# THE DAILY BEE

## E. ROSEWATER EDITOR.

4

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CHRCULATION. Ffate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 58 George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee or the week ending August 8, 1891, was as . 20,63 inday, Aug. 2 Sonday, Aug. 2. Tuesday, Aug. 3. Wodnesday, Aug. 5. Thursday, Aug. 5. Friday, Aug. 7. Saturany, Aug. 8. .26.698 26.530 26,499

27.062 Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of August, A. D., 195L N. P. Frit, Notary Public,

16.938

Notary Public. Efficient Nebraska, 188 County of Fouglas, 188 Ceorge E. Tzschuel, heing duly sworn, de-poses and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, that the actual average dally circulation of THE DAILY BLE for the month of August, 1896, 29,759 copies; for September, 1996, 20,870 copies; for Notober, 1896, 27,622 copies; for No-vember, 189, 27,62 copies; for No-vember, 189, 27,62 copies; for S0, Desember, 1806, 27,671 copies; for January, 1801, 28,446 opples; for February, 1891, 25,212 copies; for March, 1897, 24,650 copies; for April, 1891, 23,928 copies; for May, 1891, 66,840 copies; for Jane, 1801, 25,917 copies, July, 1801, 27,221 copies. Sworn to before me, and subscribed in me,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in me, presence this 3 day of August, A. D. 1891. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

A DRESS-REFORM crusade among the women finds advocates in midsummer when the very temperature itself argues for simplicity in dress.

THE new Wall street plunger who has hammered Union Pacific so unmercifully, acts very much as if he had been given the tip from the Wizard himself.

CALVIN S. BRICE of New York, senator-elect from Ohio, will be seated. The stories of movements to prevent him from taking his seat are altogether sensational.

As MIGHT have been expected the Maryland alliance endorses the demotratic nomince for governor. The alliance is a southern organization for the purification of northern politics.

SENATOR QUAY is right. If Ohio desires to elect a New Yorker to represent her in the United States senate it is her own business, and Pennsylvania statesmen are not expected to make up the issue for such Ohioans as are dissatisfied.

WHILE Union Pacific stock falls from 42 to 32, Jay Gould quietly fishes for mountain trout and unconcernedly fills up with mineral water at Soda Springs, abo Gould's utter indiffe more significant than the decline in the stock.

A PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT. There are good reasons for hoping that the controversy between the smelting works company and the striking employes will be adjusted today, or within two or three days at most A conference yesterday between Messes, Barton and Nash and a committee from the striking men resulted in a provisional agreement, the terms of which are found in the news columns today.

It is possible that the differences still obtaining will interfere with the immediate settlement of the difficulty, but a point has been gained and the first definite steps toward a resumption of work have been taken.

Upon comparing notes the strikers find that they and their late employers are not so far apart as both had supposed. By mutual concessions of no particular consequence they are abla to least of re-establishing their former relations.

INCONSISTENT REFORMERS.

The promoters of the new political novement profess to be opposed to class legislation. Yet the platform of the people's party, adopted at Cincinnati, demands a policy which would result in the worst form of class legislation. It calls for the issue of treasury notes to be loaned upon non-perishable products as indicated in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate. This would be no benefit to the millions of laboring men who have no products and no real estate to offer as security for a loan. The carpenter, the bricklayer and the wage worker of every class, having no resource but their daily labor, could not go to the national treasury and obtain notes at a low rate of interest, but under the policy proposed by the people's party they would be compelied to receive this currency, regardless of its depreciation and loss of purchasing power. They would doubtless demand a greater number of the nominal dollars for a day's work than they now receive of good dollars, but it is hardly possible that the increase of their wages would keep pace with the steady depreciation of the money in which they would be paid for their labor. Thus there would be the most direct possible discrimination on the part of the government against by far the largest proportion of its citizens, and the longer the discrimination lasted the more severe would be the hardship to such citizens. The proposition of the so-called people's party is to make the government the banker of the property owners of the nation, who are a small minority of the people, regardless of the interests and welfare of the large majority upon whose labor the industrial prosperity of the country depends. Under the plan of that party the man who owned an acre or two of land, or had a bale of cotton or a few bushels of wheat and corn, could go to the public treasury and get a loan at the lowest rate of interest, but the mechanic, no matter how skilled in his calling, or the professional man, no matter now great his attainments, having no real estate and no imperishable products such as are contemplated by

the sub-treasury plan, could get nothing from the government and must accept for their services the flat paper issued to the favored few, and which they would not dare to keep, for fear of depreciation, longer than would be necessary to get to the butcher and baker and exchange it for meat and bread. Could anything be clearer than that such a system would be the most absolute as well as the most dangerous form of class privilege? It is most difficult to see how any intelligent wage worker, dependent upon his labor alone. can espouse the cause of the people's party, with the sub-treasury scheme as the cardinal feature of its policy. It has been well said that there can be no legerdemain in legislation which will secure LC us money which does not belong to us, or which can provide the means to pay our debts. The government was not ordained for any such purpose. It can only give to the citizen the widest opportunity of reward for his labor, energy and investment. It cannot supply his losses, nor can it loan its taxes to him. It cannot create money without creating a debt chargeable upon the people.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE; FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1891.

