DELET SEEK MEETINGS OF MENT

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BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be didressed to The Bee Publishing Company, maha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to se made payable to the order of the company. THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-Habling company, being drily sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Dully. Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee prints during the month of May, 1996, was as follows:

Total Less deductions for unsold and returned 6.332 582,470 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, A. D. 1895. (Seal.) WILLIAM SIMERAL, Notary Public. My commission expires December 18, 1909.

Praise Grover from whom all bless

The Texas steer still holds forth in This is a republican year, but it is not

a year for straddlers. Now for the greatest show on earth.

the Transmississippi exposition. Now David may come home and re-

ceive the compliments of his constitu-A long pull, a strong pull and a pull

all together, as they say at sea, has landed the exposition bill safely at last. Give Nebraska republicans a clean

ticket and the party will sweep the state by the old-time majority, fusion or no fusion.

Carry the news to all the world, and all the inhabitants thereof, that the Transmississippi exposition will be held in Omaha in the year 1898.

If the silver states decide to secode at St. Louis loyal republicans will say, in the language of Horace Greeley, "Let the erring sisters depart in peace."

The republican party should steer clear of side issues. Nothing has ever been gained for the party by coddling any of the "isms" which bob up in every campaign.

Boston has decided to bury the police and fire alarm wires. Omaha will sooner or later have to do likewise and when that time comes all the telegraph and telephone lines will have to go under ground also.

The first delegate to arrive in Chicago hails from Alaska. The man from the land of glaciers and totem poles has taken time by the forelock, so as to make sure that nobody jumps his claim to a front seat in the bear show.

There are 352,101 school children in Nebraska and in their instruction the public school teachers have in recent years done most creditable work. That the per cent of illiteracy is less in Nebraska than in any other state is not due to chance. It is the direct net result of the liberal policy adopted by the constitutional convention of 1875 and the fostering care which the state has since given its educational system.

The proposition to hold the Grand Army encampment in this city during it was in at that time. There is no state fair week ought to commend itself doubt that the bond sales had a good to the veterans of Nebraska, as well as to the people generally. The old soldiers could thus see the greatest fair in the history of the state without additional expense, which is an important consideration with them, while hotel and democratic policy. lodging accommodations as well as transportation facilities will, during state fair week, be more ample than at any other time. Make the crowd as big as possible. We want everybody in the state to be in Omaha fair week.

With the State Board of Agriculture it is no longer a question whether or not the fair this year will be a success. The problem confronting the board is, How can all the exhibits offered be properly housed? Already the pressure is so great that measures for providing enlarged space must at once be considered. Exhibitors appreciate the fact for the next ten years that country that Nebraska products this year will will be an enormous producer of cotin quality and extent excel any of previous years, which means that more people will visit the state fair this year than ever before. Success breeds success. When there is a big crowd everybody in Japan. Of course, as Mr. Dingley's wants to be in it. All roads will lead to Omaha in September.

The apparent determination of the county commissioners to see to it that the county poor relief rathole is plugged gives assurance that favoritism and imposture will not be tolerated by the board. There is no branch of county business which calls for a higher degree of vigilance and care in its conduct. Money of the taxpayers can thus be dissipated to no purpose and in large sums in a very short time unless a constant check be kept upon the poor supply depot, whose daily and monthly transactions should be made the subject of detailed report, attested and proved by the auditing clerks of the county. It is possible to supply the urgent wants of the poor without squandering money.

bounded popular enthusiasm and a general revival of confidence. The glory and credit of the final suc-

cess should be accorded where it properly belongs.

feel grateful and they will not be slow to appreciate the service rendered by their indefatigable representative in the house. Congressman Mercer has made a gallant fight and in the last stages he was ably seconded by Senator Allen, who has from the outset given the exposition his earnest and active support.

CARLISLE ON BOND ISSUES.

