THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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The Bee in Chleago. THE DATLY and SUNDAY BEE IS

Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel. Auditorium hotel. Great Northern hotel.

Great Northern notes.
Gore hotes.
Leland hotes.
Leland hotes.
Wells B. Sizer, 189 State street.
Files of The Ber can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Thursday, June 8.... Friday, June 9...... Baturday, June 10 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of June, 1893. N. P. FRIL., Notary Public

Average Circulation for May, 1893, 24,417 Nor only Adlai, but H. D. Stevenson.

ALL roads lead to Courtland Beach these hot, sultry days.

THE train-robbing fad is becoming altogether too prevalent in these parts. The fireman on the Iowa train Friday night who turned a stream of hot water upon the highwaymen certainly knew his business.

AT THE present time it is estimated that over 1,000 cars of Texas cattle are being fattened on the grass ranges of western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming. These immense herds should very materially swell the receipts at the South Omaha yards this fall.

THE explosion of a fire cracker does not make a Fourth of July. If it did the celebration of Independence day would be simply a matter of history. It looks now, however, that in this glorious Columbian year, the celebrating business is to be left entirely to Chicago.

A "PROFESSOR" who guarantees to "keep the mind from wandering and brush up the intellect" is a recent Denver arrival, according to the newspapers of that city. The magnitude of the professor's bump of casuality is manifest in the selection of a field for the exercise of his peculiar talent.

States navy figures out that \$20,000,000 will insure the completion of the Nicaraguan canal and a revenue of \$16,000,000 s year from the traffic. If the commander's estimate will hold water the company need not wait upon the government to furnish aid for the finishing up of this bonanza.

THOUSANDS of Swedish Lutherans from all parts of the United States are just now returning from the jubilee serv ices of their church held at Rock Island. .The event commemorated was the adoption of the Augsburg confession by the council of Upsolathen 300 years ago. June 9 was the anniversary of the final decision reached by the Swedish legislature, which made the historic land of Thor and Woden a protestant country.

THE cattle markets supplied from the South Dakota ranges may look for increased shipments from that section soon. The annual round up has just started out from Fort Pierre. Nearly a thousand cattle owners and cowboys comprise the outfit, and the round up will take in all the cattle country west of the river outside of the Black Hills range. It is said that stock of all kinds in that region is in especially good condition this year.

THE recently fire-scorched town of Fargo is not only to be rebuilt, but the municipal government is to be remod eled. Prohibition, which has proved itself a blight, is to be discarded and high license is to be substituted. At a monster public meeting, held last Saturday, which was attended by nearly every citizen in Fargo, resolutions were adopted directing the mayor and council to issue permits for the sale of liquor on the payment of \$1,000 annually.

JUDGE KNOWLES, in the United States circuit court at Helena, has decided the injunction case of the Northern Pacific Railroad company against the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company. The construction of this line, which was to run from Livingston to Missoula, was stopped a short time ago at Bozeman. The court holds that the company cannot construct its line over the right-of-way of the Northern Pacific without first condemning the ground it wants and paying for the same.

By ALL accounts, the clogging up of the Eads jetties at the Mississippi delta is a serious matter, and even threatens the existence of New Orleans. The pressure of the backwater upon the levees of the river is so great that the people are alarmed for their safety. The waters continue to rise, and the dispatches state that there is no present relief from the threatened danger; that the river, by its own pressure, must cut a channel for itself through the jettles into the gulf. It is to be hoped that the apprehensions of the possible appalling calamity are foundless, yet there is enough in the situation to excite the greatest solicitude.

