# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

# THE DAILY BEE.

THE AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

one or two of the appointive agents of

the state over the matter of adjusting

claims against the treasury is exciting

more or less interest. Regarding the

merits of the controversy, the public

will be inclined to withhold its judgment

until it is in possession of all the dotails

of the case: but the incident serves to em-

phasize a few facts in connection with

the duties and responsibilities of the

auditor which may have been forgotten

or overlooked by the public. The

auditor is clearly justified by the consti-

tution, the statutes and the decision of

His responsibility is not removal even

when the legislature appropriates a

designated sum of money for a cer-

It may be unnecessary to quote the de-

what caustic communications which

twenty-second volume of the Nebraska

reports, distinctly throws the entire

responsibility upon the auditor. Among

other things the opinion says: "While

it is the duty of the legislature to see

that no appropriations are made except

for meritorious claims, yet such is the

character of the safeguards thrown

around the state treasury that such ap-

propriation is by no means a final

adjustment of the claim. It simply

places so much of the funds in a

position to be used by the auditor and

secretary when the claim is examined

and adjusted by the auditor and his ac-

tion is approved by the secretary.

While the legislature may set apart

money to pay a claim, it cannot pay it

out nor order it to be done except in the

manner provided by law. It had no

jurisdiction to audit claims." Again,

the decision reads: "If money is appro-

priated by that body [the legislature] to

pay a claim, such action is not an adjudi-

cation upon its validity to such an ex-

tent as to relieve the auditor

and secretary for responsibility, for

their duties remain as fixed by

the constitution." And again: "We

therefore hold that the auditor not only

has the authority to examine and adjust

all claims against the state, but that it

is his duty to do so when they are pre-

sented, and that if he finds the claims

illegal or unjust, or that it has been

paid, he should refuse to issue his war-

rant; and this obligation and his respon-

sibility for his acts cannot be removed

by the legislature."

## F. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TURMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 

 In flags OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 \$ 8 00

 Daily ard Sunday, One Year.
 10 00

 Daily ard Sunday, One Year.
 50 00

 Six Months
 2 50

 Sunday Bee, One Year.
 2 00

 Saturday Bee, One Year.
 1 50

 Sunday Bee, One Year.
 1 50

 Sunday Bee, One Year.
 1 50

 Weekly Dee, Oue Year.
 1 50

# OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building. South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets. Council Rings, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune

Building. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor. BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

Parties leaving the city for the summer can ave the Buc sent their address by leaving an THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

tain specified purpose. Such action on The Bee in Chicago. the part of the legislature would be an The DAILY and SUNDAY REE is on sale in Chicage at the following places: Paimer house. Grand Pacific notel. assumption of the right to audit a claim against the state in advance, an authority nowhere conferred upon the legisla-Auditorium hotel. Great Northern hotel. tive branch of the government. The Grant Aotel. Leland hotel. Wells R. Sizer, 189 State street. Files of True Ban can be seen at the Ne-raska building and the Administration buildsole responsibility for the proper auditing of claims lies with the auditor. braska building and the ing, Exposition grounds. cisions of the supreme court upon a SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. point which ought to be already thor-Shube of Nebraska, i County of Douglas, i Geo, B. Tzaschuck, Seeredary of THE BEE publish-ing company does solemanly swear that the actual preulation of THE DAILS BEE for the week ending June 17, 1893, was as follows: oughly understood; but in order that the public may not be misled by the somehave found their way into print, a Sunday, June 11. Monday, June 12. Tuesday, June 13. Wednesday, June 14. Thursday, June 14. Friday, June 16. Saturday, June 17. case may be, briefly cited. The entire grounds of the present controversy were 23,85 13,89 13,935 thoroughly covered by the unanimous GEORGE R. TZSCHUCK. opinion of the Nebraska supreme court SEAL SWORN to before me and subscribed in sEAL my presence this juik day of June 1893. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. in the case of the State against Babcock. The decision which will be found in the

Average Circulation for May, 1893, 24,417

THERE is a volume of suggestion in the fact that many of the leading southern newspapers are denouncing the vandalism on the field of Gettysburg.

THERE is a noticable falling off in the number of Nebraska democrats who are nt the national capital shaking the political plum trees. Most of them are coming home to share pot luck with Jim North.

GOVERNOR LEWELLING of Kansas has seen proper to contradict the report that he went to the World's fair in a special car. He went in the regular Topeka sleeper with thirty other passengers, and most satisfactory of all else he slept in an upper berth.