event of his elevation to the speakership his party that it must put the silver and not permit it to enter into the national canvass of next year. It is stated from Washington that the explanation of this is that Me. Mills has reached an understanding with the Cleveland democrats on the speakers ship, and hence it is necessary for him to double on his silver record and put himself in a position to check, if possible, the savage onset that is expected to be made in congress next winter for free coinage. He is after

eastern votes and it appears he is likely to capture some of them. There is evidence that his advice regarding silver is cordially received by the Cleveland get near enough to see the possibility at democrats in the east, who it is said will at once undertake to educate the

> party into the acceptance of his view. It is highly probable, in fact practically cortain, that the counsel of Mr. Mills regarding silver will not be followed. The democratic majority in the next house of representatives is overwhelmingly in favor of free and untimited silver coinage, and it will not renounce that policy either at the suggestion of Mr. Mills or to please Mr. Cleveland. The democracy of Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa has pronounced for free coinage, and will not now abandon that position, Other southern and western states will follow their example, and every democratic constituency whose representative in congress was elected with the understanding that he would upport free coinage will insist upon his arrying out that understanding. The democratic party is too completely committed to free coinage to retreat from that position, and it will not do so.

> > BETTER WEATHER SERVICE.

The weather service is no longer an experiment. It is the settied policy of the government to note, record and prognosticate the conditions of the weather in all parts of the union, through its signal service bureau, now a branch of the agricultural department. After years of experience more or less successful in predicting the weather conditions the government has concluded to establish local forecast stations in the prominent cities. These stations will collect data for local sections and announce forecasts for their neighborhood just as the head office in Washington has hitherto attempted to do for the country at large.

Local forecast officials have been appointed for New York, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Nasnville, Cleveland, Galveston, Buffalo, St. Louis, New Oreans, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago. Others will yet be appointed, and Omaha's importance as the principal city west of the Mississippi river suggests the advisability of making a request for a forecast office here. The grain men will be especially interested a the reports which are available to itizens where one of these central offices is located, and Omaha, as the center of a large agricultural area, should not be overlooked by the agricultural department.

The matter is of sufficient' importance to suggest that the board of trade take it up and solicit the assistance of the Nebraska senators in securing consider-

coinage in his party, and that in the ness of the Najouska board of transportation, it says with an air of impatience, he would exert all his influence in pro- that it urged the legislature last winter motion of that policy. But now he tells to create a bound "apon the model of, and clothed with the same power as the question out of present consideration | Iowa board, but the legislature neglected to do so." Now the trouble with the Journal's suggestion is that under the Nebraska constitution no new executive officers can ba areated, and therefore it would be absolutely impossible to create a board of railway commissioners clothed with authority of any kind. The only way open to the legislature was adopted when three of the executive officers of the state were made a board of transpertation and allowed three secretaries to perform the duties so imposed upon them. The chief trouble is not want of authority, but want of disposition to perform the duties which have been delegated to the board.

> CLASSIC simplicity is to mark the dresses of woman, according to Mrs. Parker, who is leading the latest dress reform crusade at Chautauqua, N. Y. The women of consequence in the east are a good deat excited over the new departure and all declare it has better staying qualities than the similar efforts of Mrs. Bloomer, Dr. Mary Walker, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Jonness-Miller and Mary Seymour. The men of the west are on the tiptoe of expectation, anxious to see what sort of figure the homely women will cut in the new-fangled garments. There is no danger to handsome forms in these experiments. It is the

> advantage. THE revelations made by the committee of the Real Estate Owners' association in connection with the diversion of the sinking fund for the payment of the bridge bonds, show conclusively that the county government at least will bear very close watching. Probably further investigation will open up new mines of information in the same line. There is a smoke curling upward from the neigh-

borhood of Missouri avenue, South Omaha, which it will pay to investigate. There is a smoldering fire in that vicinity.

THE park commissioners must not for get that parks are intended primarily for the benefit of the poorer classes who have no carriages, but must either walk or take street cars to those breathing places. A park five miles from the center of the city is of very little consequence to the women and children who reside in the eastern part of Omaha.

