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Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the Bes sent their address by leaving an order at this office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Sebraska.

lishing company, does solemnly awear that the setnal circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 27, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, May 2| Monday, May 2| Monday, May 2| Wednesday, May 23 Wednesday, May 24 Thursday, May 25 Friday, May 35 Baturday, May 27 Gro. B. Tez.

GEO. B. TRECHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 27th day of May, 1800. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public

The Bee in Chicago. THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel. Auditorium hotel. Auditorium hotel.
Great Northern hotel.
Gore hotel
Leland hotel.
Wells B, Sizer, 189 State street.
Files of The Bee can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281 It's safe to assume that the Iowa re-

publican platform will not endorse prohibition this year.

OMAHA should be well represented at the World's fair on Nebraska day-one week from next Thursday.

Ir's a dull day in Washington when the ambitious correspondents do not formulate a new policy for President Cleveland.

IT IS not yet too late for the citizens of Omaha to turn out in numbers large enough to make the Manufacturers' exposition a success.

IT MAY be all right abstractly, but when a man mixes religion and politics he is liable to realize the inutility of practical results.

KANSAS has a board which visits

every state institution once each month. They do these things better in Kansas than they do in Nebraska. THE hospitable people of Omaha will

cheerfully furnish entertainment to the delegates to the state convention of the Epworth league. It's a way they have.

IF NEBRASKA had a railroad commisduty it would not make any difference whether the railroad lawyers "hung up" the new maximum freight bill or

THE county commissioners have at last found the courage to instruct the precinct assessors to list the property of the Belt Line. Now the commissioners should make it their business to see that the assessors do their duty without shirking.

THE legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$25,000 with which to purchase the field of Valley Forge. It will be converted into a state park. The sentiment in favor of reserving the prominent battlefields of the republic for national parks is rapidly gaining in the United States.

THE best indication that the Kansas wheat crop is likely to be short is found in the fact that the millers in that state are not only importing the wheat necessary to run their mills but are buying July and September futures. The greatest staple of the west next to corn is likely to bring a largely increased price before the season is ended.

SPRING's overture is about complete and the curtain will soon rise on the first act of summer. Then witness the exodus from the crowded cities of the east and the excursions to the west in search of free air and recreation. The prairies of Nebraska are broad and inviting and the hospitality of her people is proverbial. They wait to share their good fortune with all who will partake.

THE beet sugar industry in Nebraska is likely to receive an impetus this year which will do much to encourage the location of more factories in the near future. The season is all that could be desired and the number of farmers who are engaging in the culture of beets is much greater than in any former year in the history of the industry in this state. The increase in the price of beets to \$5 per ton has done more to solve the problem of beet culture in Nebraska than any other factor. When the business is made remunerative to the farmer Nebraska will become the center of the sugar industry in the United States.

THERE are over three hundred thousand dollars of school money now in the hands of the city treasurer. It is not presumable that this money is lying idle in the treasurer's vaults. Why should not the school fund receive the benefit of this enormous deposit. The greater part of the \$300,000 represents the proceeds from the sales of bonds on which Omaha is paying 5 per cent interest. Is it reasonable or economic to let the treasurer who draws \$6,000 a year salary absorb the interest which responsible banks would cheerfully pay? Is it not about time for the school board to do something more than pass resolutions suggesting to its secretary to look up the question as to what rights the board has to piace the surplus funds on deposit at a fixed rate of interest?

MEMORIAL DAY.

WAY CO YORG

TI PRINT

If the people of the United States were asked which one of the distinctively American holidays makes the strongest appeal to their gentler and kindlier instincts, it is not to be doubted that a very large majority of them would answer that it is Memorial day with its solemn and beautiful rites. How rich it is in sweet and tender memories, in the virtue of brotherly kindness, in the lesson of affection formed amidst the privations of the camp and the perils of the battlefield, in its sacred appeal to patriotism. Even the sorrow it brings to the widowed and the orphaned is soothing and helpful, for through the mist of tears they may see how a great people honors its heroic dead and gain renewed strength and courage from the vision. History furnishes no parallel for that tender regard, sympathetic respect and almost religious honor which all the American people manifest for the services, sacrifices and memories of the brave men whose valor preserved the union.