THE statement that Commissioner Lochran is lopping pensioners from the rolls at the rate of fifty per day at the Topeka agency may be taken with a few grains of allowance. The pension abuses have hardly been so glaring as to permit of such wholesale fraud.

CONGRESSMAN BRYAN has been in Georgia descanting upon the beauties of an income tax. Of course the Georgians who have no particular incomes of their own to be taxed were delighted with the young Nebraskan's exposition of a theory which he has scarcely dared to allude to at home.

THE intimation that THE BEE is per-

ment of \$250,000 without protest, this is The controversy now pending between sublime impudence, to call it by a mild the state auditor of public accounts and name.

The Douglas street wagon bridge and approaches are computed to have cost \$400,000. That, of course, doesonot include the value of the right-of-way and ground's covered. The earning capacity of this bridge is equal to 6 per cent on \$1,500,000. The east half of this property in Iowa is assessed at \$62,400 and the west half in this county is assessed at \$20,000. The general tax shirker of this company has filed no remonstrance with the commissioners. It is presumed that he does not consider \$20,000 as an extravagant estimate. But the people of Douglas county have

the Nebraska supreme court in assuming that he is required to audit and adjust a right to expect the commissioners to all claims against the state and to reject readjust these bridge taxes on the basis any which appear to him to be illegal or upon which the farmer, the merchant unjust. To do so is not only his right, and workingman have to pay taxes on but his duty, and he can be held responsitheir homes. ble upon his bond for failure or neglect.

BAITING FOR LINCOLN SUCKERS. It has been decided that the case of the state against ex-Treasurer Hill and his bondsmen cannot be tried in Douglas county. The de cision will not affect the merits of the case in the eyes of the people of the state. If the money lost to the state can be recovered in a Lancaster county court nobody will grumble. But the chances are that the state will be \$250,000 out of pocket, and the ex-treasurer's

and present treasurer's bondsmen will be al lowed to slip through.-THE BEE. The editor of THE OMAHA BEE need not be alarmed. The people can obtain exact justice in Lancaster county, The fact that the people of that county are fully acquainted with the editor of THE BEE and entertain for him an opinion accordingly does not argue that they are not like the rest of the people of this state. The persistent slanders of E. Rosewater

upon the good people of Lancaster county do not affect any one but the man who hurls the boomerang. They are interesting, however, as illustrations as to just how far petty spite work may be carried .- World-Herald. It would be a red letter day if the

monomaniac of the World-Herald should omit his habitual daily sneers and slurs at E. Rosewater. But is he not throwing away his bait? Lincoln suckers know a hawk from a handsaw when they see one. Why does he not direct his impudent slurs at his father-in-law. the governor, who employed Judge Wakeley to bring the suit against Hill and his bondsmen in Douglas county instead of Lancaster? And by the way, nearly all the men on Hill's bond are Omaha bankers and therefore Rosewater and THE BEE have turned against Omaha, as well as against Lincoln, haven't they?

But really, the wretched imposter who is making a bid for Lincoln subscribers, has a hard role to play. He annexed the boodle gang at Lincoln when he tried to play into its hands during the impeachment trial, but the honest people of Lincoln, of whom there are quite a considerable number, are disgusted with his disgraceful antics and do not feel grateful to him for shedding crocodile tears over the abuse they are subjected to at the hands of THE BEE. He will find before he is six months older that partnership with rogues and sympathy with public thieves is not a good investment even for a double-ender newspaper. THE BEE dares express an honest opinion regarding all questions, whether

AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS. The measure passed by the last con-

they affect Lincoln or Omaha men, and

takes its chances of finding enough de-

cent people to patronize it.

more than a quarter of a century. There

can be no doubt that the very great advantage obtained over the United States in the trade with the other Americas was to a considerable extent due to the fact that we have not had a merchant matine to transport our products to those countries, and we shall not be able to secure such a share of this trade as we ought to get until we do have adequate means of transportation under our own flag, no matter what favorable reciprocity arrangements we may make with the southern countries. Of this we were assured by the representatives of those countries who came to the United States a few years ago to discuss commercial relations.

It is impossible to say what views the present administration may have on this subject or what the next congress may be disposed to do respecting it, assuming that the matter will receive consideration, which is at least probable. The only thing that can be said with reasonable certainty is that no subsidy proposition will be likely to receive serious attention.