SUNDAY OPENING QUESTION SETTLED. The question of opening the Colum bian exposition on Sunday has been set-

tled and the advocates of an open fair on the first day of the week have triumphed. - The federal circuit court of appeals yesterday reversed the decision of the circuit court, under which the exposition management was enjoined from opening on Sunday, Chief Justice Fuller delivering the opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Bunn and Allen. Of course an appeal can be taken to the United States supreme court, but as that tribunal does not meet again until October, the last month of the fair, that course would be useless, so that the decision rendered yesterday may be regarded as final. There will be a general feeling of relief that the matter has been disposed of, and a very large majorityof the people of the country will be gratified that it has been settled in the right way-that is, in the interest of the great number of people to whom the privilege of attending the fair on the first day of the week will be peculiarly beneficial and also in the interest of the financial success of the enterprise. It has been urged that there will be no pecuniary advantage in a Sunday opening, but this idea is discredited by the experience of the Paris exposition and is manifestly unsound. It is true that some people may refuse to attend the fair at all because it is opened on Sunday and others may visit it less frequently than they had proposed doing, but the number of such will be small in comparison with those who avail themselves of the Sunday opportunity to visit the exposition, many of whom might otherwise not be able to go at all. The Sunday attendance at the Paris exposition was considerably more than double the average of other days and it is not to be doubted that there will be a similar experience at Chicago. But at any rate it is wise and proper that the tens of thousands of working people in and around Chicago who cannot well afford to lose time in order to visit the fair be given an opportunity to do so without such loss. The fair is intended as much for the instruction and entertain ment of the plain people as for those who are able to spend whatever time and money they please there, and indeed its real worth will be properly measured by the effect it has in enlightening the common people and in strengthening their patriotism. The more fully this class of the people can be brought to study the achievements of their own country and of other nations the better citizens they are likely to become. At the same time the Sunday opening will exert, as has already been demonstrated, a great moral influence in attracting people away from the haunts vice, debauchery and immorality. Men will cass the day there with their wives and children who would otherwise spend their time where their morals would not be improved and where they would squander money to their physical detriment. People whose conscience will not allow them to go to the fair on Sunday will not be interferred with by those who differ with them. They may pass the day in whatever way shall serve test to them, but they have no right to demand that others who are not of their o inion shall be constrained to conform

The Sunday question being settled the COMMANDER TAYLOR of the United only remaining obstacle to the financial success of the exposition is the cost of getting there, which if not reduced will compel hundreds of thousands of people to stay away from Chicago. An effort to have railroad rates reduced is still being made, but the promise of success does not appear to be very bright. It is possible, however, that ultimately a reduction will be brought about. Perhaps another thing in the way of financial success is the extravagance of the management. According to some of the Chicago papers the expenses of the fair are much greater than they ought to be. The statement is that there are more employes than are needed, hundreds of people being on the pay rolls who have practically nothing do. One paper says that hardly an official fails to improve opportunity to exalt his situation and give himself consequence by employing a numerous and ornamental staff of stenographers, typewriters, messengers, guards, and all the cumbersome and expensive human machinery which contributes to delay in the execution of business. The expenses during May were almost \$30,000 a day, and probably they are not much if any less now. This is not a wholly bad fault, because the money thus expended is returned to circulation for the general benefit, but of course every really unnecessary expenditure should be stopped. The fair and the country owe much to the sound common sense of Chief Justice Fuller, who undoubtedly has as much respect for Sunday as any of the people who have

to their noti ns.

INSECURE PUBLIC BUILDINGS. President Cleveland is to be commended for promptly taking steps, after being informed of the insecure condition of some of the public buildings in Washington, looking to a thorough inspection of these buildings, with a view to doing whatever can be done by the president to prevent further disaster. The matter was discussed by the cabinet several days ago and the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of war were instructed to make inquiry into the condition of the buildings occupied by their respective departments. A board of officers was appointed by Secretary Lamont which will make a thorough inspection of all the suspected buildings occupied by the War department and a like service will be performed by the supervising architect of the treasury as to all buildings in charge of the Treasury department. As to one of these structures it has been declared by an inspecting official that if the weight now carried is continued the building is likely to fall

advocated closing the exposition on that

day.