A quarter of a century has passed

since the first Decoration day was ob

served, and while of the veterans then

living perhaps a majority have joined the greater army of the dead the day has lost none of its earlier claim to the respect and devotion of the American people. On the contrary it has from year to year grown in popular esteem, taking as firm a hold upon the regard of the younger generation as upon that of the older and making its elevating and beneficent influence more strongly felt upon all classes of our people. To the youth of the republic it conveys a lesson in the duty and the rewards of patriotism of the highest value, teaching them that it is glorious to die for one's country. It says to every man that loyalty to the union is the highest obligation of citizenship, and it proclaims to all the world that the American people know how to remember and to honor those who are faithful to American institutions. Twenty-eight years ago the war of the rebellion ended. History records no other instance of such elemency and magnanimity by the government towards those who conspired and strove for its overthrow, or of such prodigality of generosity shown by a government toward those who fought and suffered in its defense. The union is stronger today than ever before, the respect for constitutional government is more general than at any other time since it was founded on this continent. Some there are, indeed, who regret the outcome of the civil conflict, but they constitute an insignificant and harmless minority. A somewhat larger number, it may be, still cling to the doctrine which would set the state above the nation, but their influence, also, is inconsequential. The great body of the people, north and south, believe in the union, love the flag, and acknowledge the paramount authority of the nation. In remembering and honoring the loyal and brave men who preserved the union we strengthen and intensify this patriotic feeling.

It will be pertinent to commend in this connection the action of the local committee of arrangements of the Grand Army in making no discrimination as to sion that would not hesitate to do its religious creeds in arranging for the celebration of Memorial day. There was no religious test applied to those who volunteered to fight for the union. There should be none in honoring the memory of union soldiers.

WAR ON THE COMBINES.

There appears to be no reason to doubt that the administration has determined to take aggressive steps against the trusts and combinations which exist in violation of the law enacted by the fifty-first congress. The statements to this effect come from sources entitled to credence, and could the public sentiment find full expression it would be found nearly unanimous in urging that the war be commenced with as little delay as possible. To a very large extent the unlawful monopolies are responsible for the troubles for the financial situation. Everybody who has followed closely the circumstances connected with the disturbed and unsettled monetary conditions knows that the "industrials" have figured more extensively in producing these conditions than anything else. The vast inflation and the reckless manipulation of the trust securities has been carried to such an extent that a reaction became inevitable, and as soon as it set in and the true character of these speculative schemes begun to be disclosed, confidence in everything was shaken. As soon as it was demonstrated that some of the trusts were practically insolvent a doubt was cast upon all of them, and as no one could foresee the end of forced processes of liquidation distrust became general and a contraction of credits

ensued as a natural result. The monopolistic combinations are not only hostile to the public interests and welfare because of the restraint they impose upon the natural course of trade in suppressing competition and in restricting production and advancing prices, but they are a most serious evil, also, in the opportunity they offer for a very dangerous form of speculation. To how great an extent this has been carried is suggested by the immense decline which most of the "industrials" have experienced within the last few weeks, and evidently the nd is not yet reached. As the inside working of the trusts is not known to the general publie, those who are in a position to manipulate them are enabled to swell their illgotten gains by the most unscrupulous methods of deception, and this has been freely done to the disaster of a host of victims. In every way these combinations mercilessly prey upon the public, and they will continue to do so even after the experience the public has had of their methods if they are per-

mitted to continue. The present administration has no duty more important or more urgent than that of enforcing the law against these combinations, which Mr. Cleveland has declared to be conspiracies against the interests of the people, unnatural in all their phases opposed to our American

is of no

of fairness. It

very great consequence which one of them shall be selected for the first attack. If the law is found to be sufficient for the overthrow of one it can undoubtedly be made to reach all. If the law is inadequate the sooner that is demonstrated the better. There is needed a firm and aggressive policy toward the monopolies and it should be entered upon without unnecessary delay.

ASSUMES LOCAL INTEREST.

