Fix Months.
Three Months.
Sunday Bee, One Year.
Saturday Bee, One Year.
Weekly Bee, One Year. OFFICES. Omaha, The Bee Building.
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Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the BEE sent their address by leaving an order at this office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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The Dally and Sunday Bee is on saie in Chicago at the following places:
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Files of The Bee can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bre publish
Geo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bre publish
Geo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bre publish
Geo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bre publish ing company does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The DAILY BEE for the week ending June 17,1893, was as follows:

Average Circulation for May, 1893, 24,417

SEAL SWORN to before

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

THAT padlock still cumbers the door of Jim No. th's ante-room.

THE council and Board of Public Works have got the viaducts on wheels, but what will the railroads do?

THE flag is again flying over the Sandwich islands; but this time it is very properly the flag of the Hawaiian repub-

THE introduction of Tammany methods in Omaha's city government will not be tolerated much longer. Interested parties should make a note of this fact

THE Whisky trust is still playing in hard luck. The seceding members of the trust have made common cause with the attorney general of Illinois in the effort to break the big combination.

THE marked increase in the receipts of hogs at the South Omaha stock yards promises to very materially reduce the visible supply and at the same time they speak well for the growth of the local market.

THE Omaha railroads are putting on a good many new frills in the way of local passenger associations, etc., but the outrageously excessive rates on oil shipments from Wyoming to the Missouri river are still in vogue.

A COMMON office clerk will not make a good secretary for the Commercial club, which is in need of an all-round hustler of good general ability. Such a man will demand a fair salary, of course. The club is in need of a first-class man.

THE New York editors who have not yet forgiven Chicago for making a success of the World's fair are now printing columns every day to prove that America was really discovered by Lief Ericson and that Columbus was an im-

AMERICAN gold is coming back from Europe and the first installment is already on the way. In the meantime American wheat is going to Europe. These two facts have much to do with the feeling of confidence that is already noticeable in all parts of the country.

THE Vikings seem to be of an unlucky race. Nearly 1,000 years ago they discovered America and the newspapers have robbed them of the credit of the exploit. Last week they landed on Long Island and a few hours later they were incarcerated in a Brooklyn cell house as disorderly characters.

THE Douglas street bridge, which was constructed at a cost of over \$400,000 and paying interest and dividends on over \$1,000,000, is assessed for taxation at Council Bluffs, \$60,000; at Omaha, \$20,-900. Can any county commissioner or city councilman explain to the taxpayers this rank favoritism to a franchise corporation which has a steady income from the people?

THE suspension of Sloan, Johnson & Co. has been a painful surprise to the business men of Omaha. The members of this firm have enjoyed the esteem and confidence of buyers and dealers in an eminent degree. It goes without saying that the community deeply sympathizes with them and we only express the universal hope that they may soon be able to resume business.

THE report of the labor commissioner of Iowa contains much that is interesting; but the western public will hardly fail to be surprised at the official annonncement that in the decade between 1880 and 1890 fifty-eight counties show a decrease in rural population aggregating 91,142. The figures prove conclusively that the cities of Iowa have grown at the expense of the country.

GENERAL COLBY has got off his Arabian steed and once more becomes a high private in the rear ranks. The gap created by his sudden withdrawal from the uncivil service has been promptly filled by a raw-boned Mississippian. Mr. Shoemaker of Nebraska, who prides himself upon being a union veteran and a square-tood democrat, has been pigeon-holed with Mr. Gannon, Nat Brown and other wheel-horses. Verily the plums hang exceedingly high lor the average Nebraska democrat.

UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE ASSESSMENT The total cost of the Douglas street wagon bridge and approaches was \$401,-000. On this property the assessors of Pottawattamie and Douglas counties have returned a valuation of \$80,000about one-fifth of the actual value. The estimated cost of the Union Pacific railroad bridge is over a million and a half. The west half of this bridge is assessed for 1893 at \$105,000, or \$105,000 less than it was assessed before it was rebuilt. The tax commissioner of that road, however, has filed a protest against what he terms an excessive valuation, and states that he returned the west half of the bridge at a valuation of \$80,000. He alleges that the assessor raised the value to \$105,000 "without the knowledge or

the company." The county commissioners will hear testimony today on the application for a reduction of the valuation placed upon the Union Pacific bridge. Witnesses have been summoned to give their opinions as to the value of the property and the justness of the assessment. Now, the value of all railroad property may readily be ascertained by its earning capacity. No surer means is at the command of the county commissioners for learning the actual value- of the bridge than to subpoena the chief engineer of the Union Pacific road, who can give a fair estimate of the cost of the bridge; the general freight agent, who can give the actual earnings from freight hauled over the bridge, and the general passenger agent, who knows the net earnings from bridge passenger traffic. With these facts before the board it will be easy to determine whether or not the assessment made is excessive. The strong presumption is that if such testimony can be procured the county commissioners will find abundant ground for raising the assessment, rather than lowering it.

ARMY OFFICERS AS INDIAN AGENTS. An act of the last congress requires the president to detail officers of the army to act as Indian agents at all agencies where vacancies from any cause may hereafter occur, who, while acting as such agents, shall be under the orders and direction of the secretary of the interior, except at agencies where, in the opinion of the president, the public service would be better promoted by the appointment of a civilian. It is thus left discretionary with the president to retain civilians in the service and it is probable he will do so in special cases. Pursuant to the authority given him by this law the president has appointed twenty officers of the army to act as Indian agents and will doubtless increase the list as vacancies occur or he may find occasion to make changes. All those just designated are taken

from the cavalry and infantry, the two

branches of the military service that

have always had close contact with the

Indians, eighteen of those detailed being captains and two majors. They are all mon of large experience with Indians and several of them have exhibited special ability in the past in dealing with them. There are in all fiftyseven agencies and doubtless most of them will ultimately be filled by appointments from the army, it being evident that Mr. Cleveland is favorable to this policy. The new experiment will be watched with great interest, and particularly by those who believe military supervision is not good for the Indians. There is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question. The establishment of Indian agents was made by congress nearly a century ago and during all that period civilians have for the most part occupied these positions. It is true there has always been more or less complaint regarding their administration of affairs and doubtless many of them have been justly chargeable with grave dereliction of duty and serious wrongs, both to the government, and to the Indians, but when all the circumstances and conditions are considered the record of the Indian service under civilian management is highly meritorious and honorable. It is claimed in behalf of military agents that they will deal more honestly with the Indians, that they will be firmer in the enforcement of regulations, and that as representatives of the military arm of the government they will exert a wnolesome restraining influence. Possibly this view is correct. The change does not remove the Indian service from the civilian control. It is still under the jurisdiction of the secretary of the

interior.

ABUSE OF CORPORATE PRIVILEGES. There is nothing in the history of the development of municipal government in the United States more striking than the liberality of the people in donating valuable franchises to private corporations. Nor has there been anything more disgraceful than the almost universal abuse of this municipal liberality by the corporations themselves. In every city of any prominence the free use of public streets has unhesitatingly been given to street railway, eleclight, telephone, gas and tric water companies. The people, as a rule, have asked but little in return for these concessions, simply contenting themselves with a few vague and doubtful stipulations to the effect that the charges to the public shall not be unreasonable. This liberality has been more noticeable in western cities where municipal growth has been rapid and where, in many instances, private corporations have been induced to establish themselves in advance of legitimate demands for the service they are expected to render. As a result of a policy which is almost national in extent private corporations in all the large and prosperous cities of the country are drawing immense revenues from the pockets of the people. Stockholders in gas, electric light, street railway. telephone and water companies have accumulated fortunes, and the value of their original investments has been doubled and in many cases quadrupled.