Secretary Carlisle's communication to the senate committee investigating bond sales is a straightforward statement of well-known facts. The secretary shows that in every ease of the issuance of bonds there was an urgent exigency and that the course pursued was absolutely necessary in order to protect the credit of the government and avert threatened conditions which would have been most disastrous to the financial and business interests of the country. As everybody is aware, bond issues were delayed until the peril to the public credit became so great that not to have acted would have been a culpable disregard of duty and responsibility. Especially was this the case when the sale of bonds to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate was negotiated, about which so much has been said in criticism of the secretary of the treasury. At that time the situation was so perilous, as Secretary Carlisle says, that indifference at Washington would have participated a financial panic and where the administration was wrong was in allowing such a ought to have seen, what was obvious

point to be reached. The president tion he desired, which was that of autender notes. Mr. Cleveland's strong conviction that only in this way could the treasury be given relief and protection led him to put off borrowing as long as possible in the hope of forcing congress to adopt his policy and it is not to be doubted that this cost the government a considerable sum. Unquestionably better terms could have been obtained for the bonds taken by the syndicate if the negotiation had taken place before the exigency became extreme. Secretary Carlisle expresses the opinion that the prices obtained for the several issues of bonds were as high as it was possible to ob tain under the circumstances existing at the times when the sales were made. Doubtless this is correct, but the cir cumstances in the early part of 1895 might have been avoided-that is, bonds could have been sold before the circumstances became so serious and had

that been done the government would

have realized more and the syndicate

less. It was unwise to allow the gov

ernment to be forced into the position

effect in checking distrust, but they

would not have been necessary had not

the government. They represent in part

ORIENTAL COMPETITION. The report of the chairman of the ways and means committee in regard to the growth of industries in Japan and the prospective competition of Oriental manufactured products in our markets, shows there is reason to apprehend that American manufacturers are likely at no very remote time to encounter a formidable competition from Japan and China in their home market. If the extraordinary indus trial progress Japan has made in the last few years shall be maintained say ton, silks and other articles which her manufacturers will be able to sell below similar goods made in this country. owing to the much lower cost of labor report says, wages there will not always be as low as now. As the laboring class becomes more familiar with civilized methods of living it will adopt those methods and this will necessitate an improved standard of wages. There is already observed a tendency in this direction and it will inevitably become more marked from year to year.

Very few people have any conception of the rapidity of Japan's industrial growth. The spinning and manufacture of cotton into cloth by power machinery is one of that country's new industries. Mr. Robert P. Porter, in one of his letters from Japan, stated that in an incredibly short time the Japanese have reduced their imports eration. The friends of this project and experts believe that they now have facilities enough to supply the home demand. Last year Japan exported a also provides for the sale of Fort

entive assent and is now a law. With spindles in operation. This is a line of the granted and participation of the government guaranteed the American cotton manufacturers, winter in time for the legislature to grandest republic of the earth, whose escutthe great enterprise is safely launched. but it will undoubtedly reduce our ex- take actioneras The co-operation of the respective states | ports of cotton goods to China. Japan and territories in the transmississippi is also branching out in other lines of country will follow as a natural se- manufacturing. The statement in Mr. quence. The advantages which this Dingley's report regarding the wages velopment of the vast resources of the the serious attention of American and especially for Omaha, the exposi- cents per day of about twelve hours, States would inevitably bring a like

The Dingley report combats the markets by reason of the fact that they have a silver standard, pointing out terprise to operate in before it shall invade the American market to any very serious extent, so that, as we have hitherto said in reference to Oriental competition, there is no reason for present alarm.

DEFAULTING TREASURERS AND BANK WRECKERS.

Covert attacks on the courts are being made by a good many newspapers of the type so common these times that seem to be devoted to the object of fomenting popular discontent and suspicion, in connection with the trial and sentence of Henry Bolin, the defaulting treasurer of Omaha. It is paraded that he "got It in the neck" with a sentence of ninetcen years in the penitentiary, while sundry other offenders who wrecked banks and defaulted to even a larger amount have been escaping with lighter sentences.

But there is a great difference usually in these cases. The defaulting treasurer always begins with a penal offense, in converting to his own use for speculation money belonging to people, which is primarily dishonest. But in most cases of bank failures the initiatory offense has been nothing more serious than an error of judgment in discounting loans or carrying a laws to provide for a single tax asbusiness man who ultimately fails in his projects or proves dishonest.

The money in the treasury is sacred It is not to be loaned as an accommodation or invested in any sort of venture, and the treasurer is guilty from the very inception of the misfortunes that result in his disto everybody else, that congress would the banker, however, the depositor of money, do nothing, particularly in the direct either subject to sight checks or drafts or on time, expects that the banker will use thorizing the retirement of the legal his money in his business. It is only on that condition that banks are possible and that the banker will consent to take your

the first instance involved through the deliberate dishonesty of its president or cashier. But in the course of its business it runs against hard luck, resulting either from the want of skill in its managers or from the ordinary risks of the business, and in endeavoring to extricate themselves from difficulties that are not the consequences of criminal acts or dishonest intent, the bankers have taken bigger risks and have plunged themselves into greater difficulties -Lincoln State Journal.

