding the apparently confident opinion of the president of the Federation of Labor. If the plan decided upon is carried out the refusal of employers to yield to the demand for a shorter working day would result in a strike involving 500,000 men, and such an addition to the already large army of the unemployed would certainly be a very serious matter. Other interests besides those with which the men who are to inaugurate the effort for a shorter working day are identified would be injuriously affected by a strike and indeed the general welfare would suffer. There might not be much trouble in arranging an eight-hour working day if it were proposed to reduce wages in proportion, but it does not appear that this is contemplated. The plan is understood to be to demand a present day's wages for eight hours' work and it ought to be apparent to all intelligent workingmen that this is not practicable now, when there is so much unemployed labor and the business conditions are so unsatisfactory. On the other hand, for labor to voluntarily accept less wages in order to have more leisure would hardly be judicious.

It is manifestly the dictate of wisdom that workingmen who have employment should be content with their condition and wait for a more propitious time, when the demand for labor shall be at least equal to the supply, for shortening the working day. There is substantial reason for believing that that time is not far off and in the meanwhile labor will best subserve its own interests by doing nothing that might intensify the business depression and retard the restoration of prosperous conditions.

MORE FRIENDLY EXPRESSIONS.

The celebration at Birmingham, England, during the past week, of the anniversary of the birthday of Shakespeare, gave opportunity for another and hearty expression by Englishmen of a cordial friendship for Americans. At a luncheon given to the United States ambassador by the Dramatic and Literary club of Birmingham remarks made by the mayor of the city in proposing the health of the president were received with the most enthusiastic applause and the response of Mr. Bayard, which was most commendable matter and in spirit, elicited the heartiest expressions of gratification. The greatest consideration was shown to the Americans present at the celebration, the stars and stripes were conspicuously honored, American airs, including the "Star Spangled Banner," constituted a prominent feature of the musical program, and altogether the officials and citizens of Birmingham seemed to take peculiar pleasure in manifesting their kindly feeling toward Americans and for the United States. There was not an incident to show that among the great concourse of Englishmen assembled to do honor to the memory of the world's greatest poet there was any other sentiment than that of cordial friendship and sincere good will for this country. This is noteworthy because the occasion did not especially invite or require it and all fair-minded Americans must therefore regard it as particularly strong testimony to British good feeling and to the desire that the friendly relations between the countries shall be maintained.

ENCOURAGING AMERICAN MUSIC.

The American people are already much indebted to the distinguished composer, Dr. Dvorak, director of the New York Conservatory of Music, for what he has done to stimulate interest in the future of American music. Coming to this country a stranger to the musical conditions here and presumably with no knowledge whatever of the existence of a distinctive basis for musical development, Dr. Dvorak discovered that there was much here upon which to build an American school and he has demonstrated this in compositions that have received hearty commendation. This eminent composer has strong faith in the future of American music and he appears to have imparted some of this faith to another distinguished foreign musician, Paderewski, who before his departure from the United States last week arranged for a distribution of $10,000 in prizes to American composers. In giving this sum for the encouragement of musical composition by Americans the great pianist said it was but a little thing in return for all the kindness and encouragement he had received in America, but it is not the amount of the gift but the spirit that prompted it which will be appreciated. "I wanted the money to be distributed," said Paderewski, "among such composers only as have been born in America, because I share Dr. Dvorak's hopeful views of the future of American music." This will give a better impression than has commonly obtained regarding the peerless pianist, who has been thought to have no other than a mercenary interest in the American people.

With such eminent musicians as Dr. Dvorak and Paderewski expressing faith in the future of American music there is every reason why our people should confidently expect the development of an American school that will be worthy of the world's attention. It is only a few years since an American drama received recognition. The next generation may witness American opera that will be no less successful.

A NOTABLE CONFERENCE.

