Six Months
Three Months
Sunday Bee, One Year
Sunday Bee, One Year
Weekly Bee, One Year Omaha, The Bee Building.
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Fuliding. OFFICES.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Pablishing Co mpany, Omahn. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Finte of Nebraska, County of Couglas, George H. Tezchuck, secretary of THE BEE publibhing company, does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of THE DATLY BER for the week ending May 27, 1883, was as follows: Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of May, 1838. N. P. FEIT.
Notary Public

The Bee in Chicago. The Daily and Sunday Bre is on safe in Chicago at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel. Anditorium hotel. Great Northern hotel.

Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
Wells B. Sizer, 189 State street.
Files of The Brie can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281

THE two big conventions which assemble here this week will neither overtax Omaha's welcome nor her hospi-

THE route of the proposed canal between Frement and Omaha is being examined by expert civil and hydraulic engineers. Public interest in the project will largely depend upon their report.

A MAN who hesitates to condemn what he knows to be wrong is not entitled to respectful consideration. A magistrate who hesitates to condemn what he knows to be wrong invites popular execuation.

GOVERNOR NELSON of Minnesota makes the announcement that every state and territory in the union will have delegations in the anti-coal combine convention except New York and Indiana !

THE weather is now favorable for building and all kinds of outdoor work. There is no reason why the city improvements in the shape of grading, paving and sewer building should not be pushed with vigor.

THE railroads are already filing schedules with the State Board of Transportation showing higher rates on outshipments of grain. The board should not be outdone in a mere matter of courtesy, but should promptly file schedules with the railroads, showing

A MINERAL palace is projected at Deadwood, for the purpose of attracting visitors from the World's fair. The Hills country is immensely rich in mineral wealth, and the enterprise, if accomplished, would no doubt advertise the fact to the world, and thereby advance the development of her limitless natural resources.

MORMON missionaries are vigorously engaged in proselyting in San Francisco. According to the Call, they have camped in that city in the hope of sending to Salt Lake a full 2,000 men and women, who will work in the Mormon vineyards and fields and worship in their temples. The ultimate purpose, it is alleged, is a political one. This invasion has excited considerable agitation in the Pacific metropolis. But we fail to see how it can be prevented.

IT COMES from a source that is considered authoritative that at the sugges tion of Mr. Cleveland himself Senator Allison of Iowa has had a conference with the president respecting the financial situation. The impression is that the president indicated to him that he was going to call congress together and probably earlier than August. There is just a possibility that an extra session will be convened early next month, so solicitous is Mr. Cleveland to do something to overcome the present financial stringency.

THE project engineered by Ignatius Donnelly to have elevators built by the state for the benefit of the farmers of Minnesota is at a deadleck. The attorney general rules that by the terms of the act the elevator must be built out of the profits of the business. As no business can be done until the elevator is built there are no profits. Contrasting enterprise is that exhibited by the farmers of the eastern section of the state of Washington. They have already built their own elevators and are about to build another large one at a terminal point for leading upon vessels. Here is an object lesson from which, however, Mr. Donnelly, with his socialistic vagueries, will not learn.

LUMBERMEN overywhere are interested in the through tariff just established by the Great Northern railroad from North Pacific coast terminals to the Atlantic scaboard via West Superior. The rate is 40 cents per 100 pounds on fir lumber and 50 cents on other lumber, legs, shingles, fence posts and wood tank material to the latter terminus. Thence additional rates varying from 32 cents to Baltimore to 35 cents per 100 pounds to Boston are made. The northwest timbermen are congratulating each other on the impotus this action is likely to give their business and the people of the country may, for the time being at least, hope to get lumber for something approximating a fair price unless the syndicates step in to control the market. A VERY MARKED DIFFERENCE.

OMAN & BEG WILDSPERDAY MAY 31 1893.

