## THE DAILY BEE E. ROSEWATER EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Daily Rec (without Sonday) One Year . . . \$ 8 00 Daily and Sunday, One Year . . . 10 00 Six months. Three months. Sunday Bee, One Year. Saturday Bee, One Year. Baturday Bee, One Year. Weekly Bee, One Year.

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THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas. Ss
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bea
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The DAILY BEE
for the week ending June 6, 1891, was as

Average...... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Bworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of June, 1891. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Notary Public.

Etate of Nebraska.

County of Douglas, 188
Ceorre B. Tzzchuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, on the actual average duily circulation of The Dairy Ber for the month of June, 1890, was 22:01 copies; for July, 1910, 20:022 copies; for August, 1890, 20:59 copies; for September, 1890, 20:570 copies; for October, 1890, 20:502 copies; for December, 1890, 22:471 copies; for January, 1891, 28:446 copies; for February, 1891, 25:312 copies; for March, 1891, 24:073 copies, for April, 1891, 23:028 copies, for May 1891, 20:840 copies.

Exorage B. Tzschuck.

Eworn to before me, and subscribed in my Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 2d day of June, A. D., 1891.

N. P. Frits, Notary Public.

SIOUX CITY is busy organizing for her corn palace. Omaha should take the hint and begin work for an exposition.

MINNEAPOLIS is in the field for the next national republican convention. That she is in dead earnest is perfectly clear for her representatives are asking Chicago to help secure the prize for the Flour City.

SEVENTY-SEVEN Sloux City saloons are paving the license of \$50 per month imposed under the Palmer license law. The other half of the saloons will be compelled to close their doors as they cannot afford the price. All this in prohibition Iowa and prohibition Sioux City.

A CAMPAIGN of lies may be successful in a single election." The same lies will not carry the party uttering them successfully through the second contest. This is why William McKinley, jr., will be the next governor of Ohio, and the democrats will fail to resume business at the white house March 4, 1892.

PRESIDENT POLK, the greatest of the assistant democrats masquerading as alliance politicians, has entered upon an active campaign. He knows the situation in the south bodes no ill to democracy and he proposes to devote his time to the unregenerate north. As a side show to his series of entertainments he will exhibit Hon. Jerry Simpson, a gentleman whom the cranky Kansans have inflicted upon a good natured populace.

ELAINE GOODALE, the poetess of the Berkshire hills, remains constant to her Indian lover. Her taste may be questionable, but her constancy is commendable. The white woman and her Sioux husband will reside at Pine Ridge agency, where they were thrown together by the emergencies of the Indian outbreak last winter. Elaine believes the Indian and white races should be amalgamated and proves her faith by her works.

THE visit of Hon. Benjamin H. Butterworth, secretary of the world's fair commission to this city and state should be made the occasion of awakening a general interest in Nebraska's exhibit at the fair. He will visit various portions of the state and possibly will find time from his private business to meet representatives of boards of trade and other organizations for conference upon the object, which will greatly aid the state in making proper preparations for the coming event.

J. H. AGER attacking the party fealty of the editor of THE BEE is an exhibition of gall which would appal any other corporation tool in the state, even one who has served his masters as secretary of the board of transportation. Ager's loyalty to the republican party is about as unswerving as Vandervoort's, and the motives which have kept him in the ranks are about as worthy of emulation. He is a corporation parasite, a political pan-sucker, and does not know what party principles are. He is a back-num ber whom most of the republicans of Nebraska have forgotten.

S. L. BRASS of Juniata, a warhorse of democracy, who carries saddle marks made forty years ago, is out in a card resigning his membership of the central committee of his party in the Second congressional district and tearfully parting company with his old time bourbon associates. Mr. Brass joins the independents. It is now a week since the letter was written, but no ground swell of enthusiasm has swept over the green and growing farms of western Nebraska on account of the convert. Mr. Brass and John M. Ragan were the two gentlemen who proposed to have western democrats repudiate Governor Boyd. This Hastings convention of anti-Boyd democrats did not materialize. On the contrary the convention they called endorsed the governor and his veto. Out of the bitterness of their May day disappointment comes this final departure of the Juniata end of the discomfited. Ragan has not been heard from since that memorable occasion. Will he also plunge headlong into the lap of the alBUILD WAPEHOUSES.