In the distinguished ability and high character of the men who composed it the conference held in Washington the past week, to promote the cause of international arbitration, was a notable one. There were representative men in attendance from all parts of the country, many of them eminent in their vocations and all strongly imbued with the conviction that the present is a most auspicious time for putting into effect a plan of international arbitration that will greatly contribute to the preservation of peace between the civilized nations of the world. As was said by ex-Secretary Foster, the temporary chairman of the conference, until barbarism and the spirit of conquest and oppression shall be banished from the earth, governments will be forced to maintain armies and navies, but among peoples who profess to be governed by the principles of a common Christianity and especially between nations kindred in lineage, language and institutions, a better method of adjusting the differences which must arise between them may be found than by the bloody arbitrament of war. Ex-Senator Edmunds, who was permanent chairman of the conference, took an optimistic view of the future, saying the time must come when the armies of the world, like that of the United States, would be a mere police body, when armies for aggressive purposes would be dissolved "and the angel of peace would blow his trumpet over all the world." Such a time all people who love peace hope for, but all understand that it lies in the very remote future, if it shall ever come.

It is not a Utopian idea which is thus sought to be given practical form and effect. With British and American statesmen agreeing that the principle of international arbitration is right and giving the subject of devising a practical plan their serious consideration, it is not to be doubted that sooner or later the desired result will be attained. The problem presented is one of many difficulties, but it cannot be admitted that it is impossible for the statesmen of the two great English-speaking nations to evolve a plan that will at least be sufficient and satisfactory to those nations and which will exert a wholesome influence upon all the civilized nations. All intelligent people understand that the world is not prepared to accept arbitration as a means of settling international differences, though there has been great progress during the last quarter of a century in the sentiment of the civilized world favorable to this method. What is now to be desired is that the two kindred nations, England and the United States, shall unite in recognizing the principle of arbitration and thus set an example that the other nations might follow. The movement looking to the attainment of this cannot fail to have a good effect and it merits the heartiest encouragement from all who exert any influence upon public opinion.

AN EXPENSIVE BUSINESS.

The president has issued the usual proclamation in regard to sealing in Bering sea and the patrol fleet has sailed for the sealing waters. The perfunctory warning to the poachers will probably be given no more attention this year than it has received in preceding years and it is not to be expected that the patrol fleet will be any more effective than hitherto in preventing the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals. Last year the poachers took many thousands and there is no reason to expect that they will be less successful this year. The British government has made no response to the request of this government for new regulations to protect the seal, so that the poachers will be subjected to no additional restrictions this season, which will open in about two weeks.

The seal fishing business is an expensive one to the government. The New York Sun presents figures which show that in the six years from 1890 to 1895, inclusive, the cost of the patrol of Bering sea was over $1,400,000, in addition to which there was expended $130,000 for the support of the natives of the Pribylov islands and the salaries and expenses of agents. Against this the government received from the seal fur fisheries during the same period a little over $340,000, nothing having been realized since 1892. The loss to the government in the six years was thus nearly $1,200,000, to say nothing of the cost of the Bering sea court of arbitration, which was $235,000. In the meanwhile there has been a great decrease in the number of the fur seals belonging to the United States and their extermination, under present conditions, is only a matter of time.

The only remedy that has been proposed is for the United States to destroy the fur seals within its waters, if no new regulations for their protection can be arranged with the British government, but this drastic measure will probably not be adopted. While favorably acted upon in the house there is a strong opposition to it in the senate which will be likely to defeat it. It seems, therefore, that the expense must be continued until the British government agrees to reasonable regulations or there are no seals left to protect.

Capitalists put their money where it gives promise of best and safest returns. Give us a restoration of business confidence with a republican national administration and the current of foreign capital will again head this way.

During last year 2,394 immigrants were returned to the countries from which they set out because they fell within the restrictive provisions of our immigration laws. Of these, 3 were shut out because they were idiots, 5 because they were insane, 1,701 because they were paupers, 3 because they were convicts, and 682 because they were contract laborers. In addition to this, 189 persons were returned before the end of their first year for coming upon the poor relief. Our present immigration restriction laws therefore seem to be covering the ground pretty thoroughly, and if they are being enforced impartially and honestly, it must be difficult to find an excuse for continuing the cry against the admission of undesirable immigrants.