there should be a disaster. It is said that congress will probably at the coming session devise a system calculated to give greater security to all the public buildings. The absence of any means of storage makes it necessary to pack tons of material in all the public buildings, and every year

down within a year. With this knowl-

edge the government will be to blame if

adds to the weight of this matter and increases the liability to serious disaster. The obvious remedy would be found in the erection of a hall of records or large storehouse, in which the constantly accumulating papers and records of every discription may be stored, thus relieving the now overcrowded public buildings. A bill for the erection of such a structure was passed by the senate several years ago, but the house failed to act upon it. The recent deplorable disaster will, it is thought, induce early action by the coming congress for the prevention of a like calamity hereafter. It is a reproach to the country that we have gone along from year to year knowing that the lives of hundreds of the employes of the government were in constant peril, and done nothing to properly protect them. We shall deserve the reprobation of mankind if after the deplorable disaster of week before last congress still neglects to do its duty in this matter in obedience to an unpardonable spirit of parsimony The whole country is interested in this matter, not only on the general score of humanity, but for the reason that the people whose lives are imperiled have relations and friends in every state in the union. The interest shown in the matter by the president and heads of departments warrants the expectation that congress will be induced to take the needed action at the coming session.

A RACE TO THE POLE. The scientific world, as well as the general public, is evincing an unusual interest in the fact that within a few weeks four separate expeditions will be on their way to the Arctic regions. One of these expeditions has already sailed under the auspices of Dr. Fridtzof Nansen, the intrepid Norwegian scientist who has already startled the world by his Arctic wanderings. Another expedition is nearly ready and will be conducted into the region of perpetual winter by Frederick D. Jackson, an Englishman Lieutenant Peary and nine companions, all hardened to the rigors of an Arctic climate, will start from Philadelphia in a few days, while Lieutenant Melville and another party will go later in the season. All four expeditions will pursue different routes. All of them are the result of private and scientific enterprise, and the public will naturally look for no little spirited rivalry between the four leaders. It is a veritable race for the north pole between four men who are willing to risk life and fortunes in an endeavor to discover the frozen secret of the north which for nearly a century has baffled the search of the scientific world.

It is interesting to note that each o! the four explorers will work according to entirely new theories of Arctic research. Dr. Nansen has made an especial study of the currents of the polar seas and has discovered that north of Siberia the immense ice floe has an undeviating, unceasing drift in the direction of the pole at the rate of from one to two miles a day. Having constructed a ship especially designed to withstand the pressure of the ice pack he has sailed directly into the ice floe north of Siberia with the deliberate purpose of becoming a prisoner for three or four years, depending upon the polar currents to carry him to the open sea which he believes surrounds the pole.

Lieutenant Peary will push toward the pole over the ice fields of Greenland, traveling with dogs and sledges. Having already made three extensive explorations of Greenland, he believes from all that he has learned that the land and ice will be unbroken as far northward as the pole. He will endeavor to carry his party to within 300 miles of the pole and then with three or four of his most determined companions make a forced march to the goal.

Lieutenant Mellville argues that the most feasible route is by way of Franz Josef land, whose northern limit has never yet been reached by man. After reaching Franz Josef land he proposes to advance with dogs and sledges in a similar manner as that adopted by Peary. Jackson, the English explorer, will also make Franz Josef land the initial point for his expedition. He proposes to form a basis of supplies in that land and then devote a year to the establishment of a line of supply depots to the northward. In the summer of 1894 he will start on his final journey for the pole, traveling overland and carrying boats with which to cross the open water wherever it may be found.