A few days ago THE BEE directed the attention of the farmer to the warehouse law and suggested that the alliances of the state should investigate its terms and prepare to take advantage of the opportunities if offers to the farmers of the state. The suggestion has already borne fruit. The local newspapers are giving the subject intelligent attention and doubtless the alliances will likewise consider it.

The warehouse bill was introduced and passed by people in nowise connected with the farmers' organization, but it is nevertheless the most important measure to that class of citizens which was enacted into a law by the last legislature. It is a form of relief which has greatly aided the grain and produce growers and dealers in older states and promises important results in Nebraska. It is not a scheme for enriching middlemen, though it will largely increase the volume of business transacted grain and produce centers. It is primarily, however, a law from which the producer will realize the most advantage the opportunities it offers.

Every grain elevator, warehouse and store house in Nebraska becomes common property to the extent that the producer may offer his product for storage upon payment of a reasonable compensation for the privileges. The alliances of the state can and should erect storehouses for the benefit of the farmers. The problem of housing his product is one of great importance to the producer. Much of the grain sacked from the stack is immediately sold for want of granaries. Under the warehouse law this may be stored in a public elevator or granary to await the pleasure of the farmer. If such elevators are the joint property of farmers the storage charges can be reduced to the minimum of actual cost for handling and insurance. Upon the grain in such storehouses money can be borrowed if necessary, pending the time when the market price is satisfactory to the

The great difficulty when the coming crop is harvested will be to find storage for it. To this feature of the case the farmers should themselves turn their attention. The alliance, if it will provide increased storage capacity at local railway stations for the grain to be garnered. will do a far greater service to the people than by electing a few county of-

Later, provision should also be made to carry the corn over for the May market, which is usually far better than that of January, in which month Nebraska corn is usually sold. The first thing, however, for the people to do is to prepare for the small grain, which will be ready for market in August and September. The new law deserves to be examined and its opportunities should not be neglected.

## BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The progress of beet sugar production abroad, under the stimulus of liberal bounties, is the subject of a recent report to the state department by one of re consuls. It is interesting as an ilustration of what may be accomplished by reasonable government encouragement of an industry in which all classes of the people are concerned, and reference to it is timely in view of attacks on the sugar bounty law of the last con-

It appears that in 1880 the beet sugar production of the world was 1.774. 000 tons, and five years later it had increased to 2,546,000 tons, exceeding the production of cane sugar. Last year there was produced of beet sugar 3,300,000 tons, more than double the amount of cane sugar, and European countries paid bounties as follows: France, \$17,000,000; Germany, \$16,-Austro-Hungary, \$5,000,000; 000,000; Belgium, \$4,000,000, and Holland, \$3,-000.000.

Germany has recently had under consideration the question of reducing the bounty, and England has endeavored to institute a movement for a general abrogation of bounties, but no action has been taken and production continues to increase, the indications being that the crop this year in Europe will be larger than ever before. A greater acreage has been planted, and estimates of the yield vary from three million seven hundred and fifty thousand to four million tons. With an increased production of cane sugar this article of necessity ought to be cheaper next year to consumers than

ever before. The region in this country in which it is believed the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated in which a large portion and of Nebraska is embraced, is thought to be capable of producing sufficient to supply the home demand, and it is confidently predicted by those who have given intelligent study to the matter that with proper encouragement the United States within 10 years will cease to import sugar. At any rate the industry is of such importance to our farmers and people generally as to deserve all reasonable encouragement for its development.

THE IMMIGRATION DISCUSSION. Interest in the immigration question appears to be unabated, and the indications increase that a stronger pressure for more restrictive legislation will be brought to bear on the next than was experienced by the last congress. Ex-Congressman McAdoo of New Jersey contributes a vigorous article on this subject to the current number of The Forum, and leading newspapers con tinue to give the matter such prominent attention as evidences an estimate of its commanding importance. A leading republican organ of Ohio says that the republican state convention soon to be held will declare in favor of enlarging the restrictions on immigration, and doubtless all the party platforms of the year will have expres-