A daily historical resume of past events that is being printed in a syndicate of eastern papers includes in its installment for April 20, "753—Rome founded by Romulus." This will no doubt be received with shouts of joy by the student of history, who will welcome a standard authority which not only identifies the founder of Rome, but also fixes the precise year and day. For over 1,000 years historians have disputed the reliability of the Romulus and Remus story and spent months and years shedding light upon the early days of the ancient city. But now they may cease their labors. Rome was founded by Romulus on the 20th day of April, 753 B. C. The syndicate nutshell history says so. That must settle it.

The German government has adopted measures calculated to hold in check the exuberent spirits of students at German universities that are apt to bubble over on the slightest occasion. But the German student has not yet gotten to the stage where he hangs unpopular public men in effigy. If a crowd of American college students should carry on their customary performances in Germany the whole imperial army would be summoned to put down the disturbance.

Swept Everything Except—

Chicago Chronicle.

Woman politics is becoming a great issue in Kansas. At a recent election in one of the cities of that state a woman mayor and majority of the city council were elected. The women swept everything except their own houses.

Confidence Among Farmers.

Globe-Democrat.

The western farmers are now busily engaged in planting one of the largest areas of corn on record, with the stimulating assurance that the big republican victory of next November will bring them good prices for the crop.

Russia Forging to the Front.

Philadelphia Record.

The Asian power whose rapidly growing importance the people of the United States have most reason to dread as a future commercial rival is not Japan or China, but Russia. When the vast material resources of Siberia shall have been brought into active possession of the trade of the Pacific we shall have a foeman worthy of our steel.

The Nude in Iowa.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A burning question in Iowa for three years past has been whether to have clothing "all over" on the figure of Iowa to be placed on the new state monument at Des Moines. The monument commission divided into two groups, the nude party and the calico party, representing the two great divisions of public opinion on a nice question of art and public morals. The calico party, however, has been defeated in the commission by a vote of 5 to 2, and "Iowa" will now sit forever in the city of Des Moines nude from the hips up.

Wildcat Mining Schemes.

Denver Mining Industry.

For unmitigated lying, infernal scoundrelism in mining company promotion, we have seen nothing equal to our present one. Colorado has become the Botany Bay of mining bunco-steerers. It offers a premium to every such a thief, and it says to him, "Here is your field and here is furnished every needed facility." He can incorporate a company for as many millions as he wants to, if he pays the state the legal fees, and have paid up stock, even though the consideration given in payment is a shadow of a promise, and directors and stockholders escape personal liability, except in aggravated cases of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Free Manufacture of Gold.

Chicago Chronicle.

A dispatch from Des Moines assures mankind that the Farmer Johnson's philosopher's stone story is no joke. Johnson seriously claims to have discovered that a Crooke's tube ray will transmute a certain kind of base metal into gold. To speak more correctly, what he claims is that nearly 70 per cent of this metal is gold and that the single ray has disclosed this fact by dissolving out the base metal and leaving the pure gold. What the metal is Johnson doesn't tell. That is his secret for all it is worth, which may not be much after he begins to lay in a big stock of the bonanza metal. For another thing, it is not the X ray, but what he calls the Y ray, that does the business. It is not a cathode but an anode ray. All that is now lacking is a Z ray, with power to impart perpetual motion to things, including useful human beings, such as Johnson.

Exposition an Assured Success.

Lincoln Courier.

The success with which the projected Transmissisippi exposition has been brought to the attention of the country, the recognition which has been secured from congress, reflect credit upon the business men of Omaha. There can no longer be any doubt that the exposition will be all that its projectors have claimed it will be, and it is time that the people of Nebraska were taking a more than passive interest in the great enterprise. The Transmississippi exposition may easily become the greatest effort of this sort, with the exception of the World's fair, since the Centennial. It will be greater than New Orleans; greater than Atlanta. Twenty-four states and territories are interested in this exposition, twenty-four of the richest, most productive, most enterprising states in the union, and when these states take up in earnest such a project it is bound to have a most successful conclusion. Certainly every Nebraskan should do all in his power to push the exposition along.