Arctic exploration has possessed a peeuliar, and, in almost every instance, a fatal fascination for the people of the United States and northern Europe for a century. The record of ill-fated expeditions which have started under such favorable auspices, but which have ended so disastrously, is a long one, but Science, with a perverse enthusiasm which sacrifices life without compunetion, is inexorable, and her votaries will doubtless continue to sacrifice themselves as long as she holds out the prospect of a reward. The practical benefits of Arctic exploration comparatively amount to but little. Some day, perhaps, the north pole may be reached, and a brief page in history will be the only reward of the intrepid adventurer who is fortunate enough to proclaim the fact to the world.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE. There is a general desire to find some practical and just plan for insuring as far as possible, the maintenance of industrial peace. There are numerous theories as to how this may be accomplished, but an entirely satisfactory solution of the problem has not yet been found. The subject has been considered from time to time by the legislature of most of the states, some of which have adopted plans intended to secure in an equitable way the conflicts between employers and employed. A little good has resulted. but nowhere has the remedy been found sufficient to insure industrial peace. Perhaps something may learned from a European experiment that will help toward the solution of this very important problem, in which there is involved so much relating to the material and social weil being of the people.

Belgium is essentially a commercial and industrial country. Its vast mining industries employ large bodies of men, the Maine, of 6.648 tons burden. This is

and the question of good relations be-tween the employee and employed has for many years been a difficult and troublesome one. The little kingdom has been the scene of many serious labor disturbances and nowhere has the question of finding a remedy for industrial conflicts been more fully and carefully discussed than there. It is not yet solved, but out of it there has been evolved one practical experiment, which is in the nature of a mutual organization of workmen and employers, with a view to harmony and common benefit. This plan has been substantially successful for a period of four years in mines employing ome 6,000 persons, involving an industrial population of from 20,000 to 25,000. The essential purpose of this plan or system, which is entirely independent of the state, is to secure the most complete possible understanding by the employers and employed of the real interests, views and sentiments of each by the other. It aims, therefore, not so much at the settlement of disputes as at the prevention of them. The basis of the system is what is known as the boards of explanation. One of these is organized in each branch of the business, and each embraces a group of workmen having substantially the same occupations, working under the same conditions, and likely to have the same obligations, compensations and causes of complaint or satisfaction. This board is made up of equal numbers of freely chosen delegates of the workingmen and of representatives of the employers chosen from their salaried and relatively permanent staff, such as engineers, superintendents, foremen, inspectors, etc. The board is intended solely for discussion. It makes no decisions and takes no votes but each set of representatives brings up any matter connected with the working of the business and it is freely explained and talked over. The purpose is to secure, so far as possible, a clear comprehension of facts on both sides, with a view to any action that may afterward be required. Next is the board of conciliation and arbitration, which embraces the affairs of each mine in all its branches. It also consists of an equal number of representatives of the men and the employers, the latter of the higher and more responsible grades. This board has cognizance of certain matters defined in advance and which came up in their regular order, but in addition it may also take note of anything brought forward by a representative of either side. There is no rigid rule of procedure, the custom being to proceed slowly and thoroughly, explanation and discussion preceding any definite proposition, the essential purpose still being to get at a general and common understanding of the facts. Then the proposition is made and after such deliberation as may be agreed upon a vote is taken. The decision thus reacheds s ordinarily, but not necessarily, final, each side reserving its liberty of action. So far there has been no decision that has not been ac-

cepted by all parties. While this system does not offer a complete panacea, the fact that it has worked extremely well for several years certainly recommends it to attention and there is no reason why it may not be applied in this country as well as in Belgium wherever large forces of workmen are employed.

AMERICAN NAVY BUILDING.

The marvellous success that has rewarded the efforts of American naval designers and ship builders is creating universal admiration. The reconstruction of our new navy has been one grand succession of wondrous achievements each successive one surpassing the preceding. Not only in the building of war ships, but in the construction of ocean steamers have the naval artisans of this country demonstrated their ability to outstrip European competitors. Hereafter even the British navy is to be protected with armor constructed by an American process.

Every war ship recently built has developed new features which have reflected credit on designers and constructors. Those most recently launched have attracted the greatest distinction. The other day the cruiser New York. fresh from Cramp's yard, established claim to be the fastest ship in the United States navy. She made 20.07 knots in a continuous run of 100 miles, thus excelling the speed of the San Francisco, which had been credited with 20.17 knots, which in turn had surpassed the Baltimore and Philadelphia with a record of 19.50 knots. And now the gunboat Machias glides off her stocks at the Bath yard and beats her guaranteed speed by nearly two and onehalf knots, a performance all the more surprising in a vessel of her small displacement. It is thought the Castine at the same yard, now nearly ready for her trial trip, will prove an equal success.