This is nothing more nor less than an ingenious plea on behalf of the bank wrecker. The groundwork upon which it rests is not borne out by the irresistible logic of experience. During spar. the past ten years bank wreckers, em bezzlers and defaulters have robbed he people of this country of over \$100, 000,000, and the volume of these robberies has increased materially within the past three years.

Banks are public institutions, and the public is vitally concerned in the integrity of their managers. Formerly the greatest danger was to be apprehended from the skilled bucglar who could blow open vault doors, crack the bank safe and make off with the money. the democratic party been in control of Now it is the skilled financier who coolly and deliberately abstracts and the enormous cost to the country of misapplies funds and falsifies accounts. The burglar, when detected, brought to trial and convicted, gets twenty years in the penitentiary. The bank wrecker generally manages to hang the jury or

gets off with a light sentence. A national bank examiner of many years' experience has this to say concerning bank wreckers in a recent number of a magazine: "Many banks have been started in fraud, the capital stock being paid for by the individual notes of the stockholders, these notes never being paid, but renewed when the bank examiner is expected. Yet it is reported as 'capital stock paid in,' the whole scheme being to start a bank for the purpose of obtaining deposits, and thereby getting funds with which to speculate. Banks have been robbed by the fraudulent use of certificates of deposit, and double sets of ledgers have been kept, one representing the true ondition of the bank, the other falsified so as to cover the frauds, the bank examiner seeing only the falsified set."

Is not this an X-ray photograph of the bankwreckers who have robbed and ruined depositors and creditors at Lincoln. Omaha and other points in this state? What difference is there between these professional cracksmen and the defaulting treasurers who generally have been identified with them?

The veto of the Fort Omaha bill will be deplored by our citizens who have confidently looked forward to the conversion of the beautiful grounds and buildings into a military training school for the young men of the growing genneed not, however, abandon all hope. While the act establishing Fort Crook considerable quantity of manufactures Omaha, it is doubtful whether the War

The Transmississippi exposition at there was marketed in the United mandatory under existing unfavorable stituting Mr. Cleveland's figure, in uniform, for that of General Grant. Omaha in the year 1898 is at last States cotton rugs to the value of over conditions, which would not justify the definitely assured. The bill granting \$1,000,000. The growth of cotton manu- division of the ground into town lots congressional recognition to the enter- facturing has considerably more than and their forced sale. While we are prise and piedging \$200,000 from the doubled in the last five years and it yet in the dark as to the grounds upon national treasury for a government is still advancing, it being estimated which the president has withheld his that none can misunderstand is paramount building and exhibit has passed the that within the next two years Japan approval de Mie Fort Omaha bill it is and the friend of sound money who shall crucial ordeal of legislative and exe- will have more than a million cotton more than probable that the objections vote a cheap money ticket in November, becutive assent and is now a law. With spindles in operation. This is a more embodied in the yeto message may be cause it is labeled republican or democratic,

There will undoubtedly be very general acquiescence by democrats in the great exposition will afford for the de- of labor in Japan ought to command view of ex-Governor Boles that the nomicountry directly concerned will be the workingmen. Japan is a silver stand- a democrat. It may be thought only strongest incentive for participation, and country and men engaged in cot- natural that Mr. Boies, being himself For the states contiguous to Nebraska, ton spinning there receive less than 10 prominent as a possible candidate, velopment and prosperity. The con- and this is good, efficient labor. It is but regardless of this the position is test over the exposition bill in the house arged that this country must have the wise and sound. There is not a single had engrossed public attention in this free coinage of silver as a protection valid reason why the free silver demosection as no other measure had before, against Japanese competition, but there crats at Chicago, assuming that they The mere announcement that the ex- would be no protection from that un- will control the convention, should go position bill had passed through both less American wages were reduced to outside of their own ranks to find a houses of congress and received the the Japanese standard. In all silver candidate-for instance, Teller or president's signature has created un- standard countries labor is cheap and Cameron, republicans on every question the free coinage of silver by the United except the currency. It is possible that free silver republicans, but it would theory that Japanese manufacturers those of the free silver element who by land or sea. The people of Omaha have reason to enjoy an advantage in the world's have other principles distinctly democratic which they regard as of no less the importance than the free coinage of silthat on the contrary this is a disad- ver. It is urged in behalf of Teller vantage. This feature of the report is that his nomination at Chicago would especially interesting and instructive, probably be endorsed by the later popu-There is a great field for Japanese en- list and national silver party conventions. But why would not these conventious be quite as likely to endorse Bland or Boies, who are quite as sound foreign or domestic foe. and trustworthy free silver men as the Colorado senator? The movement in behalf of Teller, to which Mr. Boies has reference, has not developed very great strength and the declaration of the Iowa candidate will probably put an end to it.