Mischief of the A. P. A.

The Century for May.

The mischief of this movement has lately begun to reveal itself at the national capital. The defeat of the appropriation for Indian schools, because most of these schools are under the care of Roman Catholics, is due to these societies, and it is to their hostility that we owe the shameful proposal to exclude from the national gallery of statuary the effigy of the great pioneer and discoverer, Father Marquette. With respect to the schools, they avail themselves of a sentiment which widely prevails, and which is reasonable enough, but which, in this case, is greatly overstrained, with the result of depriving the Indian pupils of educational privileges. The spirit of the organization is exhibited also in the semi-official announcement that Senator Hawley of Connecticut is to be denied a re-election because of the part he took in securing the promotion to a generalship of Colonel Coppinger, whose fault is that he is a Roman Catholic. Not only are Roman Catholics to be refused permission to take part in the defense of their country, but those who decline to ostracize them must themselves be ostracized.

A FAMOUS PHILANTHROPIST.

Chicago Record: The life of Baron Hirsch was a singularly noble illustration of some of the possibilities of modern civilization. He believed that the great commercial successes which are typical of the age could be supplemented and filled out with great philanthropies and his deeds proved him to be right.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: Baron Hirsch was a Hebrew of the Hebrews. "As rich as a Jew" has long been a proverb. His acts have called attention to a phrase of Jewish character which has too often escaped the observation of the world, and which might justify the coming of a new proverb, "As kind as a Jew."

Chicago Journal: Perhaps no man has labored on a grander scale for poverty-stricken and downtrodden humanity, and, fortunately, success had blessed his splendid efforts before he passed away. Many a grateful heart will mourn his sudden end, and many an earnest prayer will be offered up for this benefactor of mankind by those who owe to him their release from bondage.

Detroit Free Press: The man who would give forty millions to one good cause and make two continents the beneficiaries of his bounty deserved all the prosperity that came to him, and left a lesson that the rich men of the world should take to themselves. There could be no greater worldly happiness than he enjoyed in the consciousness of duty done and the blessings his charity invoked.

Chicago Times-Herald: Large as was his purse, his largess was broad as charity itself, knowing neither race nor creed; and he had the rare privilege of succoring princes while he moved great masses of the more deserving of the human race to larger thoughts of brotherhood and pleasanter paths for toil. Romance contains no more picturesque figure, and Christianity itself should bow a reverent head to the passing form of this exalted Jew.

New York World: The claim is made for the Baron de Hirsch that he gave away freely, promptly and liberally, a larger amount of money for purposes of charity than was ever given away by any other human being. This claim seems to be well supported, and it gives him the highest distinction his generous heart could ask. While thousands, and even millions of poor, will hold his name in grateful remembrance, he has also earned the thanks of the rich by teaching them to what noble uses their superfluous riches may be applied under their personal direction, and while they are alive to perceive the good results of their benevolence.

IN SIXTY DAYS.

Business Revival Predicted by a Prominent New Yorker.

In a letter to the editor of the Sun, Mr. John A. Sleicher of New York says:

Business interests are suffering from a dry rot panic, dating back to the financial crisis of 1893. That panic was unlike most of the others that have visited us since the close of the war. Panics usually come from severe and depressing changes in material conditions, or from some sad and overwhelming catastrophe. The assassination of President Garfield, the Chicago fire, the failure of crops, the outbreak of the war, have occasioned financial panics.

The sources of our national wealth are in the soil and in the mines. When these yield abundantly, adding just so much to the nation's wealth, a business boom and not a panic should properly result.