Under such circumstances, the people who have been so lavish in the distribution of franchises are honestly entitled to some consideration. But, if they have expected fair treatment, they have almost universally been deceived. The private corporations not only refuse to Casper, Wyo., to Chicago, is fixed by the

make reductions in extortionate charges. but they persistently ignore the regulations imposed upon them from time to time by municipal enactment. Going even further, they seek to control, and, in only too many cities, they do control the various branches of the municipal government. The interference of corporate interests in municipal politics is rapidly becoming one of the nost serious dangers which confront a self-governing people. There seems to be no limit to the audacity of the men at the head of the great corporate bodies of the country in their defiance of law and public sentiment.

The people of Omaha have found to their cost that their city is no exception to the general rule. The consent of any agent or representative of | private corporations here enjoy a monopoly in their several systems. Not content with this advantage they shirk the payment of taxes, prevent the proper assessment of property, defraud the city in the matter of public service, manipulate the city elections in their own interests, interfere with public improvements and trample upon private rights with impunity. No city in the west has more to contend with in the matter of pernicious interference in municipal affairs than Omaha. Not only is healthy and natural development impeded, but the city is deprived of legitimate competition and the people are compelled to submit to any charges or inconvenience that may be imposed, realizing that they have no adequate remedy in law or ordinance. Sad experience has also taught them that they cannot even rely upon the integrity of the men placed in the legislative branch of the municipal government. Under present conditions they see no prospect or hope of relief, and the conviction is gradually, but none the less surely, dawning upon them that nothing but a radical revolution in municipal politics will effect a cure of the evils with which they have to contend. They are already. saying to themselves that if the needed reform cannot come within party lines they will have to come from without them, and the party leaders who affect to control the lines of policy in municipal campaigns must either prepare for a revulsion of public sentiment that will sweep them out of existence or take immediate steps to yield to a demand that will be as imperative as it will be

INCREASING EXPORTS.

resistless.

A very encouraging feature in the commercial situation is the increase in the amount of exports. It is noted that the foreign shipments of merchandise during May were the largest of any month this year and except for the same month last year were the largest in May for over six years. The value of the breadstuffs exported last month was a little over \$69,000,000, which considering the reduced prices was a large movement. For the same time there was a decrease of imports. There is reason to expect that the returns for June will show an equally favorable condition of affairs as to the foreign trade.

This is reassuring with respect to the

financial situation, for as everybody

knows the steady outflow of gold has been largely due to the fact that the balance of trade has for a year past been heretofore shown from authentic statistics, the excess of imports over exports during the first five months of the current year was \$96,000,000. This fact supplies a ready and clear explanation of the drain of gold to Europe. How it has happened that the imports have run so far ahead of the exports admits of several explanations. It has been suggested that merchandise imports have been vastly stimulated in the last year by the fear of the effects of the silver purchase law, as well as by the desire of importers to forestall the vigorous quarantine restrictions against cholera that were expected to be enforced this summer. Very likely both of these influences have operated as suggested, and if so it is a sound conclusion that the indications that the silver purchase law will be repealed have had the effect to reduce the volume of imports. It is also suggested that another factor against the continuance of large imports has been brought into prominence by the announcement that congress will be called together in September. is argued that importers will naturally be disposed to lessen their risks on the eve of tariff legislation, and that in order to secure the advantage of revised duties they may reasonably be expected to limit their entries at American custom houses until the exact character and extent of the changes in contemplation shall have become known. The force of this view, however, will appear less strong when it is considered that there is not much probability of congress being able to make a general revision of the tariff that will go into effect sooner than perhaps a year and a half, if even then. It may be regarded as practically assured that no new tariff bill can be passed in time to become effective by July 1, 1894, though some changes designed to increase the

revenues of the government may be accomplished before that time. It is noteworthy that the increase in exports has begun earlier than usual, which is to be regarded as a good sign. As to the possibilities of their further expansion, it is said that all the wheat that can be spared is already practically assured of a foreign market. "The corn erop," says the Philadelphia Record, which last year was 500,000,000 bushels less than the previous season, gives promise, from the enlargement of screage and favorable start of the plant, of reaching maximum proportions. The fodder crops of Europe are a partial failure, and this fact, together with the increasing use of corn as an article of human food, points to unexampled exports of this cereal during the coming year." All things considered the foreign trade conditions are beginning to look much more encouraging than they have done for a year or more