> For twenty-five years The Bee has advocated more equitable tax assess ments in this city and county. Times without number this paper has called attention to the fact that much assessable property here escaped the assessors by oversight or design, thus causing the owners of small properties to share an undue proportion of the burden of maintaining local government. Conditions that have prevailed for years still exist, Unequal assessments present an everpresent problem in this as in every metropolitan city. Reform in this direction seems to be a vain hope and it may be necessary to amend the revenue sessor before a true remedy can be B creat

Should the weather clerk vouchsafe fair weather Friday evening it is safe to predict that every able-bodied person in Omaha and neighboring cities Ben. This regal appearance is made out of compliment to the many strangers | Philadelphia Times (dem.): The only aces during the day. It will not equal in magnificence the recent pageantry Moscow, but it will be unique in this part of the world. It is novel and interesting and out of the conventional order. People want something new and the knights have set about to provide it.

There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. This applies, if anything, with greater force to communities. Omaha is in front of the flood tide and it only remains for her enterprising, publicspirited citizens to press forward and holst every sail they can fasten to a

A Great Combination. The Oregon legislature contains goldbug

republicans, silverbug republicans, goldbug democrats, silverbug democrats, po bimetallists and "doubtfuls." And are going to try to elect a senator! Is Morton Weakening? Secretary Morton of the agricultural bu

reau has been one of the strongest gold standard adherents of the democratic party, but his recent importation of a "silver tree" to this country arouses the suspicion that he, too, is becoming tinctured with the prevailing democratic malady.

Wanton Waste of Forests.

The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over \$1,000,000,000, or more than twice the value of the entire output of all the mines. Yet nowhere on earth is the wealth of the forests wasted more wantonly than in this country. Trees and forests are slashed down not only without consideration, but with something akin

An Overlooked Catastrophe.

One result not wholly deplorable of the St. Louis catastrophe is that a great many people all over the country have learned for the first time that a tornado is not a cyclone, and Time the word cyclone has been constantly misused for the last ten years. Nearly all extensive storms are cyclones, and within their circuit tornadoes may or may not be developed.

Grover and the Button.

There appears to be some force in Gen-eral Hawley's criticism of a pictorial comeral Hawiey's criticism of a pictorial com-pend of this narrou's history, designed for the rotunds of the nation's capitol, which omits so colossed an event as the meeting of Grant and fice at Appomattox, and yet makes a prominent figure of Hon. Gro-ver Cleveland to the heroic act of pressing an electric button, while Chicago does the rest.

In depicting the wenty-second president of the United States in the performance of an act frequently connected with the suman act frequently connected with the sum-moning of cocktails, the artist has doubt-less intended to emphasize the man rather than the deed. But why was it necessary to leave out Apponantox in order to get in Mr. Cleveland? Both Appomattox and the twenty-second president could have been introduced by the simple device of painting

of cotton, mostly to China, though department fill construe the law as the great scene at the apple tree and sub-

The Paramount Isane.

The question of maintaining our national cheon is as yet unstained by repudiation or by the mastery of the agrarian.

American in the West.

The west is not only rich in the precious metals, but in lead, copper and iron. With immense fields of bituminous and anthracite coal and the finest timber on the continent. can manufactures.