What is the condition of the country today? Crops have been superabundant. We have magnificent supplies of cotton, corn, and wheat. The gold and silver output is almost unparalleled. The iron, copper and lead mines never have yielded more abundantly to the hand of toil and the influence of capital wisely expended. In fact, we have too much of everything; more than we can sell at a profit to other nations, more than we can consume ourselves.

Every thoughtful man understands this condition, and reciting the facts in a conversation with me recently, Mr. J. Edward Simmons, the president of the Fourth National bank, who should have been in the official place that Mr. Carlisle now occupies at Washington, said to me: "We are and must be a debtor nation. Foreign money has built our vast railroad systems in the west and south. London has taken our securities and furnished us the funds we need as a growing country with enormous possibilities. Having confidence in our promises and in our ability to pay dollar for dollar, it has poured its surplus funds into this country for profitable investment. This has been going on for years. The foreigner has made his profit and we have made ours.

"Suddenly, a grave question is raised. Not whether we can, but whether we will pay our honest debts in honest dollars. In other words, whether, having received gold, we will, if the lender asks it, pay him back in gold. Suspicion of our credit has ripened into distrust and finally into an utter lack of confidence, which has resulted in the unloading upon this country of a large part of the enormous holdings of our securities abroad, and the withdrawal of millions upon millions of our credit, and the utter and absolute refusal to accept anything more at our hands under existing conditions.

"Thus we are burdened with the surplus of marketable products and also a surplus of our securities—an embarrassment of riches."

Mr. Simmons made the prediction that if the republican national convention, when it assembles two months from today at St. Louis, will declare unequivocally in language that cannot be misunderstood in favor of a gold standard and against the free coinage of silver, a business revival will come to this country immediately, and we shall have such an area of prosperity, and, he fears, of speculation, as we have not had since the resumption of specie payment in 1879.

I asked Mr. Simmons if this condition of prosperity would not be absolutely assured if the democratic national convention, which meets at Chicago on July 7, would also declare itself explicitly in favor of the gold standard. He answered that there could be no question about the situation in such a case.

The position of the republican party, in my judgment, will be made very clear and very pronounced. Under existing circumstances it can be nothing else. We need a restoration of confidence, particularly abroad, in our public credit. If it begins to be understood that the platforms of the two great political parties will both be right on this question, the simple expectation of this will exercise a potent influence in dispelling the existing depression in business circles.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

St. Louis Republic: An evangelist in Waterloo, Ia., defied a mob with a revolver. The church militant is still holding its own, notwithstanding the criticisms of Colonel Ingersoll.

Pioneer Press: The funniest argument advanced on behalf of the New York clergyman who quoted an entire sermon without using inverted commas, is that he confessed freely when confronted with discovery. Apparently his defenders think that the average clergyman would have denied the truth in the face of ocular evidence.

Boston Traveler: That English clergyman who has been convicted for false registration in Ohio, having purposely committed the crime to show that election laws are not enforced in the United States, has really done the country a service. He may also revise his opinions of our legal activity while spending the next few months in jail.

Minneapolis Journal: There seems to be a good deal to this Booth family unpleasantness and there is another installment of it out. As a matter of fact, the public is getting tired of the affair and the Booths should drop it and go to work, sinking their differences. The family linen should be aired in the back yard; not on the front porch.

Detroit Free Press: Detroit ministers are not in accord on the theater issue and the division of sentiment here exists pretty generally throughout the world. Some one has said that the theater is the national pulpit and there is enough of truth in the statement to give it credence. The true work of reform is to elevate the stage and not to essay the impossible task of eliminating it from among the institutions of our civilization.

Philadelphia Record: It requires a three-fourths vote to secure the admission of women as lay delegates to the Methodist Episcopal quadrennial conference, to be held in Cleveland in May. The women have come very near to winning their fight. Out of a total of 10,120 votes cast, 7,511 favor the Baltimore amendment; 2,609 are against it. It is evident that in the end, the women, who are the steadiest and sturdiest supporters of this great Protestant body, will have justice done them.