THE county commissioners are wilfully wasting public money in permitting the saloons to run wide open within the two-mile limit without license. There are fifty of these satoons and if each one should pay the minimum license fee the county treasury would be enriched by \$25,000.

THE intricate ramifications of public interest and private gain are well illustrated in the bonds of city officials. An inspection of these instruments will reyeal the fact that contractors and men interested in corporate franchises are the most accommodating citizens of the community.

THE perspective of Supervising Architect Edbrooke's building for Omaha may be very attractive from Sixteenth street, but a large part of the neople of Omnha live on the hills west of that thoroughfare and will not be pleased by glimpses into the back yard of the structure.

nile delinquents is not fulfilling his contract, CONSIDERING and that a shoddy job is being done for the state. The board acted promptly, Instructions were wired back to have the work

stopped immediately, and the board took the pext train for Geneva to make an investigation for itself. This business-like action on the part of the

boord of public lands and buildings, followed closely upon its long and arduous investigation of asylum matters at Hastings, and such scratiny of affairs at Norfolk as to satisfy all that suspicions there are unfounded. proves conclusively that the board is thoroughly awake to the interests of the state. It is decidedly refreshing to know that Secretary Ailen, Land Commissioner Humphrey, Attorney General Hastings and Treasurer Hill are determined to sit down upon all attempts in every quarter to defraud the state. In these days when jobbery in public contracts is so rampant it is good to know that Nebraska has a board of commissioners who waste no time in masquerad ing as patriots protecting the people, but who get there just the same, promptly and effectually. It is this high purpose to see

that the people are protocted against the rapacity of private and corporate greed that the people applaud. They commend the good work and vigilant service of the board of public lands and buildings.

#### Predicted Ages Ago. Chie no Tribune,

Colonel McClure comes out of the fight with Private Secretary Nicolay with flying colors. The result was foreshadowed ages ago by the eminent St. John the divine, who says emphatically in the fifteenth verse of the second chapter of the Book of Revelation: "So hast thou also them that hold the doctrine of the Nicolaitans, which thing I hate." gaunt, ungainly figure which is at a dis-

### A Revenue ! olitician. Washington Post.

When ex-Congressman Kelly forsook the epublican party to join the alliance he not nly found a good opening for his principles but he fell into large fields of political promse. Mr. Kelly enjoys extensive good fortune in having events adjust themselves to his principles in such a timely manner.

Chicago Tribune: "The reason why we shall nove to raise the price of coal." explained Baron Anthracite to the humble vassal who and venture i to make an inquiry about it. 'Is hat an immense amount of coal will be re-puired when it becomes necessary to move be enormous group this war." from his argument by asking him a number he answered if he could. Those he could not answer he admitted that he could not or he enormous crops this year." "But suppose dry weather and early frosts ill the crops," suggested the humble vassal. What then?" ignored them. Those of a sarcastic nature

of questions appeared to bother him and he "In that case," rejoined the baron, a look of a field of red clover his noble face like the shadow of a clouid chasing the sunshine across a field of red clover blossoms, "in that case coal would go up, of course, with all the other necessaries of life." stuck to the text.

and asked if commodity rates had not been Munsey's Weekly: Visitor-How did you part yer foot, colonel? Arkansan-Kickin' out the last inquisitive tranger that called here." that the shrewd railroad representatives con-tinually begged the question or evaded the point. Auditor Bonton called the attention of Mr

Detroit Free Press: Mrs Jellyby-Yes, my dear, yon are overworsed and need assist-ance, and you had better engage a typewriter and stenographer at once. But remember, he must be a man of good habits and his-" Jellyby-"He?" this? Pshaw, I'm not a bit overworked and, besides, my business won't afford such an extravagence. had not been a single written complaint made to the board concerning the railroad rates.

referrers a good deal more to do than merely to make a complaint to the board," retorted Dawes. "A mere complaint would do but little good. This board owes an apol-ogy to the people for a failure to do its duty in the past." afford such an extravagance

#### THE TROUT'S INVITAT ON. Bangor News.

Don't visit the commonplace Winnepesauke, Or the rivulet Onoquinapaskesasanognog Nor climb to the summit of bare Moosilau

And look eastward toward the clear Um bagog; come into Maine to the Welockenneba-Buti

Or to the saucy little river Essiqualsazook or still smaller stream of Chinquassabunticook. Then visit me last on the great Anasagun-ticook.