THE through rate on a carload (24,000

Elkhorn railway tariff sheet at \$258. From Casper to Chreago the distance is about one-third that of the run from Sacramento to New York. The meanest cars can be used in transporting oil, while Fruit is perishable and must be carried on refrigerator cars. The rate on a carload of oil from Caspor to Chicago should not be over one-third the fruit carloadstrangentinental rate. which would be about \$116, or a rate \$11 higher than the carload rate on cattle from Casper to Chicago. The railroad managers scannot justify the prohibitive oil rates from Wyoming points.

PRICES AND WAGES. The government has issued and will soon distribute a comprehensive work showing the course of prices and wages for half a century. It is a report of the special committee of the senate committee on finance, the facts having been supplied largely by the government commissioner of labor, whose authority is regarded with favor by men of all parties. For the purposes of this report the agents of the Bureau of Labor in every part of the country collected the prices of 223 distinct articles for 1891 and carried their comparisons back as far as possible toward 1840. The lists cover a great variety of manufactured articles as well as agricultural products and raw materials, and enable one to trace a distinct difference in the range of prices of articles constantly cheapened by improved machinery and those which are growing dearer by the high rental of land. According to a Washington dispatch half the problems of economic science will be illuminated by the masses of figures presented. "Whether gold has really appreciated in value, whether silver has remained a truer standard of prices, whether a depreciated currency enhances prices beyond the premium on gold, whether wages keep pace with prices during periods of paper inflation, whether improved machinery has reduced the cost of living and given the laborer more comforts and higher Taking the year 1860 as the base line,

for the reason that it was a year of normal conditions, preceded by the depression of the panic of 1857, and followed by the disturbing influences of the war and paper inflation, it is shown that prices were lower in 1891 than in 1860, taking the whole range of merchandise. Some things were higher at the later period, particularly the products of agriculture, but nearly all manufactured products had declined. The average prices for 1860-'64 were 108.1, and they were higher during the ensuing ten years, but in 1890-'91 they were 92.3. It is shown that during the period of paper inflation the rise in prices was considerably above the premium on gold. With regard to wages the statistics demonstrate that they have been stendily rising since 1840, but the rise of wages in paper money was not so rapid as the rise of the premium on gold, nor so rapid as the rise of prices, a statement which ought to be carefully considered by the wage earners of the country, many of whom lend themselves too rapidly to the support of proposals for against the United States. As we have currency inflation. It is a very old principle, which these statistics strongly sustain, that labor is the very last thing to advance under currency infla tion, and it very rarely keeps pace with the appreciation of other things. The evidence supplied by these statistics is that wages, measured in gold, have continued to rise steadily since the resumption of specie payments, and that this, in connection with the reduced cost of living, has contributed to a steady improvement in the condition of labor. In producing these results the currency, rather than the tariff,

plays the most important part. A LINCOLN hack driver has been sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years for assisting another man to rob a drunken passenger of a \$5 bill. Suppose this kind of justice was administered to a bank president who has embezzeled and stolen \$300,000. Let us compute. If a man stealing \$5 gets seven years in the penitentiary, a man stealing \$100 would have to serve twenty times seven years. If he stole \$2,000 he would serve four hundred times seven years. If he stole \$20,000 he would serve four thousand times seven years. If he stole \$100,000 he would serve twenty thousand times seven years, so the bank president who stole \$300,000 would, if he had the same justice as was meted out to the Lincoln hack driver, have to serve sixty thousand times seven years, which is equal to 420,000 years. If he became a good stone cutter or barrel builder he might by good behavior be able to knock off 20,000 years of involuntary servitude. But bank presidents do not get down to the low level of a common hack driver.