The Cramps have the honor of having launched the four largest warships ever floated in American waters, the Columbia, New York, Indiana and Massachusetts. The two latter, not yet complete. are by far larger than the Columbia and New York. They will be by all odds the most formidable of the vessels of the navy, with a single exception, the Oregon, now building at the Union Iron works at San Francisco. When this ship of 10,200 tons is affoat she will rank with the greatest sent out by the Philadelphians. This vessel, indeed, will be one of the finest modern battleships in the world. Her length is 348 feet, breadth 67.3 feet, depth from keel plate to superstructure 42 feet. She was contracted for under the naval construction act of June 23, 1890, and is to cost, exclusive of armament, \$4,000,000. The Monterey, the first of the heavily armored battleships of the navy just constructed at the Union Iron works, successfully stood her trial test. A new Pacific mail steamship, the Potrero, will also soon be launched from this yard.

The Cramps will shortly add to their fleet three more warships of the largest size, the Iowa, Brookiyn and Minneapolis. Also five steamers for the American line, of 10,000 to 13,000 tons displacement each. This will make twelve vessels from this one yard, each larger than any launched up to this time in Amer ican waters. The largest ship thus far launched outside of Cramp's yard is

smaller than the Columbia, of 7,350 tons, the smallest of Cramp's product. Another ship of smaller proportions is the Texas, 6,300 tons, at the Norfolk

vard. As illustrating the superior swiftness of these new cruisers to those of other nations an authority states that the New York can steam at her trial rate for about forty-eight hours. This would enable her to overtake and sail around the swiftest cruisers in the British, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian navies.

C. W. MOSHER has pleaded guilty and awaits sentence to the pen. His attorney and the attorneys in Lincoln interested in clearing up the debris of the Capital National bank, want Mosher sentenced to the state penitentiary. They contend that in order to unravel the tangle, Mosher must be consulted often. This is probably true, but there has been ample time since the failure of the bank for consultation and yet nothing has been done. It is natural to assume that Mosher will object to going to the Lincoln pen, of which he is still recognized as the lessee. It would seriously interfere with convict labor discipline for Contractor Mosher to let Convict Mosher have the freedom of the penitentiary and board at the warden's

THERE are a number of prosperous Chautauqua societies in Nebraska, chief among which are those of Beatrice, Crete, Fremont and Long Pine. The programs so far announced give promise of a brilliant season. It may be that the World's fair will this year lessen the average attendance at the Chautauqua grounds, but thousands will take a week's outing in the pleasant resorts who cannot go to the fair. THE BEE has in the past encouraged the Chautauqua idea because in all respects its objects are commendable. Its patrons cannot fail of benefits in a moral and intellectual sense, and any enterprise that seeks the betterment of the people of this state will find a champion in this

THE most interesting rumor of the week comes from Russia. It is to the effect that the czar is about to abolish deportation to Siberia as a punishment for political offenses. Such a determination would strike a blow at the very root of the nihilistic propaganda.

THE Shriners have once more located their next annual at Denver in preference to all competing points. Denver runs wide open and the thirsty camel drivers naturally prefer to give the dry towns the go-by.

Nebraska's Drawing Powers. Philadelphia Record. A Nebraskan has started a mustard plan-

tation. With so many Nebraskans in cramped circumstances, he ought to strike a large home market. Does Investigation Investigate? San Francisco Examiner.

The Interstate commission is engaged

investigating railway methods, wresting the information from railway men. The information obtained may be valuable, but, compared with that not obtained, in bulk and quality must be pitifully insignificant.

Togging Up for Strife. New York Commercial.