THE SAINTS MUST GO.

Minneapolis Journal: Louisville members of the American Protective association who reside on streets named after Catholics have introduced an ordinance to change the name of St. Cecelia street to Alvord avenue. Now here is a valuable hint for the American Protective association members who reside in St. Paul, and the name of Minneapolis is herewith suggested as a desirable and appropriate substitute.

Chicago Inter Ocean: St. Cecelia street, in Louisville, is only one square in length, but, despite its shortness, it is kicking up quite a row in Kentucky's chief municipality. It is a continuation of Alvord avenue, and a lot of people are insisting that its name shall be absorbed in that thoroughfare. These people, it seems, object to the saintly appellation. Of course, it was well known that Louisville was not exactly heaven on earth, but it was not supposed that her citizens were seriously opposed to everything of a paradisaical nature.

Chicago Tribune: The members of the city council of Louisville, Ky., who belong to the A. P. A. are seeking to change the name of St. Cecelia street because to their minds the saint represents Roman Catholic influence. To any mind not hopelessly asquint through prejudice the consecration of this gentle girl as the patroness of music by all its sister arts, sculpture, painting, architecture, and literature, not to speak of the notable musical compositions she has inspired, would serve to protect her memory. But to Louisville city councilors this probably furnishes additional reason for the elimination of her beautiful name from the directory. But art is long and city councils short.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Indianapolis Journal: The Major—Gad, sir, your daughter is a striking girl.

The Colonel—She strikes me often enough, sah.

Chicago Record: Young Husband—Where is that angel-food cake you baked this morning, my dear?

Young Wife—The rats in the closet ate it. Isn't it too bad?

Young Husband—There, don't cry. We'll not have to be bothered with a cat now.

Cincinnati Enquirer: She—Are you sure I am the first woman you ever loved?

He—I swear it.

She—Then you may go. After you have obtained some experience come to me again.

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Billus flooking over the household expense account)—Marta, what does this item of $25 for "church expenses" early in April mean? I have no recollection of paying out any such sum for the support of the church this month.

Billus—That was what my Easter bonnet cost, and I think you're as mean as you can be!

Puck: Bradford—So all my friends were inquiring about me during my absence? It does a fellow good to know he's missed that way. And what did they say?

Thornton—Some said you'd gone to join the divorce colony, while others contended that you had entered a Keeley institute.

Chicago Post: "If you were the only man in the world," she said emphatically, "I wouldn't have you."

"What was the reason?"

"Oh, well," he replied nonchalantly, "if I were the only man in the world you couldn't get me. I'd hold out for a harem."

A SPRING ROMANCE.

Chicago Record.

It wasn't much of a story,
But then he told it so
That a sort of tender glory
Set his features all aglow.

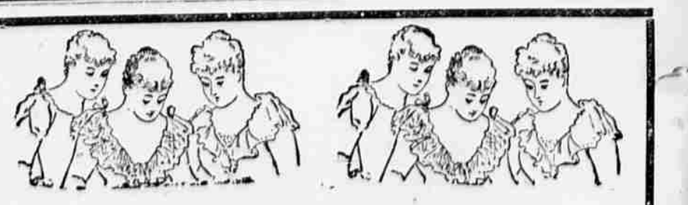
It wasn't much of a story,
As most of us would confess,
But the happy girl who heard it
Very promptly answered "Yes."

FESTIVITIES.

Washington Star.

The May queen comes. Salute her grace
And honest homage render;
Her gentle sway rests o'er the place,
Most resolely tender.
Though Winter did his bitter best
To claim her state and power,
'Twas all in vain he sought to wrest
Her banner and her bower.

Her handmaids come with gentle tread—
South winds with rich apparel;
The April fool his jest has sped,
And feathered minstrels carol.
So linger not nor stand apart
From this occasion royal,
But bend the knee and speak the heart,
As fits a subject loyal.



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Japanese	Rug—9x12	$7.20
Japanese	Rug—12x15	$13.00

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