Rehoboth Herald: The shortest love letters ple and was supposed to be working for their interest," "Do you complain of rates on hogs, cattle or corn?" asked General Hastings. "No sir, not exactly, but I do complain that certain portions of a bog are discrimi-nated against. Persons living only seventy-

Dear Tom:- I will. CLARA. AFTER MANY DAYS.

New York Herald.

Long years and my schoolma

ruined for the benefit of a cortain class? RATES. Suppose some of the railroads have been sub-sidized, the persons owning the stock at present have paid full price for it. They are entitled to protection the same as any other people who have invested their money in any other enterprise." The board then adjourned to meet at Kearney August 19. Lively Skirmishing at the State Board of Transportation Meeting.

THE

DEVELOPED.

FACTS

Jay Burrows Exhibits His Knowledge

of Affairs Which Concerns Largely

the Class He Pretends to

LINCOLN, Nob., Aug. 13.- |Special to THE

its first of the three meetings to be held for

complaints concerning the maintenance of

the present railroad rates or the lowering of

the same. There was some preliminary de-

bate as to whether the rates could be reduced

The following railroad magnates were

present: General A. W. Hawley, attorney

for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley:

C. K. Moorshouse, general freight agent of

the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley;

H. G. Burt, general manager of the Fremont,

Elkhorn & Missouri Valley; J. W. Deweese,

attorney for the B. & M.; G. W. Holdrege,

general manager of the B. & M.; Allan B.

B. & M.; W. R. Kelly, attorney for the Union

Pacific; Thomas L. Kimball, third vice pres-

ident of the Union Pacine; J. A. Monroe,

Mr. C. G. Dawes, a young Lincoln at-

torney, entered an earnest appeal to the

board, asking for a reduction of the local

distance tariff, declaring that the interior

portion of the state was being discriminated.

against. He showed considerable knowledge

of a part of his subject but ignorance of

others. He fired a number of facts and

figures at the board, and the railroad repre-

sentatives present hitched uneasily in their

chairs and finally attempted to divert him

of questions. Those bearing on the question

he replied to in kind. None of the fusilade

The railroad magnates picked out a num-

Dawes to the fact that during his

vears' connection with the board that there

"There is a good deal more to do than

"You will find where they are if rates are

"Do you really say we have not done our duty !" politely asked Auditor Benton.

"There is a good deal more to do than to ride on a special car to the Pacific coast,"

replied Dawes. "Wouldn't you like to ride on a pass?"

"I wouldn't if I was a servant of the pen

five miles from Omaha pay as much freight for canned goods as people shipping from St. Louis, 445 miles away. The same is true of

"Where are the people !" asked Burt.

not reduced," replied Dawes.

hundreds of other articles.

retorted Benton.

Dawes admitted this, but declared

three

traffic manager of the Union Pacific.

Boss Burrows.

Smith, assistant general freight agent of the

inless some complaint was made.

Represent.

INTERESTING

HASTINGS ASYLUM CASE,

Governor Thayer says that it will probably be some time before he will be able to pass upon the report of the beard of public langa and buildings on the Hastbugs asymm scan-dal. The testimony and findings of the board make a book of several hundred type written pages and the governor says it will take con-siderable time to look the volume through carefully so as to pass fairly on the merits of

Dr. Test was in the city last evening and has called at the gubernatorial office, but chares that he has not yet received any h BEE. ]-The state board of transportation held as to what action the governor will take. The doctor says that one of the members of the board of public lands and buildings assures him that there has been nothing yet ascer-tained by the board that will justify his disthe purpose of hearing such arguments and charge.

APTER THE QUACKS.

The secretaries of the state board of health met at the state house at 2 p. m. All the members were present. Dr. J. V. Beghtheit resided. The entire afternoon was spent in seceiving and fling applications from physicians for certificates entiting them to practice under the new law. A large number of physicians from various portions of the state called during the afternoon. Many desired information in regard to the law on points which they had not understand

which they had not understood. The members of the board had a cumber of conversations with various physiciana will declared themselves in sympathy with the board and the workings of the new law. Let ters were also received showing that the work of the board was being appreciated by the profession all over the state.

The board will remain in session until Sat-urday noon or night and the members expect A large number of other persons, mainly attorneys and politicians, were present, by that time to get through with the vis amount of work that now confronts them among the latter being the simister mug of

Nearly one thousand applications have we ready been received. So far the entire time of the board has been taken up in classifying and filing these. Applications which have been on file the proper length of time will be immediately taken up and accompany dentials rigidly examined and action taken accordingly.