THE financial views of Senator Hill of New York are not of very great importance, but his statement as to the position of the senate regarding proposed silver legislation may be. Mr. Hill is in favor of free bimetallic coinage. He would go back to the policy which prevailed prior to the legislation of 1873. This is not a new discovery, he having stated his proposition on the subject in the last presidential campaign and made a very lame attempt to justify it. The senior senator from New York now says that the views of a majority of the senate are practically in harmony with his and that a measure for unconditionally repealing the silver purchase law cannot pass that body. He has doubt about such a measure getting through the house, but is confident that it could not pass the senate. How far the authority of Mr. Hill can be depeuded on is of course a question, but the dispatch says his statement had the effect to partially counteract certain reassuring influences of a financial and commercial nature, which if true illustrates how very sensitive the situation still is. It is more than likely that Senator Hill is not talking at random in this matter. The Wyshington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger said a few days ago that the silver men in the senate were strong enough to defeat repeal of the Sherman law unless something was substituted equally favorable to silver. Meanwhile there is a report that the president is withholding appointments for the purpose of using them to obtain votes for unconditional repeal, and that the plan is not altogether unpromising. It can only be said with certainty that there promises to be a very warm fight over the silver question when congress meets.

THE recent statement of Mrs. Mary Lease, that there is not gold enough in the United States to fill the decayed teeth of the old women within its borders, may be suggestive of the terrible wear and tear upon the jaws of women of a high temper and an uncertain age, but it is not strictly in accordance with the facts.

Fruits of Republican Policy. Indianapolis Journal. In 1880 the amount of United States

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Apart altogether from the question of the army bill, or from any results to which it may immediately lead, the destruction of the party of which Eugene Richter was the leader by the secession of its supporters to the socialists on the one hand and to the conservatives on the other is the most disappointing feature of the German political situation, and may well discourage those who had hoped to see the German people advance along the lines of constitutional growth to an ultimate condition of independence and self government. Herr Eugene Richter, able, honest, patriotic and progressive, stood for the constitutional principle. He represented in Germany, as Mr. Gladstone does in England, the system under which a free people, whatever the nature of their executive, govern themselves through the medium of a parliament, which they elect without restriction of intimidation or any kind of external pres sure, and over which they retain, at all times and under all circumstances, an absolute control. Thus England, though nominally a monarchy, is a republic in effect, for all its legislation is derived from the sanction of the people, and its entire system of administration, whatever may be the forms followed and the methods pursued, is in the hands of those who derive their power and authority by a charter from the people. It was Herr Richter's aim to reproduce in Germany this desirable condition of affairs, so that while the government might remain imperial in name, it would become republican in substance, and while the emperor might continue to reign he would cease to govern. It is an explicable thing that the German people, intelligent and ed ucated as they are beyond the common, and distinguished, as they are supposed to be, with wisdom in their Judgmeats and sobriety in their conduct, should, as they seem to have done, emphatically and definitively rejected this safe and reasonable program.

The illness of President Carnot excited grave apprehension in France. Since the retirement of President Grevy in 1887 he has been a conservative force in every minis terial catastrophe and political crisis. Elected as a compromise candidate, with an historic name consecrated by the memories of the great revolution, he has steadily grown in public favor, and has shown marked capacity for the exercise of executive functions. By unswerving patriotism, loyalty to republican institutions and consummate tact in dealing with parties and factions, he has succeeded in dignifying the presidential office during a storm and stress period when the premiership has declined in authority and parliamentary government has frequently been brought into contempt. The president has not ceased to command respect and confidence, even when Parliament was rent with factions and honeycombed with corruption. The death of President Carnot on the eve of a general election would be nothing less than a calamity to the French republic. The election of his successor would devolve at once upon a national assembly whose course has nearly run, and whose political authority has waned. French legislators never lose their self-possession in exciting crises. His successor would be chosen, not without a flerce factional struggle, but in the end by the union of patriotic republicans. That was done when he was himself elected in the intorest of republican harmony and the public welfare. But it would be very difficult to find in French public life another leader equally well fitted for this most responsible office. President Carnot seems to be almost a necessary man for the present transition period in political fortunes of France. Friends of good government and democratic institutions will unite in the hope that his