The populist women of Kansas are buckling on their armor and other things in preparation for the fall campaign. This will work great good. Kansas husbands will remain at home and the attention necessary to bestow on the babies will turn their distracted thoughts from the rapidly ripening farm mortgage.

Tickled a Royal Throat. Detroit Free Press.

The infanta has experimented upon our American corn bread and regards it as "just too sweet for anything." Now if she will graciously take a little time upon her return home to disseminate this esthetic taste and make Johnny-cake a fashionable dish on the other side it will be worth millions to this struggling young country and be an inesti-mable blessing to the less favored people across the water.

> Time to Call a Halt. New York Tribune

There is no doubt that Holmanism—the word bids fair to be a permanent addition to our vocabulary—is responsible for the policy which has compelled the using for storage and other purposes of buildings in Washing produced a result that arrests the attention of the entire country. The watch-dog policy is well enough in its way, but it is high time to call a decided halt. ton totally unfit for such use. This policy has

> Education Progress. New York Tribune.

This is the season when a great deal of perfunctory advice is given to college graduates; and probably they stand less in need of it than any other class in the community. Every old boy who revisits academic scenes is impressed with the fact that there is a marked improvement in the graduates, physically and intellectually, over college men of his own time. The colleges are not stand-ing still. Educational processes are finer and more thorough every year. There is no such thing as academic degeneracy.

"Have Another." Milwaukee Sentinel.

In several American cities anti-treating leagues have been formed within the past few months. In so far as these leagues curb a man's propensity to be generous. they are svil; but in so far as they curb his propen-sity to take more drinks than he wants, they are good. Under a regime of treating every man in a crowd often pays for drinks for the whole crowd. The number of drinks is regulated, therefore, not by a man's desires, but by the number of his companions. Under the regime of anti-treating every man pays for his own drinks, and feels no obligation to drink more than he wants.

> Luxury and Modest Incomes. Dallas News.

A man with a moderate but certain in-come in this year of our Lord can have lux-uries, conveniences and advantages that were not within reach of the greatest potenfew dollars he can get as many conveniences from a railroad, for instance, as if he owned the entire road, and for a few dimes as many from the street railways as if he owned all the roads in the city, and then leave them for others to look after. For a few more dollars he can visit the theater as often as he likes, ride upon ocean steamers, live in hotels that cost tens of thousands of dollars. walk or ride in paved streets and, as the hotels say. 'have all the luxuries the market affords." There is no reason why men of moderate but cortain means should not enjoy themselves as much as millionaires do.

SUMMER'S DAWN.

Washington Star. . The poets are getting
In tune:
The world will be fretting
Quite soon;
The swallows are swooping
Our collars are drooping.
The insects are trooping—
"Tis June.

The young man upbraiding
The moon
Will be serenading
Quite soon;
With gnats having playtime,
At night—what agay time—
And flies in the daytime,
Tis June.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Philadelphia Times: But then suppose the fair gates are open Sundays this sum-mer! Isn't this offset by many of the fashionable churches being closed

New York Commercial: Dr. Briggs' letter erances of a man who is whipped and has ognizance of the fact. The letter is prac-ically at invitation to Macduff to lay on, pen and seek a needed rest."

with the usual undestrable consequences to attend the man who first cries for a cessation of hostilities. Cincinnati Commercial: Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage is a thoroughly fin de siccle preacher. He "raised" the debt of the

preacher. He "raised" the debt of the Brooklyn tabernacle and had a surplus ample enough to enable him to purchase a thoroughbred dog. Rev. Mr. Talmage is the sort of a financier that the administration is looking for these days. San Francisco Examiner: The Merced preacher who eloped with a girl whose mis-fortune it was to be of his own flock can have a donation party if he will only return to the shepherdless fold. The tar pot will be boiling merrily and not a housewife but would sacrifice the pillows in the spare room to make the occasion will should be

to make the occasion all it should Springfield Republican: Rev. Dr. Ecob. the mugwumping Presbyterian of Albany, turned over his barrel to find a sermon four teen years old for last Sunday's service. He preached it to show that fourleen years ago he thought just as he does now, and to refute the charge that his action in leaving the church was "hast". Some folks might church was "hasty." Some folks migh think that Dr. Ecob was not too "hasty, Some folks might