This paper has certainly made itself clearly understood regarding the differerence between the functions of the supreme court acting in its primary capacity as a tribunal to interpret the state constitution as to the validity of legislation and as a court of appeals in cases of error in the civil and oriminal courts and the supreme court sitting as a court of impeachment. In one case the functions of the court are purely judicial and limited by technicalities. In the other case the court acts as a tribunal to pass in review conduct of persons charged with misdemeanors in office. But there are none so blind as those who will not see. The helmsman of the Lincoln Journal, who has a horror of impeachments, persists in asserting that he cannot comprehend the difference between a criminal trial and a trial under impeachment. For his information and all others who have taken exceptions to the treatment of the impeached officials by THE BEE, we will

endeavor to make the distinction clear. When a person under indictment for a criminal offense is placed on trial he is hedged about by all the safeguards the law throws around an individual whose person and property are in jeopardy. He is presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and that doubt is not to be removed by any plea that the party was in position to prevent somebody else from committing the crime. In other words at must be shown beyond a doubt that the crime charged against him was knowingly and wilfully perpetrated individually or as an accessory. In trials under impeachment a much

wider latitude is given and conviction or acquittal is arrived at by an entirely different process of reasoning. A public officer lays himself liable to impeachment for failing to perform certain acts as well as for performing them corruptly. It is not necessary to prove beyonn a reasonable doubt that an official charged with misdemeanor has been guilty of dishonest acts in the performance of his duties, but it is sufficient to show that his methods of doing business were such as to foster corruption and entail losses upon the state by his neglect to exercise reasonable care and diligence. In other words the court of impeachment has a broader scope than a criminal court. Its functions are to determine whether under the testimony produced the conduct of the officials can be justified, and whether they are safe and trustworthy custodians of public property and public funds. in reaching a conclusion the court is not hampered by technicalities or restrictions, but free to reach its conclusions after taking into account all the circumstances, both as to what the officers have done and what they have failed to do when it was their sworn duty to do it.

CANADIAN RAILROAD COMPETITION.

The committee on interstate commerce of the United States senate will soon begin to hold meetings throughout the country to investigate three transportation problems of urgent importance -the long-and-short haul, the pooling question and the matter of Canadian competition. It is expected that the committee will be able to report early in the session of the next congress, and at all improbable that the rashness of it is thought to be probable that there will be some legislation designed to change the conditions under which the railroads of Canada compete with those of the United States, to the material advantage of the former.

The report of the Canadian Pacific railway company for 1892, just made public, has doubtless been read by American railway managers with whose roads that company competes, with some degree of envy. It is an exhibit of prosperity which hardly any road in the United States could make. It shows net earnings for the year of over \$8,000,000 and a surplus at the end of the year of nearly \$7,000,000. The business of the road increased largely over the two preceding years, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions of a light harvest and the low prices for wheat prevailing in the world's markets. This increase of business came not from commercial development in Canada, but from the growth of transportation of merchandise over the Canadian Pacific between points in the United States. Under the privileges allowed that road by this government its traffic between American points is steadily increasing, and of course what the Canadian line gains American lines lose. The foreign corporation is unhampered by any legal restrainments. It is not compelled to conform to any system of regulations. It is under no arbitrary control. Its managers are free to make what rates they will, regardless of long-and short-haul conditions. Being thus unrestricted it is enabled to successfully compete with the American roads for tra ffic that naturally belongs to the latter, with such liberal benefits to itself as the figures of last year's business attest. That this is so is shown in the statement that the "Soo" line, controlled by the Canadian Pacific, made a large increase in gross earnings and profits for the year, and there is now projected a branch line which when constructed will give the Canadian Pacific the shortest line between Chicago and the northwest and the Pacific coast, thereby increasing its facilities for competition with American roads. This aggressive corporation is strengthening itself in other directions and is steadily making itself more formidable as a competitor to American

transportation interests, both on the ocean and on land. The problem of how to deal with this competition so as to do justice to all American interests involved has been under consideration for years and a solution seems no nearer than when the discussion begun. Several years ago the senate committee on interstate commerce made an investigation of the subject, covering the same ground, doubtless, that will be gone over this summer, and submitted a report to congress which set forth the disadvantages to which the American roads were subjected, but nothing was done by way of providing a remedy. The executive department of the government has for years given the matter more or less consideration without reaching any conclusion as to what is best to be done. The difficulty in the way of any radical

measures is the fact that the producers of the northwest and the manufacturers of New England are uncompromisingly opposed to any polley toward the Canadian roads which would destroy or greatly restrict the competition from which the people of those sections derive material benefit in lower rates of transportation than they could probably get if compelled to be dependent wholly or largely upon American lines. The present senate committee on interstate commerce will doubtless find as the result of its investigation that public sentiment in the northwest and New England has not changed in relation to this question.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