The revoking of the charter of Farnham post of the New York department of the Grand Army, to which another article addresses attention, threatens to be used as a lever to seriously agitate the organization throughout the country. The department commander annulled the charter because the post adopted and circulated resolutions calling for a revision of the pension laws "without the approval of the department and national commanders." His action was promptly approved by the commander-in-chief, but for some unexplained reason kept secret until a few day ago. The members of the defunct post upon learning the finale organized themselves into an independent army organization and will thenceforth be known as "the Noah L. Farnham Independent veterans No. 1."

The prevailing sentiment in Grand Army circles seems to be that the Grand Army of the Republic has not seen the end of this matter, and that the Farnham veterans will continue the fight with renewed vigor. It is stated that two other New York City posts will likely at once follow in the path they have marked out. It is not unlikely, however, that the expelled members will appeal to the next national encampment to have what, they esteem their wrongs righted, and, failing there,

will carry the matter to the civil courts. The subject has already excited local attention from the fact that copies of the objectionable resolutions have been forwarded to numerous members of the order throughout the state, in common with every state in the union, together with questions for answer requesting opinion of veterans respecting the matter of pensions. The questions are three in number: (1) What is your opinion in regard to paying pensions to people whose disabilities were not incurred in the service of the country? (2) What is your opinion in regard to paying pensions to people in comfortable circumstances who do not need the pensions for their support? (3) What is your opinion in regard to paying pensions to women who have married veterans over sixty years of age?

The purpose to be attained, it is explained, is to use the answers to assist "congress and the people in forming a correct idea of the attitude of the Grand Army of the Republic toward this interesting question." It is a question that within the next thirty days will be likely to engage the attention of every member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The apparent intention is to endeavor to win for the pension policy of the present administration the same moral support of the order that it has given the policy of preceding republican administrations. The allegiance that veterans owe to the order in the estimation of the writer has already been set forth.

APOTHEOSIS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. Today the remains of Jefferson Davis will be reinterred at Richmond, Va., having been removed thence from the tomb where they have reposed since his death, nearly four years ago. This is in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Davis, the propriety of which no one has the right to question or criticise. Neither will fault be found with any proper respect shown by the people of the south for the memory of the president of the confederacy. It is their privilege to honor his remains according to their own sense of fitness and propriety. But in making this the occasion of an apotheosis of Jefferson Davis and for associating his name with those of Lincoln and Grant as equally entitled to the respect and honor of the American people, as was done by the governor of Louisiana, loyal citizens who do not believe that the leading conspirator in the effort to dismember the union was the peer of the men who preserved it, have just reason and right to object.

It is preposterous to assume that the name of Jefferson Davis will occupy in history an equally honorable place with those of Lincoln and Grant, or that the American people as a whole will ever regard them with equal pride. Just and impartial history can give to Jefferson Davis no other character than that of a traitor to his country, who after having enjoyed great benefits and distinguished honors sought to overthrow the government in the interest of human slavery. If not the first he became the foremost champion of disunion, doing more than any other one man to incite the south to rebellion. He might have prevented the conflict, which cast such a terrible sacrifice of life and treasure, but all his influence was exerted to bring it on, and having accomplished this his ambition was gratified in being placed at the head of the confederacy. No history can ignore these facts. What was there in the career of Jefferson Davis to excite the pride of the American people? He was neither a statesman nor a soldier in any large sense. His course as president of the confederacy was distrusted by some of the ablest men of the south, among them the vice president, Alexander H. Stephens. He had trouble with nearly all the military commanders of the confederacy and was charged with the responsibility for numerous blunders in the conduct of the war. His methods were dictatorial and despotic, and his own people at one time feared that his purpose was to trample upon the constitution and make himself dictator-a fear that might have been realized had the confederacy been successful. When

appeal to American pride. Jefferson Davis lived for years a man

the war ended with the defeat of the

confederate army at Appomattox, Davis

fled with cowardly precipitancy from

Richmond, indifferent to everything but

his own safety. Such a career does not

without a country. The government had been magnanimous to his people and to him, but he never gave evidence of the least appreciation of it. If he did nothing to intensify the hatred of the southern people toward the north, except as he used his isolation to appeal to their sympathy, he made no effort to bring about fraternal relations between the sections. He went to his grave a rebel in feeling, regretting to the last the failure of the confederacy and the

destruction of slavery. Nothing that may be said today at the new tomb of Jefferson Davis can change or modify the facta coff history, and whoever reads these with a mind free from prejudice can feel no admiration for the public character of the chief of the confederacy. But such utterances as those of the governor of Louisiana do not well accord with the assurances of patriotism and loyalty of the southern people, and they cannot complain if the effect shall be to cause the sincerity of these pretensions to be doubted.