Philadelphia Record: What is known as 'Briggsism" in Presbyterian church circles is still rampant in the presbytery of New York, a majority of which body listened with approval the other day to a set of resowith approval the other day to a set of reso-lutions the adoption of which would have involved a denial of the validity of the recent judgment of the general assembly in Dr. Briggs' case. The consideration of the resolutions was finally postponed until next fall; but the sympathizers with Dr. Briggs were clearly in the majority, and could have forced the adoption of the resolutions has an; but the sympathizers with Dr. Briggs were clearly in the majority, and could have forced the adoption of the resolutions had they been so disposed. The warfare of critical exegesis against ecclesiastical tradition is evidently to be waged among the Presbyterian brethren as sharply as though no sweeping denunciation of "Briggsism" had ever emanated from the general assembly.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Congressman Bryan is dispensing demo pop medicine for current ills in Georgia. Three prominent eastern roads propos running cheap excursion trains to the fair, A Sabbatarian is defined as one who takes out a license to mind other people's business "The ax that Adlai swung," judging by the lamentations, is a striking and impressive weapon.

After the 1st of July a constitutional jag may be had in South Carolina between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. The suppression of an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe in Russia ought to strengthen

the cordiality of our relations with the house of the Romanoffs. Chicago gieefully points to the opinions of foreign experts on the purity of its water supply. A few more affidavits will probably induce the natives to give the fluid a trial.

No need of further investigation. An Iowa man searched the fair grounds in vain for a bowl of contraband liquor. And what an lows man cannot ferret out in that line is beyond the range of common mortals.

To show his contempt for trusts, a Kansas

man was buried, at his own request, in a plain pine box, lined with straw, and was conveyed to the cemetery in a dray; carrying conviction to the grave, as it were A St. Paul woman wrestled with typhoid fever and the faith cure for a few brief rounds. Typhoid triumphed. While the faith cure continues in business there is no ecasion for the fool killer to cut short his

If the report is true that Montana's silver statue is bow-logged it serves to show that as the twig leans so will the tree. Much of the precious metal in the statue was mined in Silver Bow, a county somewhat resplendent with geographical and other crooks.

For variety and volubility Nebraska products hold first place. A 100-acre patch of mustard now waving signals of joy to old Sol, is drawing large gobs of merriment from the paragraphers. If their cachinations should culminate in a tired or painful feeling, Nebraska will cheerfully supply the poulties.

Emperor William will command in person the Sixteenth army corps at the autumn maneuvers. A novelty in the maneuvers will be the appearance behind the cavalry of a corps of sharp shooters, armed with the new small caliber rifles, provided with smokeless powder and riding in steel-clad, bullet-proof vehicles.

A writer of war reminiscences in the phis Appeal-Avalanche says that Tom Ochiltree, whom he characterises as "the great American blatherskite," gained his military reputation very cheaply, "His capital," says the writer referred to, "was cheek and a cock eye. He was a hanger on at Kirby Smith's headquarters and smelled the battle from afar."

General Longstreet lives in what is de scribed as a "white pine baudbox of a house" near the ruins of his fine old mansion in central Georgia, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The house he now occupies faces the Blue mountains and commands a view of unsurpassed beauty. The confederate veteran is now 72 years old and a man of patriarchal aspect.

Colonel David M. Stone, in retiring from the editorship of the New York Journal of Commerce, makes this interesting state-Commerce, makes this interesting state-ment: "I have been in the harness since

1849, and have given forty-four years of my life to the service without a single vaca-tion. For the last four years I have had no editorial assistant, and have written with my own hand every article set in brevier type which has appeared in any edition of the paper, making over 300 leading editorials in each of the twelve months, besides at-tending to much other work in the conduct of. the business. I have passed my 75th birth-day, and it is time for me to lay down my

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Special Assessments: A Study in Municipal Finance. By Victor Rosewater, Ph.D., university fellow in political science, Columbia ollego, New York, 1893. Price (in paner) 5 cents. Chase & Eddy.