A merchant at any town of importance in the west may purchase a draft at a local bank and mail it to the jobber in metropolitan cities to whom he is in debt for a consignment of goods. Or, he may ship the money by express or buy an express money order, for which he must pay a regular rate of exchange. Should he be compelled to purchase a postoffice money order, he must pay a fixed rate to cover the cost of transmission of the money. For the bank draft he pays as a rule a much less rate of exchange. In purchasing a draft the merchant escapes any risk that may attend the shipment of the money, which risk is assumed by the bank. There is also some expense to the country bank in its correspondence with the exchange bank respecting each transaction and for clerk hire in keeping the books of accounts. The nominal rate of exchange that prevails all over the country is not excessive. Without it the business world would be deprived of a most convenient and safe means for the liquida-

Bankers throughout the state of Kansas have recently adopted the new ruling of the Kansas City Clearing House assoclation to govern the charges for drafts and checks on out-of-town banks. The attorney general of that state has taken the matter up and sees in it a gigantic trust of banks for the oppression of the people. He threatens to cause the arrest of every banker who dare charge a rate of exchange for the transmission of money, and declares that the ruling of the clearing house is in direct violation of the anti-trust law of Kansas.

It will be difficult indeed for any fairminded man to see the force of the attorney general's reasoning or the wisdom of his action. Suppose he can sustain his position that the action of the banks is in violation of the anti-trust law, which is not probable, can be invoke any law that will compel a banker to transmit money for a patron without charge? The action of the Kansas banks is directed solely to the establishment of a uniform rate of exchange. Their right to make charges for the exchange or transmission of money has never before been contested.

The unprecedented move of the attorney general of Kansas is attracting a great deal of attention in business circles throughout the west. It is said to have been born of the deep-rooted antipathy in the minds of the people of that state toward the banker and money lender. The farmer has been led to believe that the banker is his natural enemy and must be put down at any cost. It is not the attorney general is due to the prevalence of this sentiment, and that he is nursing a political ambition. It is not at all likely, however, that any state official can overturn or revolutionize a commercial system of exchange that is universally recognized to be both legitimate and sound.

THE European correspondents are again talking of the prospect of war. One report is that Emperor William, on the occasion of his visit to Rome, told the pope that he was determined upon war and would give no heed to the pope's pleading against war. It seems hardly possible that the kaiser could have said anything so obviously indiscreet, particularly in view of the fact that his argument for the army bill was that its passage would be in the interest of peace, but the emperor has not at all times a prudent command of his tongue, so that the statement cannot be treated as incredible. Another report is that the popular feeling in Germany regards war as the possible outcome of the present political situation. Manifestly the conditions in the German empire are extremely perplexing and it is apparent that the government is sparing no effort to impress upon the popular mind that great danger will confront the nation if the army is not strengthened. There is plainly, however, an inconsistency between the reported talk of the emperor at Rome and that of the finance minister of the empire, which may fairly be presumed to represent the sentiment of the kaiser at home. The correspondents agree that no safe prediction can be made regarding the outcome of election, so numerous are the parties and complicated the situation, but the consensus of opinion is that in the event of the election going against the government the emperor will not hesitate to adopt extraordinary measures to carry out his purpose to

strengthen the army. THE financial situation does not grow brighter from day to day, notwithstanding the reassuring opinions recently expressed by eminent authorities on monetary affairs. On the other hand, there does not seem to be any very strong reason for the great apprehension which some persons are reported to feel. The country will doubtless lose more gold and the outflow may continue for the next three months, but no reasonable estimate of the amount likely to go out of the country in that time need create a fear that our gold supply will not still remain sufficient to maintain the parity of the currency and the credit of the government. In the autumn. there is every reason to expect gold will begin to return, and we ought to get back the larger part if not the full amount of the year's exports. The real embarrassment of the situation, however, is not so much from the gold movement as from the contraction of credits due to loss of confidence. The process of liquidation going on, the end of which no one can see, has produced an extraor-

dinary feeling of caution, but even as to

this it is to be observed that in any event the real capital of the country will not be impaired nor will any of its resources be lost. The care and conservatism now being generally exercised will, we believe, avert anything in the nature of a crisis, admitting that there has ever been any real danger of such an outcome to the financial disturbance. At such times as this the tendency is far too common to exaggerate the difficulties of the situation.