THE commission provided by the last congress to investigate the business methods employed in the fransaction of the departmental business has organized for operation. Senators Cockerell, Cullom, and Jones of Arkansas, and Representatives Dockery, Richardson and Dingley constitute the commission. The work before it may be made important, as it is well known that the system in vogue is old and cumbrous. For instance, the same method now prevails in the Treasury department that was inaugurated by Alexander Hamilton. The object announced to be obtained is the economical one of dispensing with unnecessary duplication in keeping accounts, and dismissing superfluous subordinate officials.

ON THURSDAY morning E. H. Nebeker, United States treasurer, will retire and Daniel N. Morgan of Connecticut will take his place as the new treasurer. A detail of torty clerks and twenty laborers has been made by Secretary Carlisle to assist the committee appointed to count and weigh the money and bullion in the vaults. From this may be inferred the care and labor involved in the transfer of the office.

THE contract for the Omaha postoffice is being held back in Washington until Senator Manderson can reach that city. The Indiana ring is still pressing the supervising architect to abandon granite for limestone, and unless the protests from Omaha continue the change is likely to be made.

DAVID B. HILL's projected tour of the west in search of a presidential boom is still harrowing the souls of the antikodac democracy of New York. Their fears are groundless, however, for there's no presidential welcome for David Bennett in the transmississippi country.

Cuffed for Their Contributions. The millionaires who furnished the money to run the democratic campaign last year de-serve something better than an income tax.

Don't Want Morton. Buffalo Express (rep.) Any man who can be elected governor of New York on the republican ticket in 1894 will be the logical and successful candidate

for the presidency in 1896. But Mr. Morton

Indianapolis Journal. All statements to the effect that General Harrison has expressed annoyance nt Morton is spoken of as the republican candidate for governor in New are falsehoods, and very stupid falsehoods

Dangerous Rocks.

Washington Post. The republican party wrocked itself upon upon the Scylla of the force bill. The democratic party is drifting dangerously near the Charydbis of ingratitude. The people frowned upon a measure so vicious and pressive as Mr. Lodge's bill to dragoon the callot box. The same people will rebuke and punish an attack upon the men who saved the union.

The Extra Session.

New York Sun If President Cleveland has determined to summon congress to Washington in extraor-dinary session on or about the first of August, we believe that he will have the support and approval of the public generally. The Fifty-third congress has more important work before it than any other congress which has assembled since the end of the war. Political and financial circuit stances alike justify Mr Cleveland in this unusual step.

Breakers Ahead. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The experience of Great Britain is much quoted, but Great Britain is a country o social classes, where a man will pay wil lingly to the government as an acknowledge ment of the distinction of social rank. And even in that country of immense fortunes even in that country of minimum and large incomes the returns from the income tax is a beggarly resource. If Demo-crats lean on it in this country they are likely to get themselves thoroughly de-tested.

Tendency of Taxation

Cincinnati Commercia There is probably more sound than mean-ing in the democratic talk about an income tax law. In truth, the tendency of public sentiment seems to be the other way— towards a tax on real estate alone. The taxing of personal property lends to many abuses. Some persons are taxed unjustly; others hide their wealth under false returns to assessors. Is it possible to suppose that under an income tax system there would be

fewer abuses? The Cowboy Race. Kansas City Times. The cowboy race from Chadron, Neb., to the World's fair next menth promises to be one of the most interesting events of the year. Already the rough riders are assembling at Chadron and in a few days nearly all will be on hand. The race will be noted with interest all over the world. It will probably be the last ride of the kind that will take place in this country. The cowboy is not now what he used to be, and in twenty years the old-time rider will be a thing of the past.