THE distillers at Omaha and Ne braska City, the starch works at Beatrice, the paper mills at Lincoln and the twine factory at Frement are more or less affected by the trusts. All of them are not controlled by the trusts, but all would do a better business if the trusts were crushed out of existence.

ties, there would seems to be a genuine oc-casion for the president to issue another keep cool letter.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
With the mercury again chasing the nine-

Mean's tolan End.

Globe-Disporat.

The republicans are opposed as a rule to the use of patronage of the purpose of influencing legislation, but they will indorse such action on the part of Cleveland if he can thus cause a democratic concress to vote can thus cause a democratic congress to vote Nothing Will Excuse It.

Detroit Tribune

Not even the exigencies of the financial situation will excuse the administration from taking immediate steps to make safe the several government buildings which are said to be prevented from falling principally by the hordes of democratic waiters who are leaning against them until such time as

they are given places inside.

A Significant Incident. Kansas City Times.

thoroughly squelched, for which we owe the French president of the board thanks. England has long had the name of losing every question submitted to arbitration, and this time its policy may be to bully its way through. But it won't work.

A Kingdom for a Canaldate.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Ex-Governor Campbell has again thrown e Ohio democrats into the slough of despair refusing to run against Governor McKin by refusing to run against Governor Mckin-ley. The ex-governor enjoys a joke, and suggests Congressman Outhwaite as a good man to run. Outhwaite has money, but refused to spend it to help elect Campbell two years ago and Campbell is willing to see the Columbus congressman spend his money this year for the empty honor of a nomination.

The Lesson of Experience. New York Herald

Yes, it has been a hard and bitter lesson, and one which the country might well have been spared. That it has been learned is evident in the new and sounder opinions that are expressed in sections of the country that have heretofore been the strongholds of the silver heresy and in the avowed conver-sion of men who represent them in Washington and who are prepared, when congress meets, to echo our demand: Repeal the Snerman law—Stop buying silver.

Demands an Immediate Session. St. Paul Pioneer Press. Public opinion, the country over, should concentrate itself in one unanimous, irresistible demand upon the president to call con-gress together immediately for the purpose of securing the repeal of the Sherman silver act. It is worse than idle folly to delay. The country is now convinced of the cause of its misfortunes. In a year when it would have seemed that all the forces of Providence had conspired to favor it, when industry was flourishing and well remunerated, when the earth yielded her fruits bounteously and the needs of others coincided with our plenty we have been struggling with a financial depression that can be traced to but one cause. With a volume of currency larger than ever before, with more money per capita than ever before, and with the amount increasing largely each month, every interest has been pressed for necessary capital, and banking institutions have not dared to extend their credits. All this is in consequence of our evil currency sys-tem. Among those who have studied the situation carefully and who have the right to express an intelligent opinion unbiased by self-interest there is not a dissenting voice. The Sherman law must be repealed before the industries of the country will revive per-manently and confidence take the place of

AUDITOR MOORE'S SHARP STICK

Lincoln News: By all means let Mr. Garneau give an immediate account of his stew-ardship. If he has been unfaithful to the trust reposed in him Governor Crounse can-not do otherwise than instantly remove him. The more fact that if he had the best inerests of the state at heart he would have done so long ago, should not cause him to hesitate in this event; neither should the fact that it might be injudicious to remove him at this juncture, while the fair is in progress, cut any figure with the executive in doing his duty.

Plastsmouth News: State Auditor Moore, who has shown from the first day of his incumbency the desire to have state business managed the same as he would manage his own private affairs, is now after Commissioner Garneau with a sharp stick. He refuses to audit several of Garneau's expenditures on the ground that they are extravagant and are not justified by the appropriation. We believe that the state auditor will be upheld in his theory of the case by nearly every taxpaver in Nebraska. The idea of having fifty employes on the pay roll at Chicago and charging up for some of them \$6 per day for Lotel expenses is a little for the average Nebraska. Moore is certainly showing that the republicad party made no mistake when they elected him to the responsible office last year, which he so ably fills.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Edwin Booth's estate is valued at \$600,000. Five million bushels is the size of the peaut crop this year.