The members of the board declare their in tention to see that no injustice shall be done any one and all acts shall be in accordance with the law as they are able to apply it They also express themselves confident of the successful working of the new law and that great good will result from it to the pro-The next session of the beard after ad-journment Saturday will be on next Thurs.

day, August 20, at 2:30 p. m., and will con-tinue two or three days. The object of the law is to raise the stand-

ard of qualification of the practitioners of the state, and it is declared that it will doubtiess be effective in weeding out a great many i competent practitioners and quacks who are tampering with human life. A number of ber of leading products such as beet sugar. Omaha practitioners are reported to have and asked if commodity rates had not been their professional heads in danger, but it is impossible to learn anything from the board in regard to this matter, and as to what gen themen are to be prevented from practicing It is not denied, however, that a number are in contemplation and will have to walk the plank.

COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

At the meeting of the Nebraska Coumbian mimission this afternoon the following commission this atternoon the following were present: Commissioner General Green of Kearney, A. L. Strang of Omaha, J. Ster-ling Morton of Neoraska City, Seth P. Mob-ley of Grand Island, H. B. Miller of Win-side. John H. Powers was represented by his alternate. Eric Johnson. The work of electing officers was attended to and resulted as follows: A. L. Strang, president; J. H. Powers, vice president, J. H. Powers, vice president, Strang, offered by J.

The following resolutions offered by J. Sterling Morton were unanimously adopted :

Sterling Morton were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That all positions to be filled by this, commission shall, other things being equal, be awarded to soldiers who belonced to the union army during the late civil war, provided any such apply therefor. Resolved, That each county in the state of Nebraska be and is hereby carnestly re-quested to colloct and prenare for exhibition at the Columbian fair samples of the cereals, root and orchned products, and that each county shall be fairly exploited by this com-mission as to all its agricultural and manu-freduring advantages and exploitlikes just in proportion to the zeal and ininstry with which it collects and arranges for said Columbian gaposition its varied products of field and position its varies products of field and

sciory. Resolved. That each county be and is here-<sup>7</sup> requested to begin its collections in the aumin of 1891, and then to address the secretary this commission as to when and where said

NOTARIAL APPOINTMENTS.

**1** 

PASSING JESTS.

DISGUSTED tax-payers in Kansas City. Kan., hung a city official in effigy the other night. The tax-payers were very foolish, of course, but there are degrees of righteous indignation where discretion and good sense are temporarily set aside.

SUPPOSE every city contractor were required to inform the public through the newspapers from whom he purchases his materials, what would be the consequence in official circles? There would be a more or less unanimous exodus from the council and board of education.

IN 1800 at this period in the packing senson Omaha was 390,000 hogs behind Kansas City. Today she is only 127,000 in the roar. Kansas City newspapers must be patient with us for again announcing that Omaha is bound for second place as a packing center within a year.

MINNEAPOLIS wheat speculators are held to be responsible for the St. Paul circular addressed to farmers, urging them to hold their wheat and bear the the market. Perhaps it is not forgotten that THE BEE intimated at the first suggestion of the scheme that shrewd speculators were back of it.

IF Chairman Finley of the Western Passenger association and General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Alton road will go into the back yard and fight it out without gloves or referees the newspapers will not be forced to give the Alton so much free advertising and the result will probably be as satisfactory to the railway people whom Mr. Finley represents.

HARLAN county has constructed a beautiful cereal pyramid from the grains and grasses of the Republican valley to be exhibited at the Creston, Iowa blue grass palace. Harlan, Kearney county, has sent a committee east to advertise that section for the harvest excursions. Other counties are also aroused to the importance of placing Nebraska in her proper light before the country. These evidences of renewed courage and restored vitality are the direct result of the season's crop results and prospects.

THE Fifth judicial district independent convention has nominated Edward P. Bates of York, an ex-democrat, and Robert Wheeler of Osceola an ex-republican, for judges. Judge Bates is the present incumbent and Mr. Wheeler is a former member of the law firm of Nance, Wheeler & Thurman. Judge Matt Miller, Governor Boyd's appointee, will be forced to look outside the alliance ranks for his support. Men with good memories will remember when Judge Miller was regarded as an uncompromising anti-monopolist and Judge Wheeler rode on railroad passes and was presumed to has been that he was one of the be a Union Pacific attorney.