IT is said to be the intention of the war department to make some changes which will be in the nature of reform, in the detail of military attaches at the several foreign legations. Some of the officers now on this service have been abroad for four or more years, and in such cases changes will be made. It is the opinion of the war department that an officer of more experience and higher rank than a second lieutenant should be sent to the principal military powers, and as a consequence a number of changes will be made in our military representation abroad. It is not proposed to do away with any of these details, but to improve them, for the fact is recognized that the military and naval officers serving at the foreign legations have performed valuable services in reporting to the government the progress made in ordnance and other matters pertaining to the two branches of the military service, and their reports are being published and sent out through the bureaus of intelligence of the War and Navy departments to the two national academies and the schools of application established for the instruction of young officers of the navy and army. In addition to the valuable information secured by these officers for the government the personal experience and knowledge acquired of foreign countries adds materially to their efficiency in their profession, and it is contemplated to extend this service and so organize it as to insure the best possible results.

THE supreme court's opinion upholding the constitutionality of the Geary law has placed a new phase on the relations heretofore existing between the Chinamen and the Six Companys. The latter have always exercised supreme authority over the coolies in this country, and extorted a large amount of money from them upon the pretense that they intended to protect them against the operation of the exclusion act. It is generally understood that a very small portion of the total amount thus contributed by the Chinese went to pay for legal expenses in contesting the constitutionality of the law, and that the six companies appropriated several hundred thousands of dollars to their own exchequer. Now the Chinese are enraged at what they term the imposition in exacting from them the payment of money to no purpose, and at having been induced to allow the period of registration to go by and be thereby rendered liable to deportation. The coolies have revolted against their further exercise of assumed authority, and it is apprehended that the highbinders, who would as soon assassinate the heads of the Six Companys as a common coolie, if they see profit or plunder therein, may by induced to put their dread tactics in

operation. THE investigation into the books of the suspended bank at Ponca is said to reveal a startling state of affairs. It is a matter of surprise that an investigation after a bank fails will reveal crookedness when an investigation before its failure made by the same examiners seems to show everything to be all right. There must be something radically wrong either with the present system of bank examination or with the exam-

A Timely Suggestion.

The best thing Mr. Cleveland can do is to toss the whole platform aside and go it

> A Good Work. Nebraska Citu Neus

There is not a person defending the offi-cers who would have kept them in their em-ploy fifteen minutes after they learned how affairs were conducted, and why should not the state's interests be as well cared for as of private persons. Call the bringing of the men to justice and exposing their methods "mad partisanship" or what will, a good work has been accomplished.

Where Investments Pay. Globe-Democrat,

Australia is in worse condition than the United States was in when the panic of 1837 began, and a longer time will doubtless be required for recovery than occurred here, recovery will come. Meanwhile British investors who suffered in Australia as they did previously in Argentine, will find it to their interest to place their money hereafter in United States properties.

Prosperity Staved Off.

Kansas City Journal.

The assurances of democrats that existing business troubles are the result of causes started under the previous administration do not agree with their former promises that prosperity would greatly increase when the democracy came into power. The country has been in a position to count with certainty on democratic rule for nearly seven months now, and ought to be showing some signs of the greater prosperity.

Stop Baying Pig Sliver. Buffalo Courier.

The first and most imperious duty that will confront congress apon meeting in the autumn will be that of repealing the silver law of 1890 and stopping the monthly purlaw of 1890 and stopping the monthly pur-chases of pig silver. The operation of that law has brought the country to a point where foreign confidence in the ability of the United States to maintain gold payments has be-come impaired and where distrust has begun to disturb commercial conditions in this c try. It is encouraging to note the fact that even in quarters where the free silver craze has been dominant heratofore the opinion is gaining ground that the forced purchase of silver builton has been a failure and should