In this work of 150 pages and of about the

size and general appearance of a monthly

magazine, we are given a clear though concise history of the origin and development of the system of taxation known as special assessments, which is today in operation in forty of the forty-four states in the union, besides two territories. Every page bears evidence of deep and careful research, and the work as a whole fully supports the claim mildly presented at its close, that it is "the mildly presented at its close, that it is "the first on this subject, however super-licial it may be found to be, that can ever make a pretense of comprehensive treatment." The books pertaining to the subject heretofore have each been confined to some particular branch of it, or have only touched it incidentally and briefly in a discussion of taxation is general, while in the monograph before us we are afforded a view of it from root to branch, including the methods of this form of multic cluding the methods of this form of public charges and the extent of their application, their legal aspect before the courts and their position in the science of finance. The value of the work to the student is still further enhanced by the copious references to au-thorities to be found at the bottom of almost every page, consisting mostly of legal decisions and legislative enactments, be-sides a list of books from which materials were drawn, and an alphabetical table of the cases cited, both of which are printed in the latter part of the book. The work constitutes the third and concluding number in Volume II. of Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, edited by the university faculty of political science of Columbia col-

lege.

This work will be a most valuable adjunct to the library of every municipal attorney and of every lawyer who practices in the Hon, W. J. Connell, city attorney of

Omana, who ranks among the ablest law-yers in the country in litigation involving municipal taxing powers, has made a criti-cal examination of this work and volunteers the following opinion concerning its merits "Having a number of cases in the supreme court relating to special assess-ments for public improvements in the city of Omaha, I have had occasion in the prepara-tion of briefs for the city to carfully examine the recent publication of Victor Rosewater entitled "Special Assessments." I have foun (this publication a most valuable addi-

tion to the special works on this subject. The review by Mr. Resewater of the origin of special assessments and his tracing of history of such assessments down to the present time, is most complete and instruc-tive, and for this reason alone renders his treatise a most valuable acquisition to the library of any practicing lawyer. The work is also exceedingly practical in its charac-ter, which makes it of special value to any lawyer having occasion to either attack or sustain the proceedings of municipal bodies in making or enforcing special assessments for public improvements."

SARBATH SMILLS.

Texas Siftings: The average farmer's boy caves no stone unturned, except the grind-

Chicago Herald: "That is what I call a great snap," mused the fox, eying the steel trap critically and passing on.

Washington Star: It is often saddening to note how hard it is for some young men to keep their seats on horseback and how easy is is in a crowded street car. Life: Patient—Do you give gas? Dentist— No; you have to pay for it. This isn't a bar-ber shop.

Indianapolis Journal: "Sociable," said Mudge to a friend of his. "Why, that fellow wouldn't be in a deaf and dumb asylum twenty minutes without getting on speaking terms with all the inmates."

Puck: Caller-Hejabers, yez got full pretty early in the day, Finnegan. Finnegan—Yis; I wanted a bottle to git some medicine in, an' implied me whisky bottle, an now I fale so

much better I don't want th' medicine Buffalo Courier: The visit of a cyclone is usually a severe blow to any community.

Boston Courier: When a man discovers himself to be the father of triplets he can hardly believe his own census.

Chicago Tribune: Acquaintance—How did you manage to get a World's fair job? Have you got a "pull?"
Theological Student—My friend, if I had what you call a pull think you I would be pushing one of these chairs at \$6 a week? Go to!

Youkers Statesman: "Now, he's what I call an ail-round athlete." said Crimsonbeak when he discovered young Sprinter with his arms about his daughter. COMPLAINING MARLY.

Washington News. It's hot; That's what, And the summer's an infant—it's scarcely be-

And yet We scarcely have sampled the heat of the sun.

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