# MILLS COUNSELS HIS PARIY.

Mr. Roger Q. Mills, who is a candidate for speaker of the next house of representatives, has been instructing the democrats of Iowa as to their duty. The Texas congressman can always be depended on to meet any demand of this kind that may be made upon him. He enjoys more than any other man in this nation the privilege of instructing and counseling his party. This is because Mr. Mills has very great faith in himself. He is conscious of superior ability as an exponent of democratic principles as they are today. He has never for a moment doubted that the tariff bill which he framed in the Fiftieth congress was by far and away the wisest and best measure of the kind that was ever produced by the brain of man. He undoubtedly regards himself as easily the foremost statesman in the democratic party, and probably feels that but for his location the democracy would now be unanimously appealing to him to lead the party as its presi-

dential candidate next year. There is difference of opinion as to whether Mr. Mills favors absolute free trade or simply desires tariff reform. This is due to the fact that the gentleman's statements of his position have varied at different times and places. It is possible to find in some of his very numerous addresses positive testimony that he is a free trader, but whenever this charge has been brought to his attention he has very earnestly denied it and insisted that he wished only for a reform of the tariff. This uncertainty regarding the real attitude of Mr. Mills on this important question somewhat militates against his influence as an exponent of democratic tariff principles, but this does not interfere with his personal sense of superior fitness to discuss this subject. It now seems that Mr. Mills is likely to confuse his fellow partisans regarding his position on silver. The understanding

ation of Omaha's claims. The present efficient signal service officer will cheerfully furnish a committee of the board with all the information necessary to intelligent action, and upon request would no doubt explain the workings of this new and improved feature of the weather service burean.

THE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Our Washington correspondent has been shown a perspective of the new post office building for this city and the announcement is made that the plans are now ready to submit to the inspection of the three cabinet officers who must approve them before they are finally adopted. It appears that the architects of the treasury department adhere to the idea that the building is intended primarily to embellish Sixteenth street and they have therefore drawn their plans with that purpose. A tower will mark the Sixteenth street front and Seventeenth street will be the back yard of the building.

Without detailed drawings of the building it is quite impossible to criticise the general plan or to suggest changes. It is, however, proper to inform the authorities in Washington that the people of Omaha will not be satisfied with a structure which shall ignore the future importance of Seventeenth street. As THE BEE has hitherto suggested, an ornate building in the form of a cross, set in the middle of the block some forty or more feet back from the sidewalk lines of both Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets with the end entrances on the four streets and parking at each corner of the block would be a far more satisfactory style of structure than one which shall sacrifice Seventeenth street for the benefit of a parallel thoroughfare.

Postmaster General Wanamaker when in the city was shown the new nostoffice site. He will remember perhaps the relations of the several streets to the business of the city and will not overlook the fact that Seventeenth street is certain to be an important thoroughfare. Since Mr. Wanamaker visited Omaha Seventeenth street has been brought to a traffic grade, and as it runs between THE BEE and New York Life buildings and passes in front of the county court house and Boyd's new theater it is certain to become a leading thoroughfare. It may never be as important as Sixteenth, but it promises to be next in importance at least from St. Mary's avenue northward.

WHEN the new postoffice building is ompleted if the present plans are adopted the quiet of Sunday worship in the First Presbyterian church and Trinity cathodral will be at an end. A core of mail wagons rushing in and out over granite pavements all day Sunday will keep up noise enough to drown the voice of both preacher and parishoner.

WHEN the Sioux City Journal atempts to direct affairs in Nebraska, it merely makes an exhibition of its ignor-

SAND, brick, plaster, drugs, lumber, stone, artificial stone, asphaltum, dog tags, stationery,' paints, oils, cornice, plumbing, school books, real estate and eash all have their influence in the city council and board of education.

THE very mortar that goes into the plaster and walls of city buildings is mixed with the legislation of the city

council and board of education. Perhaps this explains why some of it is worthless and rotten. BAYLISS park, Council Bluffs, consists

of a single square in the heart of the city. It is resorted to by thousands where Fairmount park, with its ample acreage reached by a motor car, is visited by hundreds.

IT HAS been the opinion of THE BEE from the beginning that no permanent settlement of the labor difficulties is possible until the constitutionality of the eight hour law has been passed upon by the courts.

BY WHAT authority did the board of county commissioners from time to time divert from other purposes the sinking fund intended especially to meet the bridge bonds?

WE need parks and must have them, but a single square in the heart of the city is far more valuable for the people generally than a quarter section on the Big Pappio.

ASPHALT paving is very smooth, and so are its representatives, but smooth surfaces are especially slippory, and that is why the asphalt contractor has fallen down.

A FEDERAL building which ignores the importance of three of the four thoroughfares surrounding it may be an architectural gem, but it is a practical eyesore.

COMPETITION" is necessary to secure good, cheap paying.

Keeleying Kansas. stehts n Glob Some Nebraska'inen are in Kansas tooking for a location for an inebriate asylum like the institution at Dwight, Iil. It is desired to get close to the jimjam population.