MEMORIAL DAY. Detroit Fres Press.

Let the flowers fall
Over them all!
No more their tramping feet
Keep time with the quick drum beat;
No longer rushing in
To the bloody battle's din;
They sleep today,
The blue and gray,
Beneath the same protecting earth
That gave them birth,
That nourished them as boys and men,
And when
There came And when
There came
The dreadful game
Of war, they played it as each one should
Of the same motherhood:
And dying in it, hopes and fears
Receive today that mother's tears.
The past is past, a newer life
Has risen from that awful strife,
And these, to whom we cannot tell
What union grew because they fell,
Shall ever be the tie that binds
The fellowship of nobler minds,
The nation, and the whole world great
Let the flowers fail
Over them all: DIDN'T WAIT FOR THE DECISION.

opular Verdiet Rendered in Spite of the Supreme Court De:ay. Creston News: It is expected that the supreme court will hand down their decision this week. To the people the verdict is week. To the people the verdict is

Clay Center Progress: There is no doubt that all the officers who are before the supreme court should be impeached. The question to be settled is, how much did they

Fremont Herald: If George H. Hastings can reconcile his conduct in the cell house matter with his duties as the legal adviser of the state, he must have a very clastic con-

Wallace Star: Whatever the verdict may be, there are plenty of well balanced citizens of Nebraska who will always believe there is a streak of crookedness in the composition of the impeached.

Aurora Suns The impeachment trial is ended, but the verdict has not yet been ren-dered. The public, though, have decided that the state officers are guilty of intentional misconduct, or that they are insane, and not responsible for their acts.

Beaver Valley Tribune: It hardly looks as if any of the officials got any boodle out of the state or did any crooked work. It does show, however, carelessness and negli-gence, and that on this account others had a good chance to steal from the state. If good business methods had prevailed none of this would have happened.

Fairbury Enterprise: Lincoln is to have new steam laundry. If that new enterprise wishes to gain fame right from the start, they should have the court sentence some of the hobos connected with the impeachment cases to a thorough cleansing in their establishment, that is, if they are sat-isfied the sfench arising therefrom would not spoil the machine for future use.

Seward Rights: It is to be hoped the preme court will rise above party prejudice and not use the highest trust that the can confer upon any of its citizens to shield a gang of public plunderers. The law is crooked and there is no doubt but the court can, if it wishes, find some loophole through which these men may escape, but let not the court deceive itself into believing that it can hoodwink the people. If it falls to do its duty here it may rest assured that the people will know it and the intended clemency will fail entirely of its object. Butler County Press: One of the childish

pleas in the defense of the respondent state officers in the impeachment cases is that be cause these charges were made last fall, and yet, in spite of the exposures, the respondents were re-elected, ought to be a guaranty of their innocence. These were the men who sent a communication to the joint convention of the house and senate asking that the convention entertain impeachment proceedings in order that they might prove their innocence. If such a plea is one of the proofs, we naturally wonder what kind of suckers they take the people to be. Dawes County Journal: The evidence in

ment completed, and it now remains for the last act in this noted drama to reveal the guitt or innocence of the accused. If there has been robbery of the people's money every loyal man in the state will stand b the court in its convictions. If the money was squandered, it was not the fault of the republican party, but the dishonesty of those who were in good faith placed in the positions which gave them access to the money box. Let them remain until proven guilty but the moment their guilt is established let the heavy hand of the law fail crushingly upon them; and in this republicans are of one accord.

Grand Island Independent: The decision of the supreme court in the impeachment case is soon to be handed down. It will be of the greatest importance, as on the same will depend the good or bad administration of our state offices in the future, and the fate of the republican party, which will be condemned by public opinion as an accessory to the frauds if the impeached officers are acquitted. An acquittal would be an en couragement to careless and imprudent officers to continue their loose business habits and to pay no attention to robberies and steals of all kinds. And it would be a god-send to all who are hostile to the republican party, and especially to the populists, as it would furnish them for future elections all the campaign thunder they wish for.