sions on the subject. The large increase in the immigration of the present year as compared with | mond, Va., Alexandria, Va., Henderson, last explains the active interest in the Ky., Wheeling, W. Va., Bellefontaine, question. The arrivals during the first O., Danville, Va., Charlottesville, Va., three months of this year were over and Hamilton, O., are the cities from

year, and the increased rate seems to be maintained. It is claimed, also, that the proportion of undesirable persons coming in is greater than for several previous years. If this is the case it is because the law is not being well enforced, and the remedy will come as soon as the administration shall have made provision for assuming full and efficient control of immigration at all ports. The treasury department, which has control of this matter, is presumed to be proceeding as rapidly as practicable with the preparations for a thorough and rigid inspection, and there is every reason to expect that in the performance of this duty the law will be given the broadest construction of which it is capable. The president and secretary of the treasury do not sympathise with the views of the advocates of extreme restriction, but they undoubtedly believe that the requirements of the new imm gration law are sound and essential, and there can be no by brokers and commission dealers at | doubt of their intention to have them faithfully enforced.

Meantime no harm can come from intelligent and unprejudiced discussion of if the producer will but avail himself of this question, the importance of which it would not be easy to overestimate. THE BEE believes that the country cannot now afford to exclude worthy foreigners who came here to make homes, to assimilate with our people, to give their industry to the material development of the country, and to become consumers of the products of our farms and factories. There can be no danger, industrial, social or political, from the addition to our population of such people, however large. Only aarrow selfishness would deny to the able-bodied and willing workers of other lands the opportunities which this country still has to

offer. THE TREASURY AND THE BANKS. The consultation between the secreary of the treasury and the New York bankers, regarding the extension of 41 per cent bonds which mature in September, did not result quite as the secretary doubtless hoped it would. As already reported in the dispatches, the bankers were unanimous in the view that to renew the bonds at a less rate than 2 per cent could not fail to be promotive of depreciation in face values of the bonds themselves. It was urged that the annual profit on circulation against a bond bearing 2 per cent per annum, which would be 4.10 per cent of the face of the bonds, assures par in market for 2 per cent bonds. The assurance of loss on circulation secured by bonds bearing 11 per cent per annum would leave it questionable whether par is to be always obtainable for bonds extended at a lower rate of interest than 2 per cent per annum. It was submitted that if the bonds were extended at 2 per cent there would ikely be an increase of the national bank currency to meet unusual needs this fall. There was no doubt of the willingness of the bankers who participated in the

consultation to have the bonds extended at a rate of interest which would keep them at par and not force a contraction of the currency, and it is to be presumed that both these conditions are desired by the president and secretary of the treasury. It would manifestly be unwise to adopt a policy which might result in reducing the face value of bonds below par, and it is most important in present circumstances to avoid a contraction of the currency. The entire question hinges upon the necessity of keeping to as firm a status as possible the volume of circulation in preparation for the movement of the year's crops, which promise to be of immense volume. Secretary Foster stated emphatically in the conference that the government could pay off all the bonds maturing and have a baiance in the treasury, independent of the gold reserve, but he evidently thought it to be the part of prudence to extend the bonds belong ing to the banks as security for circulation, save interest, strengthen the treasury, and prevent the reduction of the volume of national bank notes To redeem the bonds would force the banks to choose between surrendering their charters or replacing the matured bonds with the high-priced 4 per cents. and it is altogether probable that most

of them would elect the former. Secretary Foster is said to have been favorably impressed by the views presented to him, but he would not commit himself until he had consulted with the president. A definite statement of the policy of the treasury in this important matter may be expected at any time, and it is probably safe to predict that it will be an offer to extend the maturing bonds at 2 per cent interest payable at the pleasure of the government. The welfare of the treasury and of the business of the country is of chief concern in this matter, and this will be subserved by a course which will at once strengthen the treasury and prevent a loss of currency by the withdrawal of bank notes. The west is peculiarly interested in this question from the fact that the bulk of the maturing bonds is owned by western banks.