Agriculture must increase correspond-ingly, and, with the increase of populashould take the position he does in his tion and wealth, the west will no longer complain of the east, no will the east treat the west, as it has heretofore, as a dewest growing farther apart, I believe they are now or ever have been. The west is Vithout manufacturers the western repul licans in congress have maintained with defenses has not been less than that of those who live on the seaboard. The demand for a navy commensurate in strength with our national greatness and national danger has found its strongest advocates free silver republicans, but it would among the representatives of the states just as certainly repel democrats, even that could not be disturbed by a hostile force

The American spirit is strong in the west An insult to our flag would be resented by the people of the west, as it would in no other part of the country. They would not inquire what it would cost nor how it would affect trade and commerce. There never will be two republics made out of this one. The west will never desire it, and if the east ever does, the west will prevent it. A common flag, a common ancestry, a common interest, justice to all in legislation and administration will keep the states in a union never to be broken by

THE SUPREME ISSUE.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (ind. dem.) Whoever he may be, let him stand for something. If free silver is to be the cardinal faith of the party in the coming campaign, let him stand for free silver not merely on the platform, but on his Away with compromisers and

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.): Since the democratic party is certain to declare for free silver in platform and candidate, it is plain, therefore, that sound money of the clearest ring is the winning card for the republicans. For it will win not only in all the normally republican states, but in democratic states.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): The sounder the republican platform on the money question the greater the majority for the republican ticket from top to bottom. The greater the contrast between the courageous of the republican money plank and the deflant dishonesty of the democratic plank the more sweeping will be the republican victory. Honesty is truly the best policy here as elsewhere

New York World (dem.): In brief, the utmost strength possible to a free silver democratic candidate is 182 votes, with the probability that it will be reduced to about 120; while as against such a candidate even granting Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota to the democrats—the minimum electoral vote of the republicans will be 229, with a pretty secure prospect that it will rise to 289, and a possibility that it will exceed 300. the democrats at Chicago surrender all will be upon the streets to witness the noble pageant of the Knights of Ak-Sar- has survived so many heresies and won so many glorious battles ingloriously commit

who may be in the city attending the party of the three to which the friends of national honor, business tranquillity and industrial and commercial prosperity can now in magnificence the recent pageantry turn is the republican party, and if it shall attending the coronation of the czar in follow in the present tendency toward national dishonor the great republic of the vastly more dangerous than that inflicted by the madness of secession that main-tained the bloodiest war of history for four long years. Better far that Pickett's charge at Gettysburg had riven the union army in twain and defeated it without hope, than that after the sacrifice of countles thousands of lives to maintain free government, it should fall in dishonor, smitten by its own suicidal hand.

Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.): men who on Saturday captured the name and organization of the democratic party of Kentucky have completed their work at Lexington by formally consigning it to disruption and defeat—a consignment which can only be frustrated by cooler counsel and saner action at Chicago. So far as the state convention of Kentucky has power to speak and do, the democratic party is a new party, retaining some of the principles of the party which has heretofore been known as the democratic party, but making an alien faith, hitherto the creed of the popu-lists, the keystone of the new democratic arch. This means, if endorsed by the national convention, that the democratic party is to be revolutionized—more radically revo-lutionized, in truth, than if the Chicago convention should declare for the highest of protective tariffs, the re-enactment of the McKinley law, and should nominate McKinley himself as the democratic standard bearer; for in comparison with the issue of sound money the issue of the tariff is as an inlet to the ocean.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

W. C. P. Breckinridge is a sound money man in spite of his silver tongue. A growing industry of eastern Pennsylvania is the exportation to Germany of sun-cured sliced apples. They are known as Pennsylvania Dutch snitz."

Thomas Irvey Bouve, the iron merchant of Boston who has just died, was an enthu-siastic student of natural history, and was a mber of the Boston Society of Natural History for nearly fifty years.

According to the New York Tribune J. N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs, Ia., who has been chosen to make the speech nominat-ing Senator Allison at the St. Louis convention, is looked upon as the greatest orator in Iowa King Humbert, in the name of himself

and Queen Margherita, and of the princes of the royal family, has given to the gov-ernment for the families of dead and wounded soldiers in Africa the sum of 4,000,-The Journeymen Barbers' International

The Journeymen Barbers international Union of America has issued a decree for-bidding its members to accept tips. When the International Amalgamated Association of Hotel Waiters and Sleeping Car Porters does the same thing, life will be worth living.