The Wyoming Oil Region. Denver Republican The Wyoming oil fields are attracting the attention of the capitalists, and it is highly probable that as soon as that locality is tapped by the Northwestern road a great deal of development work will be done. There dea' of development to show that the oil re-sources of Wyoming surpass those of Penn-sylvania. The formation is said to resemsylvania. The formation is said to resemble that of the oil region on the Caspian sea, where it has been shown that an enormous quantity of oil exists, and from which Russia's supply is drawn. But the Wyoming country has been developed to only a small extent. It has been impracticable to do anything with the oil that might be taken from the wells, for the locality is too far from any railroad. There has been more or less talk about constructing a pipe line, but nothing has come of these projects. Doubtless it has been thought that the expense of nothing has come of these projects. Doubt-less it has been thought that the expense of constructing and operating such a line would not be justified by the amount of oil which could be sold in the western market. But

matters will be different when the oil region is tapped by the Northwestern road. Then it may be practicable to ship oil from Wyoming as far as the Missouri river, if not to the Mississippi, in competition with that which is supplied from wells in the cast. Probably the use of oil for fuel will become more common in the future, and this would, of course, increase the market demand. It would be especially so of the Wyoming oil, which is of a heavy kind, well adapted for use as fuel.

Bluffing and Officeholding. Buffalo inquirer.

A large number of the men appointed to office take occasion to state that they are los office take occasion to state that they are los-ing money in accepting the positions offered them. They possess a high sense of public duty, however, and will not permit monetary considerations to stand in the way. The fact is that the majority of these people are bluffing. The average officeholder did not accept the position with the knowledge that he was going to lose money. There are not so many men making \$10,000 and \$20,000 a year as these appointees would lead the pub-

Howells Journal.

The impeachment case now rests with the supreme court, the arguments having been closed on Wednesday, after four weeks of continual labor on the part of the lawyers. For the first time in the history of Nebraska the supreme court sits as a court of impeach ment and it is a shame that it has to as it reflects upon the good name of our fair state. It is expected that the court will re-port their findings at no very early day, owing to the great amount of testimony to be reviewed and the large number of legal authorities that have been presented. Give Him a Chance.

Butler County Press. The democratic papers over the state are all trying to discourage Mr. Rosewater's efforts to purify the republican party. They are all agreed on one point—that it can't be done—that there would be nothing left, heroes, in whose name they have committed many crimes. On the principle that "it is better to have loved and lost, than to have never loved at all," our advice is to give Mr. Rosewater whatever encouragement we can. His efforts are a good thing for the state and common honesty. If his efforts prove to be misdirected, they will not be without good effect, to say the least. The wrong on taxpayers have been committed, and if Mr. Rosewater cannot reform his own party, the people will find men in other parties whom

Gigantic Trust Failure.

Philadelphia Tunes. The failure of the Whisky trust, which was one of the most gigantic of its kind, is due to two causes which clearly foreshadow the fate of all similar organizations except those protected by tariff laws or which apply to articles of comparatively limited produ tion. A representative of one of the with-drawing firms intimated that the prosecution of the trust by the attorney general of the United States under the Sherman anti-trust law would have proved fatal to it, as it was clearly in violation of the provisions of that The Sherman law applies with equaforce to all combinations in restraint of trade and the dissolution of the Whisky trust in advance of any decree of the court upon this subject probably foreshadows the like retire ment of all trust combinations when they are resolutely attacked by the authorities.

The Air Line Convention.

Philadelphia Record. The populists of various western states will hold a convention in Lincoln, Neb., early in June for the purpose of booming the scheme for a railroad from Bismarck, N. D., enable them to market their grain more cheaply than it can be done at the present time, and also to find reciprocal markets in South America. Notwithstanding their confidence in the proposed enterprise as a business investment, it is noticeable that the populists are not manifesting any active interest in subscribing for the capital stock as they are of the opinion that the states should own and operate the line, means of ameliorating the depressed tion of the agricultural interests this proposed railway to the Gulf is scarcely less visionary than was the agricultural subtreasury scheme. But the proceedings of the convention will be worth watching, if only to see what to extremes honest natures may be misled by their enthusiasm.