CITY OWNERSHIP OF GAS WORKS. Municipal government is a topic to which the brightest writers on social and political economy are directing their attention. It is a very important problem, affecting as it does the welfare of by far the largest property interests of the country and a rapidly increasing proportion of its population. Among the sub-topics which are to be considered in connection with the main question is public ownership of the facilities for lighting the cities and supplying them

with water. Prof. Edward W. Bemis of Vanderbill university has been making a personal investigation of the subject of municipal ownership of gas works. His report is to be submitted to the American Economic association. In advance of its publication by that organization Prof. Bemis contributes an article to the New York Independent relative to his investigations at nine cities in which public ownership has been tested for a long period of years. Philadelphia, Rich-61,000 in excess of the same period tast whose experience the professor con-

ciudes public awarrship to be desirable and successful. The cost varies from 40 cents at Wheeling to \$1.14 at Danville. Philadolphia has owned her gas works simeo 1841 and the cost there is 81 ceffts per thousand feet being slightly reduced year by year. The cost is of course determined by the price at which coal may be secured. Of these nine cities full but two have paid for heir works out of their net receipts. The charge to consumers is \$1.50 except in Wheeling, where it is half that, and in Bellefontaine, O., where it is \$1.

There are difficulties in the way of the public ownership of the lighting plants in western cities which will probably postpone action looking in that direction for a long period. The plants have cost more money than similar establishments in older cities, and the long distance from the fuel supply make the expense of producing gas largely in excess of that in the east. The public improvements which have been gradually acquired by eastern centers of population must be rapidly created in the newer cities of the west. The result is that the people prefer to leave the light and water supply to the enterprise of corporations in order that all available funds may be utilized in other necessary improvements. Nevertheless the time is coming when western cities, and Omaha in particular, will agitate the subject of public ownership of both. Kansas City has recently voted bonds with which to control her own waterworks. Chicago and many other western cities own the water plants. Few have taken charge of the lighting business, but the same reasons for desiring to own the waterworks will be used as arguments for extending public ownership to the lighting plants.

LOWER CALIFORNIA belongs naturally to the United States, but it was not included in the cession which gave to the American republic the Mexican province of Alta California. From time to time negotiations for its purchase have been suggested, but Northern California and Mexico have been hostile to the idea. The former for fear the accession would bring about a division of the state, and the latter on the general proposition that no more territory shall be ceded. The peninsula is now practically controlled by the English and a London company has just completed arrangements to construct a railway from San Diego to San Quentin, 142 miles. The patriotic citizens of southern California regard the movements of the English syndicate with a great deal of suspicion. It is not unlikely their manipulation of affairs in Lower California will eventually breed diplomatic difficulties. The peninsula has about three hundred miles of ocean coast and controls the gulf of California, a great land-locked sea, which, in the event of trouble between America and England or any South American country, would be a haven of refuge for hostile fleets which would make America no end of trouble.

THE Itata incident grows in confusing interest. If the little ship is returned to San Diego and Its officers and crew are tried and convicted of violating the neutrality laws, what then? The vessel and its entire cargo are not worth the cost of pursuit, capture and conviction. The more the facts are developed the more ridiculous appears the whole sensation. Yet, it is hardly possible for the government to do anything less than carry out the programme outlined. If the insurgents win in Chili, we shall have their enmity. If they lose, we shall scarcely expect Balmaceda to offer us thanks. The situation is decidedly embarrassing. The Itata is a good deal of a Tartar. It would be a great relief to the navy department to be informed just how to let her go unpunished and at the same time preserve our national dienity.

NEWSPAPERS are like Providence in that they help those that help themselves. This suggestion naturally grows out of the contemplation of the assessment question. The newspapers have pointed the way to reform and urged it in season and out of season. The evils of our system can only be corrected by the efforts of the people. They must make public sentiment felt for the correction of the nequalities. The opportune moment for giving the officials an object lesson in he matter is presented. The newspapers are ready to help the people if they will help themselves.

THE Omaha Real Estate Owners' asso ciation might make a practical application of its articles of incorporation by assigning one of its committees to the general subject of taxation. That committee could glean a vast amount of information from the assessment rolls and reveal to the general organization a great many facts unfavorable to our present inequitable and harmful system of collecting revenues.

Ir is again about time to remind the board of education that the most populous and wealths section of Omaha is very inadequately provided with school facilities. The 3 growth of the high school is crowding the grades out of the central building and the pupils of these grades are withent convenient and proper accommodations.