> **Public Gratitude Await Them** Sansas City Journa

The Rock Island, Atchison and Missour Pacific threaten to follow the lead of the Milwaukee and bring suit against the Pullman company. They can earn public gratitude by aiding in breaking down the monopoly, besides putting dollars in their own treasuries.

#### Guarding the State's Interests. Fremont Tribune.

On Friday word was sent to the state board of public lands and buildings from Geneva stating that the contractor who is most earnest supporters of free ance. Commenting upon the useless- building the new institution there for juve-

A willow switch on m Nor ceased her efforts till 1 cried A better boy I'd be. And when the punishment was o'or The rod of wrath I found And, wandering by the river's shore, I thrust it in the ground.

There, willow like, it found new life, And flourished like a bay, While, mingling in this worldly strife, I wandered far away. Last week I sought its grateful shade, And dreame i of days of yore, Until a gad fly winged the glade, And stung me as before.

Denver Sun: In the Forum scene-"That Roman mob seems to be composed almost en-t rely of old men, doesn't it?" Yes, somewhat super-annuated, as it were.

"Poor old New York!" exclaims the Chicago Heraid. "Let her take heart. In 1891 all her denizens can escape the torridity of their thoroughfarrs and the bake oven of their houses by coming to the fair." And feast on bake apples placked from Chicago trees.

Washington Star: "That breaks the long hot spell," said the printer when he pi'd the weather bulletin.

"Girls are growing more manly every year." says the New Orleans Pleayune. "Some of them are now able to man a yacht." Yes, they yacht to be.

Binghamton Leader: Considering that the arth is three-fourths water it is a little surprising that so many people want it.

Life: It is better to clothe the naked truth

Galveston News: The man who prefers to be right rather than be president has usually been heartily accompdated by the people.

SELECTIONS FROM LOWELL'S POEMS. He looked on naked nature unashamed,

And saw the Sphynx, now bestial, now divine, In change and rechange; he nor praised nor

blamed, But drew her as he saw with fearless line,

Did he good service? God must judge, not we Manly he was, and generous and sincere; English in all, of genius blithely free, Who loves a man may see his image here. -A Bust of Fielding.

This child is not mine as the first was I cannot sing it to rest,

I cannot lift it up fatherly And bless it upon my breast; Yet it lies in my little one's cradie

sneep upon the right;

And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light. -The Pres nt Crisis.

> Ez for war, I call it murder,-There you new it plain and fint; I don't want to go no furder

Than my Testyment for that. -- The Bigclow Papers. Laborin' man and laborin' woman

Hey one glory an' one shame, Ev'y thin' thet's done inhuman Injers all on 'em the same. -The Bigelow Popers

Be noble and the nobleness that lies In other men, sleeping, but never dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thine own. -Sonnet iv. Ed. 1865.

An' you've gut to git up sirly Ef you want to take in God. -The Big low Fapers.

Before man made us citizens, great Nature made us men. -The Capture.

Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throng. -The Present Crists.

Dawes was asked if he would nitial collection may be taken up by the formal written complaint to the board, but failed to do so.

NEBRASKA THE GREAT SUGAR STATE. Mr. Searl appeared before the board and called the attention of the members to the fact that when class 2 wheat was bringing 90 cents in Chicago that the buyers in western Mr. Rodney P. Crowley, late of the Lewis ton (Me.) Journal, but now United States inspector of the sugar district of Nebraska and Utah, was in the city today. He ex-Nebraska were offering only 55 cents. He said that he had heard that there was a pressed himself as astonished with the won derful crops that Nebraska was producing He predicts that the manufacture of beet scheme among the buyers to hold down the prices by having the board change certain rules. He asked the board to prevent such sugar will become one of the great industries a combine if possible. He also urged that the board regulate and lower through rates. of the state if not the leading one and w the board regulate and lower through rates. He was asked by Attorney General Hastprobably lead the country in that line. Crowley was recently in his native state Maine, and pronounced as malicious false ings what portions of the rules were to changed, but Mr. Searl could not do so. Mr. R. H. Oakley, president of the Lincolu board of trade, made an interesting address in which he denied that the statements of hoods the stories about Blaine's ill-health He declares that the great statesman is in better health than he has been for years.