Congressman Bland inquires in metallic tones, "Where is the democracy at?" Bland another victim of the silver jag? Base ball maintains much of its old-time vigor in some sections of the country, An umpire was mobbed at Akron, O., the other

Chicago papers insist that the "dives must o." The advice is needless. They are twenty-four.

Kock and Dunch are rival candidates for mayor of Milwaukee. As the former is a republican it is reasonably certain he will crow victoriously on the democratic Dunck-Missouri evelones are extremely useful to

natives inheriting the tired feeling. A late twirter uprooted trees in Washington county and in the holes were found rich deposits o Humboldt and Cuvier estimated the num

ber of species of mammalia, or creatures which suchle their young to be but little short of 600; of birds, 4,000; insects, 44,000; reptiles, 700; in all, 50,000 species. Tom Johnson of Ohio is not averse to re-

ceiving the democratic nomination for governor, provided it comes with "sufficient unanimity." As Tom commands a moderate bar'l, unanimity may be secured if the disbursements are properly made. Two Frenchmen have actually refused to make targets of themselves for a profes-

sional duelist. Of course they did not fear the result of an exchange of shots. It was dread of injury to innocents lurking in the vicinity that caused them to pause, The measurement of the earth in miles is given as follows: Diameter at the poles, 7,898; mean diameter, 7,911; diameter at the equator, 7,924; circumference around the poles, 24,815; mean circumference, 24,853,

and circumference around the equator, 24,896, The Record of Philadelphia bewaits the wanton waste of Pullman in cutting off the crust of the bread he serves. The Record is mistaken. The crust is not lost, but on the contrary serves the useful purpose of a "handout" to the industrious taxgatherers. Smarting under repeated assaults on his ability, a Kansas rainmaker proposes going to Chicago and showering the fair. He should be jugged on arrival. Chicago at-mosphere is too tender to be trifled with. Very little provocation is ordinarily needed to transform the town into a slough.

Brooklyn's program for the eatertainment of the crew of the Viking ship was not fol-lowed to the letter. After having a night of it at a club they were assaulted on the street and promptly clapped in jail. Four hours in the bastile prepared them for the reception tendered by the mayor and city officials Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who is rapidly

nearing his eightieth birthday, is said to be as full of enthusiasm and vitality now as he was fifty years ago. He is an enthusiast on Irish literary topics, and is arranging for a series of Irish books to be published by a London firm in the autumn, and recently deivered a lecture in London on the prospects of Trish literature.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, the woman suffrage leader, is getting ready to whoop things up in Kansas this fall. The campaign will begin in September and the women will make the sunflower state the battlefield Mrs. Jones says that defeat in Kansas wil set back the cause in every other state, while success will stimulate the movement from ocean to ocean. Therefore every energy will be bent toward carrying the day in Jerry Simpson's balliwick.

Cows and other ruminating animals have several stomachs. food passes as it is eaten. When the animal has finished its search for food it forces a part of the food from the first stomach back into the mouth and chews it leisurely a second time. This portion of the food is the animal's cud. Almost always the cud is regetable matter, though when a cow has "lost her cud" the artificial cud provided by the owner contains some animal matter, as

John Quincy Adams Ward, the sculptor, has almost completed his statue of Roscoe Conkling, and says he has never before been so enthusiastic over any of his work. His information for the statue, he says, was gained while Conkling was speaking during the Garfield-Hancock campaign. In the middle of a sentence, while he was speaking most eloquently, Conkling stopped, took a step toward the audience and raising his hand, sail in a low voice: "The die is cast. Garfield will be elected." Mr. Adams says he lookef like an inspired prophet. NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Hubbell is having a mad dog scare and any canines are biting the dust. Contracts have been let for the building of system of waterworks at Alliance.

The new Baptist church at holbrook, Furnas county, will be dedicated June 27. The independent convention of Saline county has been called for September 28, Tim Thomas, a Nebraska City barber, has en appointed to a position in Washington. Steve Kennedy of Nebraska City has secured the contract for putting in a system of water works at Gordon.