An emergency hospital in the heart of the city is essential to good government. To delay longer in providing this necessary relief for the unfortunates for whose immediate relief the city is responsible, is mexcusable.

WHEN the board of public works finally braces itself for business the earth will undoubtedly fly unless it should be frozen and immovable

THE county commissioners will find the coroner's Inquests and his postmortems interesting subjects for investigation and dissection.

THE petty peculations of a deputy city license collector ought to result in something more mortifying than disgrace and exposure.

ANOTHER week has rolled by and yet the contractors are not engaged upon the unfinished portions of last year's

## WILL SOON KNOW HIS FATE.

Murderer Neal's Case to Be Decided Within Three Weeks.

DRUG STORE LIQUOR SELLERS FINED.

Introducing Iowa Bootlegging in Lincoin-Judge Mason's Appointment -A Change in Deputy Land

Commissioners.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 8 .- [Special to THE BEE. [-On June 29 the supreme court will convene and a number of important decisions will be handed down. Chief Justice Cobb was seen today and asked if an opinion would be handed down at that time in the case of Ed Neal, the murderer of Dorothy and Allen Jones near South Omaha. The Judge re-

"It is possible that an opinion will be nanded down in the Neal murder case on the 29th. In fact, it is very likely that an opinion will be given at that time." In three weeks therefore the fate of Neal

will be decided. DRUGGISTS FINED. Messrs, Ray, Kenny, Kostka and Flegen-caum, four of the six druggists' arrested on the charge of selling liquor on Sunday, were arraigned before Police Judge Houston this

norning. The only witness against them was the stranger from Denver named Wil-son, who is after a job on the police force. The stranger testified that he went to the drug stores of these various gentlemen and without a prescription secured half a pint of whisky at each place. On the strengt this testimony the four druggists were fir Ray paid his fine, but it is reported that the other three druggists will take an appeal. Alexander and Woempner, who are also inder arrest, secured continuances until to morrow. Shrader will have his hearing on

Since the war has commenced on the drug stores, the Iowa custom of bootlegging has been introduced. As a result there were more drunken men seen on the streets yesterday than on any previous Sunday for severa

COMMISSIONER GENERAL MASON, It now appears that the appointment of Judge O. P. Mason as commissioner general at the world's fair in 1893 hangs on the slenderest contingency. This slight barrier is whether or not Judge Mason feels that he can stand the physical strain. As the judge is in remarkably vigorous health for a man of his years it is believed that this possible impediment to his appointment will not be illowed to interfere with the consummation of the judge's ambition.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER LAMSON. On account of ill health Brad P. Cook, teputy land commissioner, has tendered his resignation to Commissioner Humphrey, to take effect at once. He has been tendered the less arduous position of chief clerk and

Mr. A. R. Lamson, formerly correspondent of The Bee from Broken Bow, but latterly chief clerk in the land commissioner's office, has been promoted to the position of deputy ommissioner. ODDS AND ENDS.

The Sol Bergman jewelry company of Omaha has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital steck is \$30,000. thief entered the stable of Mr. Mc-

Some thief entered the stable of Mr. Mc-Glone at 1646 Q street last night and stole a black horse and buggy. A reward of \$75 is offered for the recovery of the property. The Lincola circulation of The Ber was ever in better hands than it is at present All subscribers are served promptly and treated fairly and courteously. No other paper can offer its readers anything like the complete news service of THE BEE. This fact is conceded on all hands and the rapid increase in THE BEE circulation is ample outdone of the fact. The Ber circulation is ample evidence of the fact. The Bee has perfected arrangements whereby the various cities and towns of the state will participate in its news features to a greater extent than ever, and Lincoln will not be overlooked in this particular. Subscribe for The Bee and have

PASSING JESTS.

ness.

DASH IT. Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. If some careless-minded person casts a bright banana peel

Down upon the flinty sidewalk, quite con-If you wildly skate upon it and kerflummox with a crash, Then express your deep emotion with a

What is a heart?" he murmured low-Her answer made him shiver.

Clothier and Furnisher: Dashaway-I have an old coat I think you might wear, Uncle asper.
Uucle Jasper-I'se obliged, sah. Is dat

oat a sack! I ain't got much use for a tail Dashaway-Why, what's the matter with tail coat, unclos Uncle Jasper-Um! Mighty unhandy, sah, etting ober fences.