Niebrara Pioneer: The arguments on both sides of the impeachment cases were able and telling. Messrs. Webster for the defense and Lambertson for the state made the efforts of their lives. The latter acknowledges the evidence on behalf of the state as being far short of what was most desirable. because of the 'ring" propensities surround-ing the cases, but drew out excellent argument with sufficient facts to bear him The decision of the supreme court will not be made for some time yet, owing to the pre ponderance of testimony. It is believed that in the face of criminal carelessness, which is not denied, the court cannot afford as a matter of public policy, to permit these officials to escape the disgrace of impeach-

Crawford Gazette: The impeachment trial has proved to any unprejudiced mind that in the conductof state duties there have been many abuses and apparently inexcus-able neglect. It does not occur to the Ga-zette that the question of degree of neglect can cut much of a figure; the slightest tamper-ing of carelessness with public functions can scarcely be condoned. Since the evidence that denial would be folly, the impeached officials seek to palliate their offense by the plea of overwork, thereby admitting their neglect. This plea may be a good one; but why has not this been known before! Why did they not raise a cry that their duties were oncrous and that some public function was suffering in consequence, and demand of the governor or legislature some relief? If the duties of the state are numerous and pressing then the state is justified in adding to its working force. Now the question that confronts the court is, are these officials justified in keeping forever silent as to their "mulefarious" duties at the expense of effi-cient public service? Can the plea of over-work in the light of the labors performed by other officials, and the carelessness of these in particular be admitted as a valid excuse by any process of reasoning? Custer County Beacon: Some of the repub-

lican papers, not only in this county but elsewhere, have insisted and still insist, that the impeachment trial was prompted by malice, and a desire on the part of the inde-pendent members of the legislature for the impeachment trial was prompted political capital. The writer happens to know something about the matter and can speak from actual observation. of Omaha, a democrat, was chairman of the special investigating committee whose report was made the basis of the impeachment proceedings. When the matter was brought up by W. J. Irwin of Platte, there was such a di-versity of opinion among independent mem-bers that the resolution laid over for nearly two weeks. Then Keckley of York, one of the best known republicans in the state, called up the resolution and insisted that some steps be taken to rid the state house of corrupt officials. He was vigorously seconded by John A. Davies of Cass, another republican, and the best orator on the floor of the louse. He submitted the report of the com mittee on investigation and no party received a more scathing rebuke than received a more scatning results than did the republican party at the hands of this flery young republican, who was animated with the hope of purifying the party by ridding it of the vam-pires that have fastened themselves to it. Had it not been for the encourage-ment from the hest men in the requisition ment from the best men in the republican party, and, in fact, from the best members of all parties, it is doubtful whether an at-tempt ever would have been made to impeach. Those who were most active in investigat-Those who were most active in investigating fraud, in prosecuting misdemeanors in high places, those who prosecuted the impeachment proceedings with the greatest vigor, were not all independents by any means. The impeachment is not the result of malice. It is the result of an honest effort of the best elements in all parties to punish corrupt state officials who have abused the confidence of the people allowed the confidence of the people, allowed the treasury to be looted, and the people robbed of thousands and thousands of hard earned SOME PEOPLE OF NOTE.

It is pronounced Ay-oo-lah-lee-ah. It is said that the readings given by the late James E. Murdock, the actor and elocutionist, in all of the sanitary commission during the rebellion produced \$250,000 for that organization.

General Domingo Vasquez, who is now the most prominent figure in Central America, owing to his position as commander-in-chief of the government forces in Honduras, is a lawyer by profession and knew nothing of

the trade of war until called to the front by the revolutionary uprising. His iron rule of the country has shown that he possesses genuine military genius.

Mr. Gladstone is one of those incautious people who do not destroy letters. The ven-erable statesman is said to have a collection of 60,000 letters deposited in a strongroom at Hawarden castle.