Since the Franco-German war the increase in the German army has been over 25 per cent and it cannot be said that this increase has been altogether favorable. The expense entailed by the operations of the war departments have gradually increased until today the public debt and the military expenditures are far larger than they were a decade ago. If the matter of expenses were the only thing to be considered, it would not be at all strange that so many of the German tax payers have regarded with disfavor the proposal for still further increase in military expenditure, but as a matter of fact an argument from a money standpoint is not the only one which can be brought against the military system. Some of the best years of Germany's citizens are taken from the farm, the factory or the counting house to benefit the army. Still again, a large portion of the German people, espe cially the working class, are growing tired of the autocratic airs assumed by the average German officer, who is certainly not troubled by an excess of modesty or of consideration for the feelings of civilians Whatever may be the eventual fate of the army bill supported by the emperor, it now seems probable that the feelings of opposition already awakened by a discussion of the bill in the last Reichstag will finally result in a resolve of the German people to check

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**Most Natural** 

eight, from Stuttgart, Stottin and Vonice twenty-seven, from Ham. Surg twenty-six, from Augsburg fifteen, from Amsterdam fourteen, from Antwerp seven, from Brussels six, and from Rouen three. The first number acknowledged that in journalism France had been forestalled by other countries, and complained both of the difficulty of procuring news and of discriminating between truth and falsehood, but added naively that, even if its statements should be contradicted, it would be interesting to know the rumors of the day. In 1631 the Gazette contained no English news except announcements that Poland had despatched an ambassador to solicit British mediation with Sweden, and that the British ambassador had been granted an audience by the Russian emperor. Among the items of news in one of the early copies are the announcements of the appoint ment of Laud to the archbishopric of Canterbury and of the death of Gustavus Adolphus.

The people of India are calculated to have hoarded and put away, either in the form of ornaments or concealed in hiding places, over \$300,000,000 of gold and silver in thirty years. It is a custom injurious to the development of the country and one which helps to complicate the allver question, for the demand for gold and its consequent appreclation has helped to depreciate the less precious metal, but what steps can be taken to remedy the existing state of affairs even Lord Roberts, in his excellent speech to the London Chamber of Commerce, did not venture to indicate. He contented himself with the hope that some decision would speedily be arrived at as to the best method of placing the finances of India on a satisfactory footing and he abundantly showed the urgency of the case, eloquently pleading the cause of her majesty's servants, civil and military, who maintain the safety of her empire in consideration of incomes that daily-almost hourly-diminish in value.

# MOORE AND GARNEAU.

Nebraska City News: Mr. Garneau should make an immediate explanation as to the truth or falsity of Mr. Moore's statements. Papillion Times: State Auditor Moore is sensational cuss and does a good deal posing as a reformer for political effect, but just now he is engaged in a laudable effort to curtail the perquisites of the dude manager of the Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair, and the whole state will wish him well in the effort.

Kearney Journal: Auditor Moore has written a letter to World's Fair Commis-doner Garneau, in which he has touched un that gentleman's expense account, criticising it in strong terms from a business standpoint. From vouchers received it is very evident that Nebraska is not having her ap propriation judiciously expended, and Aud tor Moore has notified the commis that questionable vouchers will be thrown out in the accounting.

Seward Reporter: Auditor Moore refuses to allow a great part of the bills filed by Commissioner Garneau for expenses of the World's fair commission and has written a very spicy letter to Mr. Garneau on the sub-ject. This will stir up a scandal of considerable dimensions, and if what he allege is true it will result in a row which may d prive Mr. Garneau of the soft snap he has been enjoying. It is too had for the state

but it is a fact the World's fair business has been a farce and a fizzle from the beginning. Beatrice Express: Commissioner Garneau has struck a snag in the person of State Auditor Moore, who refuses to audit his bills and who writes him a letter giving his reasons therefor, charging reckless extrava-gance on the part of Mr. Garneau, and gross mismanagement of the state's interests at Jackson park. There is a growing suspicion that the money appropriated by the state. which was ample to make a creditable and attractive exhibit, has been misapplied or recklessly squandered and that there is fruitful field for a searching investigation. Nebraska City Press: Auditor Moore is doing something to earn his silary. He is showing Garneau that he has been chosen to