Washington Post: When it comes crooked financiering Philadelphia takes the confectionery -a regular Marsh-mailow.

New York Recorder: "Mr. Glanders,' said that gentleman's wife, rather severely 'I want you to give that typewriter of your' "It is very thoughtful of you," replied Gianders, "but I gave her a sealskin last

What "O-er-that-is-yes, I'll discharge her omorrow.19

Washington Star: What is needed in Philadelphia financial circles is less of atercorruptible currency.

A young lady from Boston was being helped to chicken by a Fifteenth street uncle last night, whom she knocked breathless after he had pressed her to have a heart or some giblets by saying sweetly: "No, none some giblets by saying sweetly: "of the organs, if you please, uncle."

A CHAMPION OF THE SEX.

Philadelphia Times. 'Twas giorious to see the way He stood up for the tair; He fought their cause by night and day, Abroad and everywhere, In orffliant words, in logic bold, He shone out like a star— But yet he ne'er stood up for them When riding in a car.

New York Herald: "That gambler left his aughter pretty well off."
"Yes, but I shouldn't fancy a girl with

Ahem-Sally-Ahem. Sally (encouragingly)—Well, George!

B. Y. M.—Sally, do you 'spose your may What's in a name! Here's Chili always in

The Continent: Bashful Young Man-

NOT AT HOME. Detroit Free Press. "She's not at home," the flunkey said And looked above the young man's head, "Is this reply a calling ruse, sir!" "O, no, she's not at home to you, sir."

O. let us to the picuic grounds With cake and pie and custard.

Where hostile snakes meander' round, And frolic in the mustard.

The Naval Exercise.

It cost about \$35,000 for the Charleston to chase the Itata from San Francisco to Caliao. She didn't catch her, it is true, but the people have had \$25,000 worth of enjoyment out of the affair. It reminds one of the New Bedford whaler which returned after a threeyears' cruise without a barrel of oil or a ound of bone. "Wall," explained the old down-easter captain to the owner of the craft, "we hain't got no oil and we hain't got no bone, but we've had a d— nice sail." Mr. Rosewater 4 broad.

New York Evening Telegram. Hon. E. Rosewater, proprietor of Tun OMARA BER, who sailed for Europe on the Normannia, had an interview with Secretary Foster at the Fifth Avenue hotel before his departure. He appeared before the secretary as the representative of the people and all the German societies of the northwest in order to protest in their name against the proposed restrictions of immigration.

"The recent Italian outrages at New Orleans," said Mr. Rosewater, "have been used as an argument against allowing foreigners to come to this country, but it is not a fair argument. The lower classes of Europe are absolutely necessary in the United States for the purpose of performing labor which American workmen refuse to do except at exorbitant rates. They are needed to build railroads and for all kinds of nunleasant difficult labor. The Union Pacific road was built chiefly by Chinese coolies and a large proportion of the work done on the railroads of this country is performed by the lower class of foreigners. The people of the northwest are strongly opposed to any change in the immigration laws; they feel that these

laws are all right as they are." Secretary Foster listened to Mr. Rosewater's words with great interest, and interrupted him frequently with questions.

Mr. Rosewater goes abroad as the official representative of Postmaster General Wanamaker. He bears with him letters to the postal authorities of France, England, Austria and Germany. He will investigate carefully the postal telegraph system of these countries and will report upon the condition of the postal service there as compared with the United States.

Delay Will Be Fatal.

Wisner Chronicle.
It is too bad that it is necessary to bring pefore the attention of the state board of transportation the urgent demand for action on the question of railroad rates. The people of the state have spoken loudly enough it would seem to awaken these gentlemen from their sleep that has already all but allowed the administration to pass out of the hands of the republicans because of their apathy to the vital interests of the people on this important question of railroad charges. These men hold in their grasp a lofty privilege and upon them rests a duty of supreme importance. No one else can perform it, and they cannot shirk it except at the party's peril. If they will act and act quickly and firmly, yet with consideration and equity as between all the interests avolved, they will serve their party and the public.

The eyes of the people are upon the board of transportation, and the republicans of the state will hold them responsible for the consequences of further and it may be fatal delay.