The emperor of Russia's fear of nihilists does not appear to affect his appetite. cats five meals a day, beginning with an early breakfast and topping off with a light supper before going to bed. Mrs. Proctor, widow of the late Richard

A. Proctor, the famous astronomer, and the principal assistant in his professional work, has been appointed curator of the Proctor observatory at San Diego, Cal. Congressman O'Neill of Philadelphia, the

'father of the house," has served continnously in the house over thirty years. He is optimist enough to believe that the republi-cans will regain control of the the next congress. Dyorak, the Bohemian composer, who last week conducted some of his own music at the World's fair, declares that the possi-

bilities of an American school of music lie in the southern negro melodies. He believes that American composers should study these songs and build upon them. The monument of Alexander H. Stephens.

weiled at Crawfordsville, Ga., last Wednes day, bears one inscription which seems to indicate that the people of that section are now satisfied that "the great commoner" was right when he opposed secession. This inscription reads: "Here sleep the remains of one who dared to tell the people they were wrong when he believed so, and who never intentionally decrived a fraged or bear or never intentionally deceived a friend or be trayed an enemy.'

THE FOSTER FAILURE.

New York Advertiser: Meantime it cer-tainly will lighten his troubles to know that he still enjoys the undiminished confidence and esteem of the American people.

Denver News: Everybody's sympathy will go out to Mr. Foster and his family. There is not a right feeling person in the world who, learning of his misfortune, will not suffer pain because of it.

New York Herald: The ex-secretary's career shows that he is a man of cuterprise and ability, and there is little doubt that he will overcome his difficulties. Had Mr. Fos-ter let politics alone his own business would still be flourishing.

Washington Post: Had Mr. Foster been content to retire from business a few years ago be would have taken with him an im mense fortune. Instead of this, he remain an active participant in the work of building up and developing new enterprises.

As a result his capital was always at the disposal of those who had plans in that line. Philadelphia Record: White in charge of the national finances Mr. Foster might easily have utilized his position to render himself ndependent of and superior to any future vicissitudes of fortune. But he adminis-tered his high trust with clean hands, and not a breath of suspicion clouded his official acts. Such a man should not lack substantial assistance in his hour of financial extremity.

Philadelphia Times: Mr. Foster's put-lished statement is frank and manly and will excite very sincere sympathy. Busy men of this sort are of much more value to a community, even when they fail, than the prosperous fellows who venture nothing and ecomplish nothing. Knowing his clastic and cheerful disposition, we shall all hope that Mr. Foster is not too old to get on his

SHEAR MERRIMENT.

Texas Siftings: No woman from Eve to Queen Victoria ever felt happy when she be-lleved her back hair was coming down. Philadelphia Record: "Is Blobbs sensitive about that scar on his face?" "No: he's proud of it. He got it in a boiler explosion, and he says it's a mark of a steam."

Somerville Journal: The man without a superstition is about as rare as the woman breathe it softly—without a corn.

Buffalo Courier: Just now the fruit trees seem to be making a blooming success of it. Philadelphia Times: Whatever happens to John himself, the Chinese fire crackers will likely go off successfully by the Fourth.

Detroit Tribune: You say in the meantime To what period do you refer? To house clean-

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Wickwire-How's this? Aren't we going to have any dinner Aren't we going to have any dinner Mrs. Wickwire—I guess not. That woman over the way has bought such a lovely new bonnet that I just haven't got a bit of

Yonker's Statesman. If a person says he will not countenance a thing perhaps he will not face it either.

Troy Press: The trapeze performer's business is precarious at best. He should always have some good thing to fall back on.

Philadelphia Record: A Baltimore paper says that the soldiers at Fortress Monroe have three pet billy goats. They are doubtless kept on the ram-parts. Puck: First Esquimau—What do you think of the cost of living here? Second Esquimau—It's about as broad as it is long. What we spend on whale oil cocktalls

at home, to keep us warm, we must lay out on ice cream here to keep us cool. DOT CHERMAN BAND. New York Press.

From ——'s opera!
And then they find 'tis after all,
"The man's the man who has the gall."