serve the state and to invest the money ap-propriated for the state's World's fair ex-hibit to the best purpose. That he has not done this hitherto is a notorious fact, and it would please the people of the state if this man, who has so completely disregarded their expressed wish, were made to dance to a lively tune. It is of course too late now to remedy the evil he has done the state, but the people might be protected by a better man from a further waste of money. Lincoln News: Judging from the papers Mr. Garneau has been taking lessons i art of polite letter writing, but his bold as-surance that the law gives him the right to disburse the money as he pleases will not go. No one has accused him of dishonesty; the only charge is reckless expenditure of public money with the sole aim of making a big splurge in the fancy line, when the people of the state prefer to have their money spen in a way that will advertise to the world her resources and not her ambition to shine in polite society. The gentleman also appears to labor under the delusion that because he is a democrat his actions are being criticised. criticised, but he is simply mis-taken. If he can satisfactorily explain his performance of duties assigned him and give a faithful account of his stewardship, well and good; but he cannot excuse himself by falling back upon his dignity and declaring that he is responsible to the governor only, and is not compelled to give any accounting until the close of this work.

### "CONTRACTION."

OMANA, June 23 .- To the Editor of Tun BRE: Thursday evening's BEE said of the repeal of the Sherman device that it might be followed by a damaging "contraction of the circulation." I infer that reference is made to the volume of various kinds of money and not to the fact of their more circutation, and upon this understanding I respectfully dissent from the conclusions of THE BEE. The trouble is not contraction of the volume of money, but of the circulation of that volume by means of a contraction of confidence and credits. Hundreds of millions of money has suddenly been contracted into banks of de posit, into the strong boxes of fire proof bank vaults, into dark holes in the ground and old stockings; and this is exactly what and all that alls this great and rich country which was never in a really more prosper ous condition than it is today in most other respicts. And what really caused this kind of "contraction!" My old answer is: The affrighted bankers of New York, who be-came alarmed at the spectacle of departing gold. These vigilant guardians of other people's money are not to be blamed. They are, next to the national, state and municigold. are, hext to the hattenal, state and municu-pal governments, the greatest debtors in our country. They always owe more than they can pay "on call," and they have a valid reason for becoming hysterical over fleeting phantoms of disaster. Gold is com-ing back now upon legitimate demands arising in internal trade, precisely as it went out from us Our country will be none the richer for this. It will actually be the poorer, save in that confidence in the basis of credits upon which 92 per cent of the vast trade of our country is carried on. Expan-sion will follow contraction of circulation under the operation of a law of business which neither bankers nor governments can control. GEORGE L. MILLER.

#### Hawaii Up to Date. Philadelphia Ledger

The provisional government of Hawaii has made public what it declares to be a docu-ment signed on January 31 by the deposed Queen Liliuokalani, empowering Paul Neunanu as her agent to treat with the United States government for such "official or other consideration" for her as could be secured, including, in the event of a declination to assist in her restoration to power, authority dispose of her claims to the throne on a cuniary basis. The queen evidently felt thus early that the days of monarchy in the Sandwich islands were numbered. In the meantime the American public patiently awaits Mr. Blount's report.

## COMICAL CONFECTIONS.

Elmira Gazette: Passenger-Is this a fast

Engine? Engineer—Fast! Well, I guess—it smokes, choos and goes off on a toot.

Troy Press: Paradoxical as it may seem, it is always to a man's credit to pay cash. Lowell Courier: First Moth-Are you going

Second Moth-1 intend to spend the summer on the cape.

Galveston News: Nothing makes a good man more cautions than the conviction that his ad-vice is going to be followed.

Philadelphia Record: Buggins-What did you do when you found that you had no money, after ordering a large bottle? Mug-gins-Oh, I was terribly put out about it.

Buffalo Courier: It is in keeping with the fit-iess of things that a lawyer should be allowed o use a great many figures of speech in summing up a case.

Chicago Tribune: "What's the matter, old chapple?" exclaimed Cholly. "Hand me your smelling-bottle, deah boy!" said Fweddy, fahily. "The young woman who has just passed us gives off a stwong odoh of new gingham."

Vogue: Bibelot-Tiens! canaille! What de vorue: hiberot-riens: challe! What de you mean by writing to my wife and calling her your "belle Marie?" Pipelot-Mille pardons, M'sieur, I-I thought the lady was your daughter. Bibelot-Sacre bleu! Worse still!

A private soldler, walking arm-in-arm with his sweetheart, methis sorgeant when about to enter a cheap restaurant. He respectfully in-troduced her to him:

"Yes, yes," was the reply, "I know; she was nine once.