> A Good Chance. Kearney Hub.

Omaha will make a strong bid before the national republican committee to have the next national convention held in Omaha. The exposition building would accommodate the convention, and the hotels of Omaha and Council Bluffs could easily take care of the big crowds between times. Omaha was very nearly decided upon in 1888, and stands a good chance as a winner next year. And what a whoop there would be for Blaine and Paddock, the Nebraska favorites!

Emblems of Liberty.

Peck's Sun. At the present rate of increase in the num ber of bicycle riders in the country how long will it be before the nation will be on wheels? Liberty on a biovele and Uncie Sam posed with a baseball bat would be correct emplematic figures of the land of the free.

Nebraska City Press. must be extremely dull with Omaha World-Herald when the management sends out its managing editor and head advertising man to write up and hustle business in the country towns of the state,

Pattison's P werful Club.

Washington Post Governor Pattison is swinging his veto at rate that causes the Pennsylvania legislators to wonder what they were there for.

THE ITATA HA-HA.

Butte Miner: The Itata is coming back to get another load St. Louis Republic: The Itata having surrendered at her own convenience, Mr. Blaine can now proceed to turn her loose again at

Philadelphia Record: If the reported surrender of the vessel be not sustained by the courts of the United States she should be urchased. Her beautiful heels would be objects of genuine interest.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The position of the Chillan insurgents has been strengthened by the surrender of the Itata. They will at any rate regain the sympathy of the United States, which the escape of that ves-Philadelphia Ledger: The surrender of the

Itata does not seem to be such an empty for-mality as it was supposed it would be, as the dispatch says her commander handed over to the American warships all the arms-5,000 iffes-she took on board off San Diego. New York Continent: The Itata has sur-rendered to the United States government, and is to be towed back to San Diego. Then here is to be an elaborate lawsuit in ho

our conquest, which is to cost us twice the alue of the Itata. Thus does the republic of the United States take vengeance on her Oakland (Cal.) Times: This rumpus be tween Uncle Sam and the two parties in Chili reminds one irresistibly of that line in the Iliad of Missouri-now, alas, too rapidly passing into the realm of purely traditionary lore—reading: "The devil and the Dutch and the dun cow fit." The results promise

to be so much similar, too, to those in that classic contest. SHE IN MINE. There's a sparkting in her eye If they think so let them try-

There's a blush upon her check Like the peach tree's blossom, eke Like red willows by the creek

She has roses in her hair: It was I who put them there-Really, did I ever dare! Is she mine?

Or can it be a dream, Idle poet's empty theme Put in words that make it seem

No; for see-upon her hand There's a little golden band, Filigree work, understand Like a vin

And a perfect solitaire Fits upon it. The affair Cost two hundred. I don't care!

## DEPEW ON WESTERN TOPICS.

He Talks of Railroads, Crops, Politics and the World's Fair.

EVERYTHING HAS A PROSPEROUS LOOK.

Gold Will Come Back from Europe to Pay for Grain-The Alliance and Its Heresies - Chicago's Whitechapel Club.

New York, June 8 .- Chauncey M. Depew got home yesterday morning from a western trip in which he combined business and peech-making with his usual vers utility. In talk with a newspaper man be said:

"I left New York for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the stocaholders of the Chicago & Northwestern railway company and the election of a board of directors, as I do every year. This election took placy on the 4th. I found the railway men unan mous in their belief that the fall business would be better than it has been for several years, and would so continue during the winter. The difference between the Rock Island and the Northwestern statements, one coming on the 3d of the month and the other on the 4th, is a vigorous commentery upon the opposite theories of railway, management. Not so many years ago the roads west of Chicago were entirely free from the liquidating processes in rates which have been going on between Chicago and the seaboard for the past ten years, and which have reduced the rates on the trunk lines about 50 per cent in that period. The western managers argued that the Middle states were not paying, but the territory through which they ran had not yet filled up with population, nor had its resources been at all developed, so that the growth of business from these sources would prevent their being compelled to meet the conditions which had so radically the conditions which had so radically changed the affairs of the eastern roads. Several of the western roads, and among them the Bock Island and the Northwestern more conspicuously, were earning at that time nearly, if not quite double, the amount of their regular dividends.