Prof. E. O. Garrett, now a teacher at Des Moines, has been elected principal of the Broken Bow public schools.

John Hall has begun a five years residence at the pen to pay for highway robbery. He was sentenced from Beatrice.

A caving sand bank crushed little Jimmy Henderson to death while he was watching a herd of cattle in Sheridan county. Osceola Methodists have decided to build new church, and the ladies have agreed to

furnish \$500 of the necessary amount of Matt A. Daugherty of Ogalalia, who essayed to connect with the office of state oil inspector, but missed his coupling by

about half a turn, is in the city.

Among the chain gang at Kearney is Rob-ert Crosby, a pickpocket, who was caught after having been used for a target by Pony Powers, whom he had attempted to rob. John McGinuis of Blue Springs awoke the other night and discovered a thief about to make away with one of his horses. He secured a shotgun and fired at the robber

but failed to bring him down. Gates college at Neligh has closed one of the most successful years in its history. There were nine graduates from the con servatory of music, three from the normal department and one from the commercial

A woman named Borda was sent to jail at Fremont with a baby, and the next morning it was discovered that the little one had scarlet fever. The authorities quickly released the mother and sent her home to care for the child.

Some time ago Albert Ross, accused of incondiarism for burning a store at Decatur, was released from jail on bail and skipped. Nothing was heard from him until a week or so ago, when a letter was received by his daughter at Tekamah, which informed her that her father was dead.

While a piece of plate glass 10x12 feet was being unloaded from a dray at Scribner it fell over, striking Albert Warner and C. T. Horton, carrying them down with it. Wag-ner had his spine broken and is perhaps fatally injured, while Horton escaped with three broken ribs and some bruises. The glass was shattered.

The labor of thinning on every field of beets for the Norfolk factory will be inished this week, which is a month earlier than the work was completed last year, says the Nor folk News. This has been brought about through a better knowledge of the business, farmers having learned from experience just when to go into their fields to clear them with the least work and to the best advan-

Carl Lord, aged about 7, Harry Roper, aged 7, and Ray Roper, aged 5, of Bartley were playing in the rear of a drug store the other day and found some phosphorus in sticks like candy. Each of them put some of it in his pocket. From the friction or the heat of their bodies it took fire and each of them was terribly burned. Harry and Ray Roper died the next morning, and Carl Lore was still suffering with little hope of his re covery at last accounts.

While Frank Knotts, a brother of A. B. While Frank Knotts, a brother of A. B. Knotts of Plattsmouth, was working in a Mexican mine and was on his way to the surface, a boy fell from the top and knocked him off, both falling to the level below. Knotts was but slightly injured, but the Mexican who had fallen nearly 200 feet was killed outright. The father and brother of the law at once made in their minds to the boy at once made up their minds to avenge the death of their relative by taking the life of Knotts without any ceremony They jumped onto him with the ferocity of enraged tigers, but the miners interfered and sayed his life, though his assailants swere they would kill him at the first oppo Knotts was then arrested for kill ing the boy, thrown in jail and afterward tried and found not guilty. He is compelled to go armed and keep a good lookout all the time for treachery.

STANFORD'S MILLIONS.

Estimate of the Wealth Which the Dead Senator Left Behind.

San Francisco, Cal., June 22 .- A careful estimate of Stanford's wealth puts it at \$34,-000,000, as follows: \$24,000,000 South ern Pacific securities; 100,000 acres of land worth \$6,000,000; San Francisco Cable Railroad stock, \$3,000,000; personal property, \$1,000,000; estimated income annually, \$3,000,000.

The death of Stanford will not affect the policy of the Southern Pacific road, as he had taken no active part in the management for some years. It is not known what disposition he made of his holdings.

Fort Dearborn Statue Unveiled. CHICAGO, June 22.—The splendid bronze

roup, commemorative of the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812, on the site of this city, the gift of George M. Pullman, was unveiled this afternoon at the Lake Shore and Eighteenth street. Ex-President Harrison de livered the oration.