SUMMER JOYS Browning, King & Co's Monthly, When in the languid town the air is tremulous with heat. We dream of cooling places where The land and ocean meet. Oh, what a summer joy it is

life may be prolonged.

sistently slandering "the good people of Lancaster county" is false. This paper will confess, however, to persistently telling the truth about some of the bad people of Lancaster county, and that's something that no other newspaper in this immediate propinquity seems to have the moral courage to do.

ACCORDING to the showing of the bank clearings of the country as tabulated by Bradstreet's, business generally has undergone a great shrinkage. Omaha, however, is one of the very few great jobbing centers whose total volume shows an increase over that of the corresponding week of 1892, and while the figures are not large, only 3.5 per cent, there is much satisfaction in knowing they are on the right side.

CONSIDERING the limited compensaion attaching to the federal offices in Wyoming it is difficult to understand why there should be so earnest an effort in the attempt to secure them. The United States marshal's office during the past year has barely netted its occupant his expenses, while the salary of the attorney general hardly reaches \$1,000 a year in per diem and fees. Yet it is safe to assume there would be aspirants for the positions were the returns even less lucrative, so general has become the passion for holding office.

HON. BARTLETT TRIPP at the United States legation at Vienna has more potent influence with the administration than Senator Kyle and the whole batch of Sonth Dakota democrats. The president has appointed on Mr. Tripp's recimmendation his fellow townsman, Otto Peemiller, to be United States marshal for South Dakota, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cyrus J. Fry. Mark W. Sheafe of Watertown had been indorsed by Kyle, and he had the backing of nearly all the leading democrats in the state. Mr. Peemiller has been prominent in South Dakota politics, occupying for several years the postion of chhirman of the democratic state central committee. His appointment. nevertheless, was a surprise to nearly everybody in the state.

IRRIGATION is becoming a matter of interest in every region where artificial moisture may be utilized. Especially have the recent gigantic enterprises in southern California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho awakened attention. The Portland Oregonian discussing the systems now under construction in the northwest says that at least \$1,000,000 must yet be expended on them. But by some of these canals extensive areas of land hitherto valueless will be made desirable. It is a pleasing feature of irrigation enterprise that supplies of water should always be cheap after the first cost of canal building is met. Beside the worthless arid tracts which they are in some instances intended to reelaim come at once worth many times the

It has been so many years since Ne braska has had an honest and faithful administration of the auditor's office that the people of Nebraska may well look with approval upon Auditor Moore's evident desire to -closely adhere to to the law. He has been criticized for being overzealous: but if such is the case, the law provides an adequate remedy for the complainant. Where laxity and dishonesty have prevailed for so many years, overcaution will be welcomed. It is better to err on the right side than to connive at dishonesty and as long as the auditor perseveres in his efforts to do his whole duty he will find the people with him.

## ARE WE OVERTAXING THE BRIDGES!

Nothing has been more glaring in the ine of favoritism to corporations than the assessments of the two bridges that span the Missouri between Omaha and Council Bluffs. The Union Pacific bridge is a separate link in the main line of that road. The cost of the bridge and approaches is computed at \$1,500,000. The cost of reconstruction, which is said to have been nearly \$800,000, cuts no figure in that estimate. The bridge was bonded in 1872 for \$2,500,000, or \$1,000,000 more than the actual cost of the property. It was mortgagable at such an enormous figure because of its earning capacity. It is safe to compute that the earnings of the bridge ranged all the way from \$600,-000 to \$1,000,000 a year. Well-informed parties assert that notwithstanding the competition of the Douglas street wagon bridge the traffic over the Union Pacific bridge aggregated \$1,500,-000 for last year. If the earnings were only one-third of that sum it is sarning 5 per cent on \$10,000,000.

Now the value of property is gauged by its earning capacity. That is the measure of value which the constitution of Nebraska designates for assessments of chartered corporations who are to pay taxes upon their property and franchises. If, therefore, the Union Pacific bridge was properly listed it would be taxed upon its due proportion on a value of \$5,000,000 in Douglas county if we asour sume that half the bridge is in Iowa. As a matter of fact, under the decision of the United States supreme court in the East Omaha case, the whole bridge is in Nebraska. Assume the average rate of assessment in this county to be oneseventh of actual value and only half the bridge taxable, the levy would be upon a valuation of \$714,285. The returns of the assessor place the value of the bridge at \$105,000. In the face of this rank piece of favoritism the company's tax commissioner, who has reduced taxshirking to an art, has the audacity to