Hawattan Annexacton in a Nutshell. It is perfectly manifest that unless we are to treat the American and English settlers upon the islands as persons entitled to establish for themselves institutions at will. regardless of the wishes of the remainder of the people, we cannot for a moment sanc-tion what is proposed; but if we make the recognition and give effect to their will by receiving the proposed gift, we are bringing incongruous elements into a union never framed to receive them, and we are justify-ing an extension of the constitution formed for the government of a union of harmonious and contiguous states of the North American continent, so as to bring under its rule as a part of that union countries inhabited by races radically different in physical and also in mental characteristics to those by and for whom the union was established, in whatever quarter of the globe we may find

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Receipts are now a lap ahead of expense at the World's fair. It will cost \$5,000 to tow the Columbus aravels to Chicago

Philadelphia will explode about \$25,000 in A sugar dish owned by Mrs. I K. Smith of Roswell, Ga., has been in use by her family for over 100 years.

A covey of 216 snakes have been found in This, too, before the state saloon is in full blast.

London correspondents intimate that Queen Victoria's mind is waning. How the news affects Albert Edward is not stated. Twenty-six hundred and forty immigrants n Baltimore during April brought with them in ready money \$49.638. June 14 is coming to the front as a caudidate for holiday honors. It is known as fing day, the anniversary of the date when the stars and stripes were officially declared by congress the colors of the United States. The widespread plucking of dupes by the

Iron Hall has a counterpart in the operations of endowment societies in Massachusetts. Out of \$12,000,000 collected from members, \$4,000,000 stuck to the palms of the officers. A profound wail of regret filled Missouri when it was demonstrated that one nerv man could hold up a train and pluck the pas-sengers. Think of the golden opportunities that had come and gone since Jesse James turned his toes to cloudland.

Dr. Talmage's sermon last Sunday on the text, "Who Touched Me?" is said to have been an able discourse. Having just raised a large sum of money to cancel the tabernacle's floating indebtedness, the reverend doctor is competent to talk interestingly on the sub ect of "touching."

The sultan of Johore, who is hastening Chicagoward, is not as dark as he is painted, nor is he a subordinate ruler. It is officially announced that he is an absolute ruler, a personage of high intellectual calibre and a refined man in every sense. Whereat the Lake city 400 is elevated several pegs.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala, whose wealth is as extensive as his name, is astonishing the people of Cairo, where he has stopped on his way to England, by appearing in public wearing bracelets of pearls as large as pigeon's eggs and heavy necklaces of diamonds and emeralds. Otherwise he is a sensible young man and talks of coming to the World's fair

The evil of lofty cult permeates all Bos-ton. Even the police show symptoms of the plague. In his report to headquarters replague. In his report to headquarters re-cently a cultered cop detailed an accident on his beat and concluded. "A physician was summoned to the bedside of the dying man, but his diagnosis of the case gave the vic-tim but little hope, and although the discipte of Esculapius exerted all his skill, his ef-forts were fatal."

forts were fatal."

A Georgian possessing notable analytic powers and pictorial diction, thus paints Nebraska weather hereabouts: "The rhythmic waves of the vibrant either, stirred by the music of the church bolls, purified the pulsing circle of midair in which we stood, almost touching the fleecy clouds, and there, under the flying birds and zephyrs and sunbeams, the smiling motropolis gittered like a dazzing Koh-i-noor in a setting of royal magnificence and splendor."

FOR GOOD BOADS.

OMARA, May 80 .- To the Editor of THE BER: The editorial in Saturday's Ban headed "No Macadam for Us," carries an impression which it seems to me, in view of the facts you will hardly wish to spread.

by the public in a very loose manner to designate any road surfaced with broken stone. The surfacing is only one point in a well-constructed roadway; and even if properly laid may be rendered practically or largely a failure by neglect of other requirements in the construction. You will hardly claim that because one local experiment was unsatisfactory, that broken stone an a road surfacing has proved a fallure. Many who have little time to give to investigating such matters, and believing in your care for the public welfare, will be led to believe that such is the case. The fact is that in the whole period of road building from the days of Roman roads till today, and from all the experiments of road builders and experts, no surface has been found to compare with one made of broken stone, that is applicable to an extended road system. Such a surface is found on the cele-brated roads of Europe and Great Britain, and in localities through the United States where they have good roads. The New York and Chicago boulevards and parkways are also of that material, so it will hardly be in the nature of an experiment if we use the

As citizens of a municipality having been brought to observe various classes of city pavement, and led in our ignorance to experiment with material long before proved failures elsewhere, we are influenced by that knowledge of actual contact and strongly prejudiced in favor of what has proved satisfactory, and fearful lest new experiments be forced upon us. Having discovered by hard experience a remedy for our local ills we should not hasten to prescribe the remedy to our neighbors, whose trouble we may understand only super ficially.