THE BORDES EDITORIAL JURY.

Chicago Post: Acquitted but rulned. No healing of time can stanch the wounds which malignity and misguided zeal have inflicted on Lizzie Borden. She has re-

St. Paul Pioneer Press: It is really, after all, less the inevitableness of the verdica that strikes one than it is the fact that a person can be brought to trial for an infaous and capital crime on no other evidence

Indianapolis Journal: The verdict of acquittal in the Lizzie Borden case will not sur-prise any person who has followed the course of the trial at all closely. It has been ovi-dent for some time that the prosecution had

failed to make a case. Chicago Record: It is deplorable that the officers of the law failed so completely to solve the mystery of this monstrous crime. The jury, as conscientious men, could not possibly have found the prisoner guilty on

the testimony presented in court. Kansas City Star: The jury which acquitted Lizzle Borden also arraigned the state of Massachusetts for withholding the

right of trial from a woman who was kept in confinement for nearly a year upon what the courts have found to be a groundless sus-Detroit Free Press: The acquittal of Lie Detroit Free Press.

ie Borden was practically a foregone conclusion. While there was certainly enough in the case and its surroundings to create a in the case and its surroundings to create a very strong impression of her guilt no in-

telligent jury could possibly convict her on the testimony produced in court. TRIVIAL TALK.

Buffalo Courier: A saw generally means Raymond's Monthly: Hess—That old Mr. Boozer drinks like a fish. Snarleigh—Non-sense; a fish doesn't place the end of a whisky flask to its mouth every ton minutes.

Somerville Journal: "Is your wife a good manager?" asked one married man of another. "I guess she is," was the reply. "She knows how to manage me, at all events."

Indianapolis Journal: Watts—What right has Jiggsby to be applying for a pension? Potts—He claims he lost his voice in the Sal-Potts-He ch ation army.

Harper's Bazar: "What do you do with this base ball mask, Harlow? You don't play ball, do you?" "No, I padiock it on my boy Johnny in the green apple season. It saves lots of

Chicago Record: "What is your middle name?"
"Sir, no man who respects the memory of his parents should ever reveal his middle name, for in it is always revealed the inciplent insanity of those who bestowed the name upon their innocent offspring."

Louisville Courier Journal: "From a straight democratic point of view," asks an esteemed but pert contemporary, "why should there be any hardship in putting a duty on sugar when Kentucky whisky has dropped 28 cents a gallon?" The theroughness of ignorance in some editorial sanctums is appailing. What has sugar to do with Kentucky whisky "from a 'straight' democratic point of view?" EQUIVOCAL.

Boston Courier.
"I'm awful fond of driving, miss," Her would-be suiter said As passing teams gave emphasis
To thought the moment bred.

"So's pa. He's quite a whip, they say," She answered him; "no doubt, If you should come around some day He'll gladly drive you out."

THE CHRONIC KICKER. Cincinnati Times-Star.

ome folks is allus kickin' n summer time they mope and whine, and say

Troo Blamed Warm! and then when winter comes along.

'hey snarl and snap and scold, and won't go out—but sit about—because Too Blamed Cold!"

and in the fall they're just as bad.

And grumble more and more; They're always quick to make a kick, and say Too Blamed

When Forepaugh's circus comes along They're always bound to go. When others cheer, they grunt and jeer, bo-

And when they die old Satan says, With all the gall he's got; "Walk in, old mun!" "Don't think I can," he

Too Blamed Hot!"

St. Peter meets him at the gates And asks him if he would "Just settle down and wear a crown." He ust sets wrins "You're Too Blamed Good!"

But if you meet him on the street There's one thing I've admired; When asked to drink, he'll never shrink, an?

"I'm Too Blamed Tired!"

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boat, though. We bought it—the stock—to sell, and if we have our usual luck we'll do that same. As to quality it's all in the same boat—no matter what the price, the fab-rics, workmanship and

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