The following notarial appointments were made by Governor Thayer today: Joseph Mr. Dawes were true, that the discrimination in rairoad rates had retarded the progress of the state. He introduced Mr. Utt of the A. Estep, Spencer; Joseph Forst, Dewoese, Robert B. Windham, Plattsmouth; C. A: Potter, Omaha; A. E. Walkup, Omaha; Herman Freese, Homer; Herman Wolsleger, Snyder; C. C. King, Emerson; Alfred Bar-taw Dawos courts: H 1 Cock Cr. Barb. Lincoln paper mill. Mr. Utt produced figures showing that Nobraska had not been discriminated against by the railroads. He showed a number of way-nills both from Nebraska and Jowa showing that local rates were lower in Nobraska than in Jowa He olso dedward tow, Dawes county; H. L. Cook, St. Paul; N. J. Paul, St. Paul; E. W. Poor, Republiin Nebraska than in Iowa. He also declared can City; O. B. Thompson, Grand Island. that paper could be manufactured to a greater advantage in Neoraska than in Illi-DEFAILED TO LINCOLN. Second Lieutenant John J. Pershing, Sixth cavairy, is detailed as professor of military ois on account of the low rates afforded the Nebraska manufacturer by the railroads. In science and factics of the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, to take effect October 1, 1891, to relieve First Lieutenant Thomas answer to a question by Secretary Johnson be declared that an adoption of Iowa freight rates in Nebraska would be a detriment to W. Griffith, Eighteenth infantry, who will

the latter state. then proceed to join his company. General Hastings called the attention of ant Pershing will report in person at the the board to the fact that Mr. Dawes had university September 15, 1891. left and taken with him the various tables of

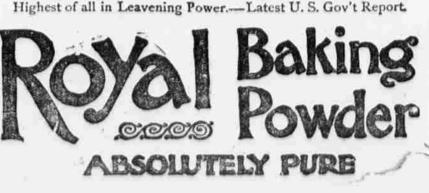
figures presented to the board. Mr. Burrows said that Mr. Dawes had taken them away to the alliance office to be

published in pamphlet form. General Hawley asked if Mr. Burrows would not also publish the figures propared by Mr. Utt. Burrows declined to do this. Mr. Burrows was asked if he wished to say anything to the board. He replied that Mr. Dawes had been employed by the alli-ance to attend to that matter. Mr. Burrows said that he personally knew nothing about the question of transportation -- "nothing nore than the man in the moon," he added He intimated that it would be a good thing to have passes prevented. Mr. Holdrege asked if that referred to persons who had

been passed free with grain for the suffering farm General Hawley of the Elkhorn, arose and said : "The man who knows the least about it is the man who says the most about it and talks the most about it. Here is the pub of a paper that claims to represent the farmers, and no admits that he does not know anything about it. Look at our broad and prosperous state. The men who own the farms now loaded with crops came here in the main with only their bold hearts and strong right arms. They are in good condi-tion. But destroy the young this hobby and worked it with might and

only

Is it expected that the railroads shall be and so it is with all garden vegetables.



Heldrege Citizen : Speaking of crops and the farms, Phelps county raises her head and modestly ramarks that she is in the front of the procession. If you don't believe this just drive out in the country and see what mammoth crops the farmers of this county have this year.

Kearney Hub; A. C. Bessie has told a great many people about his big out crop this year, and ou Saturday he threshod four and one-quarter acres that had been pastured until May 10. By machine measure the yield was 415 bushels, weighing thirty-seven pounds to the bushel, stroke measure. He old the oats for 26 cents, realizing \$119.90 out of the crop.

ALL KINDS OF CROPS.

Shickney Herald: Mr. J. J. Mills a well to do farmer of this neighborhood, brought a sample of red clover for our inspection, which is fully five feet and one inch in length. Old Filimore is getting there. We have lived within a few miles of Shickley for a long time and never saw a better all-around crop than this year. Some fields of corn are very weedy and oven foul with weeds, but the corn has a splendid color,

Fairmont Signal: The writer has just returned from a visit to the town of Shickley, situated in the southwest township of the county, and all along the road the wheat and oats shocks stood thicker on the ground than ever before, and this was true of every field we saw. Oats, so far as we can learn, will make from forty to sixty bushels per acre, and wheat from twenty-live to forty bushels. Corn is earing nicely and with good rains during the present month the yield will be enormous. We dare not at present give a definite statement of the p tato crop, but suffice it to say it is wonderful,

tion. But destroy the young and growing industries of the state and you destroy the prosperity both of the people and the railroads. There has bee more demagoguery on this than on any other question. Any man who wished to get an of-

this hobby and worked it with might and main. Is it not a mere protense that such complaints are made?" General Hawley then showed by figures that the profits of the reads in Iowa, based on the actual cost, was

And sits in my little one's chair, And the light of the heaven she's gone to Transfigures its golden hair. -The Changeling Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide. In the strife of truth and faischood, for the good or evil side; Some great cause, God's new Messiah offer-ing each the bloom or bright, Parts the goats upon the left hand and the