Just before she left Chicago on her Hawaiian trip Kate Field was asked why she did not give up globe-trotting and settle down to peaceful middle age. Her answer was: "Because I have a horror of inactivity. If I had a million dollars I could not sattle down. I want to die in the harnot settle down. I want to die in the har-

One of the best pistol shots in Chicago Dr. Beatrice Schultz, a descendant of Tous-saint L'Ouverture, the black Haytian chieftian. She can shoot a hole in a dime at ten paces, and perform other tricks of marks-manship. And she is a handsome young

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

The annual sale of beer and ale in the United States has increased from \$8,500,600 in 1978 to \$36,000,000 at the present time. William Churchill, who has been nom-inated by the president consul general at Apia, Samoa, is on the editorial staff of the Brooklyn Times, has written a good deal for the magazines and a novel, "The Princess of Figt." He will be at home in Samoa, as he has lived there, as well as in other South Sea islands, and speaks the language of Samea, where he made the acquaintance of

SILVER IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Effect of Buying at Gold Prices and Working for Silver, Colonel Thomas Moonlight of Kansas, territorial ex-governor of Wyoming and territorial ex-governor of Wyoming and viewing the local situation, Dr. Parkhurst now United States minister to Bolivia, was said in conclusion: "It ought to be under-a radical advocate of free coinage of silver stood by us all at this early date that there when he left this country in 1893. Experi ence in a free silver country demolished his financial theories and converted him into a sound money advocate. In a letter addressed to the democrats of Kansas, which canvention, June 3, Mr. Moonlight describes the effect of free silver in Bolivia and ad-joining countries as follows:

view of the coming democratic national convention and the meeting of our state convention in June to send delegates to that comvention, charged with the re-sponsible duty of nominating candidates for president and vice president and of formulating a platform of principles, selecting a national committee who shall not only have charge of the campaign but who shall give thought that my old democratic friends. companions and co-workers might be pleased to hear from me and to have an expression of my views touching the important question and principles involved in the campaign. "I am in a country having for its financial

basis silver. Now, permit me in all frank-ness and in the spirit of pure, disinterested friendship and with an abiding faith in and deep love for the democratic party, to say that if you were here or in any other free silver country you would at once see the misery and wretchedness caused by a curbelow par value in the commercial world. You could not find a piece of Holly ian gold coin if you should hunt for a week The basis is silver, with a good circulating medium in paper from a dollar upward. There are in silver 50, 30, 20 and 15 cent pieces, and with 10 and 5 cent pieces largely n nickel as an accommodation. In this silver country there is an average premium on gold of 230 per cent; that is, \$100 of American gold will buy 230 Bolivian dollars of 100 cents each called bolivians. In Peru the soles of 100 cents are worth less than 50 cents, and remember that they are of good silver. In Bolivia and all the other silver countries everything is sold for the money of the country and all the labor is paid in the money of the country-don't forget this fact-and all the importations, embracing flour, liquor, clothing of every description, furniture, paints, planes, hard-ware and the like must be paid for in gold, the money basis of the world, from which they import. The flour comes mostly from Chile, now struggling to get back to a gold basis, in which she will succeed. Clerks in the stores here, who would receive in our country \$50 a month, get only 46 bolivians

in silver or its equivalent, equal to about \$18 in American money, and find themselves; laborers receive per diem, and find them-selves, from 25 to 75 cents in silver, equal to about 22 cents in American money an average of 50 cents Bolivian money. Me-chanics receive on an average one bolivian per diem and find themselves, equal to about 44 cents in American money.
"This condition is true more or less of all countries having silver for a basis. Oh, my democratic friends of Kansas—free Kansas-how would you like to live on this free

where silver is the basis of the currency where silver is the basis of the currency there exists a species of semf-slavery among all the wage-workers and particularly among the laborers and farm hands, as in Mexico, Central and South America, China, Japan and India. Argentine, now the great competitor of the United States in wool, wheat, cattle and even in horses and mules, is on a silver basis and her semi-peons or work-men produce by their labor these compet-ing articles on less than 22 cents per diem and feed and clothe themselves. But how? Do we want to come down to this level? Thank God there are no longer bondmen and bondwomen in the United States! No peons, no silver system making the working classes work twelve hours each day, sleep on a sheepskin on the floor and feed and clothe themselves on 22 cents per

"Is it your belief that we should come to this condition? I cannot believe it, and yet, with free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, would in six months be on a silver basis with not a dollar in gold to be found, just as it is in Bolivia. All the gold coins would be smelted into bullion and buy with the proceeds double the number of silver dollars and pay all the fabor with this depreciated currency