AN AIRY PROJECT. Some Facts of Interest to the Popullet

Railroad Convention. New York Sun: A convention has been called to meet in Lincoln, Neb., next month. Delegates from North and South Dalrots, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and Oklahoma have been invited to consider the question of building a railroad from Bismarck, N. D., to Galveston, Tex. It is a populist scheme, intended to demonstrate that government ownership is the practical solution of the railroad problem. This new line is to give the farmers an opportunity to get their grain and products to foreign markets at less cost than at present, establishing at the same time reciprocity between this country and South America. Meetings have been held in central and western Kansas favoring the enterprise. The money for the new road is to be furnished by the several states through which is to run, and when built and equipped for business the road will be the joint property of states so contributing. Its maintenance and management will be their joint obligation. Rates are to be low, no dividends are to be paid, and the profits which might otherwise go to the capitalists will be turned into the America. Meetings have go to the capitalists will be turned into the pockets of the farmers. It is a great scheme, and the wonder is that nobody has thought

Bismarck is a distributing point in the fer-tile wheat belt of the northwest. Galveston is the natural outlet for the agricultural exports of the southwest. There is no direct railroad line between the two points. Nearly all the railway systems west of the Missis-sippi extend latitudinally from east to west. There are none running north and south from 98° to 104° longitude, and freight therefore must be sent by way of the Missouri river or the Mississippi river roads, in a somewhat circuitous and presumably more expensive manner.

state-owned and state-managed railway be-tween Bismarck and Galveston are pro-pounded. The disadvantages entirely overpounded. The disadvantages entirely over-whelm them. It may not have occurred to the minds of the populist theorists, but if there were any probable profit in building and operating such a line as the political economists propose, private individuals would have taken hold of the matter, or would do so row. The truth is that there is no profit in sight. Air line railroads, built in discreamed of tengensphical conditions in disregard of topographical conditions, seldom pay. There is much unproductive land in western Nebraska and western Kansas, through which this road would run. There are many engineering difficulties. The present population is scanty, and the local traffic would, therefore, amount to little. Few railroads are supported by through freight; tew, even in the most fertile and favored sections, can be thus supported. Sending wheat to Galveston, in the expectation of gaining South American products, also agricultural, for return trains to carry over a long stretch of unproductive country, may commend itself to the populist fancy, but it does not promise to the states participating a return of the cash invested. The gross sum invested in American rail-

ways in the form of stock and bonds amounts to \$10,000,000. The total payments of dividends and interests amount annually to \$325,000,000. This is at the rate of 334 percent, a moderate rate on the amount invested. The gross earnings of American railroads are about \$1,200,000,000 a year. If the populist states are to embark in the railroad business they must borrow from their citizens the money for the purpose. They pay interest on such loans made for the legitimate purposes of government, and presumably they would be obliged to pay interest, and at a much heavier rate, for experiments in the railway operating line. That would forestall most of the reduction in charges which the populist theorists are counting upon. The railway reformers who are to as-semble in Lincoln in June will do well to give that feature of the case their considertion before they begin, at the people's ex-pense, the laying of tracks between Bismarck and Galveston on the Gulf.

COWBOY RACE AGAIN.

OMARIA, May 28 .- To the Editor of THE BRE: A reward has been offered by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals society of Massachusetts for the best work done by any one in the line of preventing the cowboy race, which is presently to take place, the start to be made at Chadron, this state, and be finished at Chicago.

I am not competing for that \$100, but if I can assist, in the least, the participants in the race to see the wrongfulness of it I snall feel that I have done the right thing. I would not interfere with pleasures or rights of others, but I cannot see how such a race could be otherwise than a great cruelty

to animals. For a horse to run a mile is probably no special hardship. It can be done and is a test of speed and of endurance to a reasonable extent. To go 350 miles is merely a test of the amount of endurance and imposition that a

dumb brute can stand without kicking. The abuse of the horse is far too great on ordinary occasions and in ordinary work. And to make a special occasion for a special exhibition of his abuse is very uncalled for to my mind in this day and place of civiliza-tion. It is inhuman. It's true the winner will receive applause, honor, money, which his faithful and overstrained steed will have won for him. But where will the satisfaction come from? Look at your honor and your "wad," then look at your faithful, ex-hausted and suffering friend who brought

I am not a preacher or even a professor of religion in the slightest degree, but my sym-pathies for the noblest, one of the most nd most unretaliative of all dumb brutes, is great. JUSTICE TO BRUTES.

you through to the goal and to whom be-

longs the reward, and ask yourself is it

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