"It was then that the management of the Northwestern said that there was danger at least that the eastern experience might exleast that the eastern experience might ex-tend west of Chicago and that it was best in time of prosperity to prepare for such an emergency. So all the carnings above the regular dividend of 7 per cent upon the pre-ferred and 6 upon the common stock, were put into the road in the piace of borrowing money for betterments and equipment. In this way many millions of dollars which were required to produce new rolling stock and miles of side tracks and double tracks were aken from the net earnings for that purpose, so that when the liquidating process was made with the systems west of Chicago the Northwestern was able to hold its own, and its statement for the year shows that it earned its dividends, and though it was affected with the others, proportionately, the loss in the business had only affected a surplus over and above the dividends. The Rock island, on the contrary, capitalized its earning power, with the result that when it had to face present conditions its less of net carnings forced the reduction of dividends which has been so disappointing to its stockholders. It is to be said, however, for the managers who adopted this policy that unless there were overcoolding of railroads in the west, the natural growth of the country will give a vol-ume of business sufficient to cause a constant increase of earnings, even upon present low rates, as it is thoroughly understood among railroad men that agreements between competing lines for the maintenance of rates will be more closely adhered to in the future than they have ever been before.

"My observations, which reached this time only through Illinois and Ohio, confirmed the impressions which I received in a more ex-tensive trip of some months ago as to the brilliant prospects for crops this year. With the failure of crop, which is now almost as-sured in Europe, the United States must have a large export of cereals at excellent prices and the \$50,000,000 in gold which has gone over there recently must come back to pay for it, because our exports will be largeing year. Business men in all branches that came in contact with, a great many of them, said that business condition never safer or more conservative than at

"I found that the farmer's alliance, since the determination at Cincinnati to form it into a third party and christen it with the new name of the people's party, has been rapidly organized by its leaders into a close and secret corporation. How many votes it can hold from the two old parties the best calculators' both democrats and republicans, are in doubt about. The leaders have enforced rigid rules, that the members of the new party shall read only its own papers and penalties are imposed for taking those which are either republican or democratic. I know of some gentlemen who thought it a patriotic duty to combat the heresies of the Cincinnati platform and proposed issuing pamphlets to the members of the people's party to argue questions; but, after the most persistent effort they have been wholly unable to get access to the rolls of members, the leaders flatly refusing, saying that they don't propose to permit their followers to read any-thing but their own publications.

"My visit to Chicago this time brought mo in contact in a very pleasant way with the nether world through the gruesome exercises of the Whitechapel club. I was elected an honorary member at the time of my lecture there a year ago on the world's fair, but had not before had an opportunity of ascertain-ing the real source of the lurid tales which illumine the pages of the Chicago newspapers and keep Europe in a state of alarm as to-whether it would be safe for foreign visitors to come to the fair. However, the Whitechapel club demonstrates one of the essential rules of success, and that is, even newspaper men, who are better equipped than any other profession, must create a novel and original organization and one adapted to the surroundings of the place where they may be located. The Clover club has had a remark-able career and its permanency is secure. But every club formed in other places upon the same model has been a failure because copies don't take. The Whitechapel club has been severely criticised on the score of taste, and yet I think it is an element of violent contrast, of shocking you to a depth where you are the more easily lifted into an appre-ciation of the wit and eloquence which will insure its longevity as a unique feature of

journalistic life in the country.

"There is an unusual and very deep-scated feeling in the west that the cast is hostile of the world's fair in Chicago. It is difficult to account for it, but everywhere I found that it existed. It is not the ordinary and local partisanship of people whose shores is bounded by the local papers, but it is felt and expressed with even more vigor by the most prominent people. The failure of our legis-lature to make an appropriation has en-hanced and deepened this impression. It is assuming the character of something more than mere interest in the world's fair, and rather a distinct sectional bitterness, though perhaps that word is too strong. I think that we could do nothing in New York which would be better for ourselves, certainly nothing which would be more patriotic and conducive to the dissipation of this feeling than to exert ourselves in every way to help the fair. It has passed the danger period. The pride and enthusiasm of the whole west are in it, and it is destined to be a marvelous success as an American exhibit anyhow. Whatever comes from abroad will be by way of addition."

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