The requirements of a satisfactory road in The requirements of a satisfactory road in a city are so different from those m suburban and country districts that very different means may be used, and in fact are demanded to secure them. Give the public the results of extended experiments in this to us newer field of roadways. Such information of the secure of the secu field of roadways. Such informa-from a disinterested source will have its weight and result in the only sensible bustness-like plan of benefiting by those results and not squandering our money in an ignor-ant infatuation that we have the secret of the philosopher's stone.

In view of the results elsewhere attained. we may accept as a fact that the thing to use is a surface of broken stone. Of course we want a durable stone for it. What it shall be must be determined by what has proved best. And we want our road surface well supported, for, as I said, the surface is only one relation of the surface is a surface. only one point in a well built road. The material for this support or foundation may be very different from the surface material, and it is my belief that we have, close at hand, at various points, stone that can be had cheaply which will give as good results for this purpose as could be had by bringing material at large cost from a distance.

My position, in short, is this: First—That a broken stone surfaced road on good foundation has proved itself the best for ex-

tended road systems.
Second—That we should conform in choice of material as closely as possible to what has proved most durable clsewhere.

Third—That we should draw as heavily for

material upon local sources as wise compli-ance with the last proposition will permit. We want first class roads, but we want them distributed as widely and accessible to as large a portion of the county as possible. We want smoothness, durability and length no 30-foot roadways when half that width will do, and give double the length and twice the number benefitted. We want solidity with all unnecessary trimmings cut off and their value expended in greater length.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

One hundred boys from Chicago are at work in the beet fields about Pierce. To settle for a load of hay he had stolen, a Pierce sport gave up his pet shotgun. Conrad Gasser, a Crawford satoonist, has been arrested for selling liquor to United

States soldiers without a license. Amother search for coal is to be made near Brownville by the same man who drilled there for fuel ten years ago. Mrs. Kate E. Gillan died at Auburn after long illness of consumption. Her remains

have been taken to Pennsylvania for inter-The annual field day exercises of Hast-ings college will be held on Saturday next. The college commencement exercises occur

on Wednesday, June 7. A frog floated into the water main at Crete and landed in a hydrant, causing a lot of trouble and expense before the difficulty located and removed. The frog was dead when taken out.

Mrs. L. F. Folds of Howells who had started on a pleasure trip intending to visit the World's fair, was taken ill at the residence of a friend in Milwaukee and died of

inflamation of the bowels. In spite of the fact that an ordinance prohibits the use of "nigger shooters" in the corporate limits of Hastings, some of the youths of that city have transgressed the law and killed birds with the tabooed

A lively fracas took place at Shubert the other evening, in which three or four people with revolvers and other weapons particpated. A number of shots were exchanged, but when the clouds of smoke cleared away it was found that the only damage done was the wasting of ammunition.

NEEDED AT ROME.

Senator Alltson Will Not Continue as a Member of the Monetary Conference. WASHINGTON BURBAU OF THE BER, 1 513 FOURTHESTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.

Senator Allison was in New York last, The term macadam is understood and used night on his way to Washington. The senator said that under no circumstances could's he continue to act as a member of the international monetary conference which is to neet in Brussels next November. The sens? or said that he and every republican were needed in the senate and the house for the extra session which he expects Presidente Cleveland will call in September. The sena-Cleveland will call in September. The sense tor believes that the regular session will follow immediately after the extra session and that possibly by that time the monetary conference will have reached some results. Senator Allison also believes that unless, senator Allison also believes that unless, Senator Allison also believes that unless, some satisfactory substitute is submitted, the Sherman silver law will not be repealed."
Much, however, he thinks, depends upon the international monetary conference,

> Centest of Army Officers. There will be a lively contest among several army officers as to who will succeed Surgeon General Charles Sutherland, who was placed on the retired list yesterday? Colonel Charles Page is the senior colonel but the fact that he will reach the age of retirement next December leads to the belief that he will not be selected. Dallar Bache, who is fourth on the list of light. Bache, who is fourth on the list of licu-tenant colonels, is among those prominently named for the vacancy. The appointment will be made soon after the return of the, president from his fishing trip to Hos island on which he started this afternoon.
> P. S. H.