"Why do the free silverites call for un-limited coinage at 16 to 1? Why, in the name of cheap money, not make it 8 to 1? With the ratio of 16 to 1 it is about half the value of gold, and in making it 8 to 1 there would be much more money in circulation and the degree of dishonesty would only be a shade darker. I am sometimes amazed at the moderation of the free silver demand of 16 to 1, when it would be just as easy and about as honest and honorable to make it one ounce of silver to one ounce of gold."

woman of 26 years, almost white, and a DR. PARKHURST TALKS OF POLITICS

Predicts a Grand Sweep of Reform in NEW YORK, June 16.—The Herald this morning says: Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst and wife will leave the city today on the Germanic. They will go to London and Paris, where they will stop for a short while, after which they will visit Vevey, Lake Geneva, where the doctor has a cut-

of Switzerland

tage, and then go to the higher mountains

In an interview he said he would take no interest in the coming presidential campaign. The time was ripe when steps should be taken to make preparation for the firm municipal elections of the Greater New York in the campaign of 1897. After reis a terrific conflict in store for New between now and November 2, 1897. ranks of decency and the Tammany bordes of indecency are going to be marshalled in deadly array. The campaign of 1897 will be hotter than that of 1894. The presidential flurry so fills the air at first that plans of the municipal campaign will hardly be drawn prior to the end of next autumn. But there is among all classes of people an anxious and determined anticipation of events to come that already is beginning to knit up to solicity the lax fibers of men's thoughts and purposes. New York never had a greater opportunity than is going to be ours at our next county election. Big as was the stride that was made two years ago, there are yet larger opportunities open before us in the two years that are to come. There has been a tremendous gain since the election of Strong and Goff, which, if discreetly and honestly managed and availed may be made to conduce to a gain of a far finer and grander proportion. edness of righteous purpose during the next sixteen months may make 'bossism' a lost art in this city and may make Tammany a Dr. Parkhurst said he would not preach

while on his tour, nor would he attend any religious assemblies.

COMICAL CHAFF.

Chicago Record: "Don't mosquitoes nearly worry the life out of you?" "Oh, no; baby generally sleeps with me."

Philadelphia Times: When a girl has taken a young fellow kindly in hand and then shakes him there is reason for his be-Cleveland Plain Dealer: Georgie-Mam-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Georgie—Mamma, may I go out to play with Jimmle Briggs? His Mamma—No, dearest. Your golden hair would be quite out of harmony with Jimmle's surroundings. His papa believes in a double standard. Washington Star: "De only trouble 'bout er man's being good-natured all de time." said Uncle Eben, "is dat he's li'ble ter git sorter easy and satisfied wif 'imse'f, same ez he is wif ev'body else."

St. Louis Republic: "The count seems to have no trouble in getting picked up by society."
"Of course not. The handle to his name was such an aid,"

Boston Transcript: The intelligent com-positor laid himself out to please when he rendered "the mild and gentle sway" as "the wild and genteel swag." Then he was laid out to please the unappreciative writer.

Detroit Free Press: "When do you think woman will reach the climax of her abli-ity?"
"When she can send a ten-word telegram without adding a postscript."

Texas Sifter: Counting the chickens be-fore they are hatched is the highest way of showing confidence in the reliability of the hen.

Truth: Politician—People are accustomed to look with pity or horror upon a deformity, and yet I can honestly say that I look with envy on this two-headed man down at the museum. "Envy him? Heavens! Why?" "Because he can shave himself without a looking glass?" Politician—No; but just think if he were to go into politics and use both of his mouths judiciously on the money question, what a presidential possibility he'd make!

AT THE SEASIDE. New York Sun. "Where are you going, my pretty maide?"
"Down to the water, sir," she saide.

"I want to see more of you, my protty maide." 'I'm going in bathing, sir," she saids.

A SONNET OF GRIEF.

(Written for The Bee.)

I never thought I loved you so
Until the day we parted here.
And, in distress, you shed a tear—
I never thought to see you go;
Nor did I think—I wish I had—
Of anything, my dear, save you
And your enchanting eyes of blue.
But now the thought—it drives me mad—
When we were in the Pullman, and
I about to extend to you
My heart and name, pet, with a view
Of winning your dear little hand,
The reclining seat, whose cushions yield
To slightest touch—a pin concealed.
CLARENCE P, M'DONALD.
Omaha, Neb., 1896.

Off Any Boys' Suit or Overcoat

in the house-same as the men's Suitsbecause we're

Getting Ready to Remodel.

Largest in the World.

Browning, King& Co.,

S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.