> > MOSHER GETS A BOND.

His Father-In-Law Died, He Secured Sure tles and Left for the Foneral. C. W. Mosher received word yesterday.

that his father-in-law, Mr. Mansfield of Peoria, had died of heart disease, and he at once made a special effort to furnish a bond so that he could attend the funeral. Mr. Wheden, his attorney, and J. H. Harley of Lincoln went on the bond of \$20,000 as sureties, and the bond was accepted by Judge Dundy and Attorney Baker. Mr. Mosher departed yesterday afternoon for Peoria, saying that he would be back immediately Nebraska Fair Visitors.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 30.- [Special Telegram; o THE BEE. |-Frank Rogers, G. R. Dean, A. F. Banyon and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Carey, Louis Mendelssohn and Mrs. Spencer Itis were the Omaha arrivals who regis-Otis were the Omaha arrivals who registered at the Nebraska building today.

Others from the state included G. F. Beckley and wife. Beatrice: John S. Hershey, Nebraska City; Samuel Hall and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McNair, H. W. Minos, Lincoln; Beatrice Rosenfeld, Hastings; J. H. Miles and wife, Falls City; M. H. Bliss, Labran, W. J. Miller, Sunerior. Miles and wife, Falls City; M Hebron; W. J. Miller, Superior.

RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

Somerville Journal: Give the devil his duca, of course, but don't give him more than that, as nearly everybody does.

Philadelphia Times: As to horse show, the best of them won't get any unless the jockey is Indianapolis Journal: The vegetarians have convention at Chicago next month, which is

Tid Bits: Schoolmaster: Why was it that? his great discovery was not properly appreciated until long after Columbus was deadle Mineteenth Century Schoolboy: Because he addn't advertise, sir,—

juite meet.

Philadelphia Record: "Necessity knows not law," said a tiresome lawyer in one of the courts a few days ago in finishing up a long speech. "Yes," said the judge, "and some lawyers know-little law."

Detroit Free Press: Variety is the spice of life, but it will never prove an acceptable sub-stitute for cloves at the theatre.

Washington Star: "Do your neighbors keep chickens?" asked the visitor. "No." replied the disconsolate man who owns a garden; "they just feed em and keep the eggs. We keep em most of the time." Philladelphia Record: Blobbs—Your wife has a beautiful chin, Nobbs. Nobbs—Did you ever meet my wife? Blobbs—No. Nobbs—Then you've only seen my wife's chin; you should hear it.

Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly. She weighed an even hundred pounds, So oft we heard her say; She looked so sylphlike we betieved,

Till, on a fatal day. She dropped a nickel in the slot And gave herself a weigh. THE STRAW HAT.

Somerville Journal Hail the straw hat! On fevered brow of man it rests so lightly, In the dull streets of towns it shines so brightly,

What though the jokers jest about it tritely, Hail the straw hat! Hall the straw hat! No headgear ever yet devised excels it.
When a man's head grows big it only swells it.
What if it does roll when the wind propels it?
Hall the straw hat!

It is so light and restful, and so airy,
Wearing It, a man feels gay and literary.
Once having had it, would we do without its
Nary!

Hall the straw hat!

Hall the straw hat!
It is the greatest boon of summer weather,
A contrast to the hats of felt and leather,
A shelter and a solace put together-Hall the straw hat! BROWNING, KING

Largest Manufacturers and Retailers

Astonishment Was depicted on the countenances of all our



visitors the past week-not only on account of our magnificent new quarters, but also the great variety of new goods never shown before. The weavers of the cloth contained in our suits have not allowed any poor material to

be used in their make, and we have made them up as well as tailors can do the work. We specially call your attention to the line of \$10 suits that our tailors have made up to make an extra good impression during our opening week--There are many other choice suits in both the boys' and men's department that it will pay you to see. We can fit you with the latest style hat at half of hatters'

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening this d. 3h ! S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.