at \$80,000. In view of the fact that Douglas county is now paying interest on \$250,000, which were donated outright to the Union Pacific toward the construction of this bridge, and in view of the other fact that rapital invested in the irrigation system. | the road had for years paid on an assess-

enter a protest and insist that Douglas

county is only entitled to tax the bridge

gress admitting two steamships of foreign construction to American registry, conditioned upon the company owning them having two or more steamships of at least equal size and speed built in American shipyards, has been justified by the results. The Paris and the New York, sailing under the American flag. have been doing as large a business as before and the International Navigation company has carried out the condition imposed by congress by entering into a contract for two new steamships that will be as large and as fast as the Paris and New York. But the company will not stop with this. It has entered into contracts with the government to furnish a weekly mail service between New York and European ports which will necessitate the construction of five steamships of the most approved modern type and they will be built by American ship builders.

The expenditure involved will be at least \$10,000,000. The International Navigation company has just been reincorporated with a capital of \$15,000,000. The good results already secured from this legislation of congress encourage the hope that there will be some further action by the next congress looking to

the restoration of our merchant marine. The step already taken seems to prove that the time is at hand for a vigorous movement in this direction, with every assurance of success. The matter is one of very great importance, appealing alike to the practical interests and the patriotism of the American people. The restoration of the merchant marine would mean an enormous addition to the shipbuilding industry of the country, carrying with it an increase in several

other industries. This would give profitable employment to a large amount of capital and labor. Another and equally important practical consideration is the immense sum that would be annually kept in the country and circulated among our own people if the greater part of our foreign trade and passenger travel was carried on in American bottoms. It is estimated that people pay out every year to foreign shipowners for freight and travel about \$200,000,000, of which nearly the entire amount is expended abroad. It would be a most valuable gain if only half this sum could be kept at home and used among our own people. As to the patriotic consideration it is presumed that every American citizen desires that the flag of his country shall be seen on every sea and in every

port to which American products go. It is 'unquestionably a reproach as well as a commercial disadvantage that this is not the case. A great commercial nation like the United States, reaching out for the world's markets and finding it more urgently necessary from year to year to enlarge its foreign trade in order to dispose of its surplus production, ought to have ample facilities of

held in Europe was \$537,000,000. It is estimated from the checks for interest on bonds sent abroad that \$18,500,000 of the national securities are held abroad. This the results of the republican policy. This is one of

#### The Turn in the Tide. Globe-Democra

Seldom has a more marked improvement in the business situation occurred in a single week than has taken place in the past six or seven days. A turn in the financial tide has ome about, but the change will not b permanent unless the silver law is repealed

#### Something of a Freak. Cincinnati Commercial

The story that the president is banting has been confirmed. A man who can accum late flesh with a mob of democratic offic eekers snarling at his heels for four month is worthy of having his name preserved it history Such a siege would make a lea and hungry Cassius of a Falstaff.

#### Straining a Point. Boston Journal.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin's ruling that tin plate is not American tin plate if the black sheets which enter into its composition are imported is about as sensible as to say that a roll of cloth which contained a share of Australian wool or Egyptian cottor could not be fairly counted as a product of American industry.

# One Touch of Nature. Philadelphia Ledger.

When the bodies of Prussian soldiers who fell in the war of 1870, just over the French border at Stail, were removed to German soil and buried at Gravelotte, on Saturday, several regiments of French troops we drawn up in a hollow square, the coffins were delivered formally to the Germans, the French and German chaptains made addresses and the cortege moved to the border line, the French troops following. The Germans praise the courtesy of the French dead. But for the meddling of politicians France and Germany might have less reason to apprehend fresh difficulties. The amoi tions of the great often play havoe with the good of the many.

> The Clearing Business Horizon. Minneapolis Trit

The northwest is in good to prime feeling over a fair crop and prospects for largely improved fall prices. Chicago has stopped its bickerings and the bank run and is now beginning to reap the harvest of its magnifi-cent exposition. All that is required is to satisfy and silence New York and the gov-crnment, and the gold imports will fill that bill. With the gold shipments transformed into gold receipts, Wall street will swap its fears and wailings for faith, hope and char-ity, and the government will forget that it has a reserve, or a power to issue bonds, or that the country uses money. In other The northwest is in good to prime feelin that the country uses money. In other words, good financial health will banish all thought of monetary floctors and drugs, or even of the fact that we have a financial constitutio

#### Shake Off the Leeches. Kearney' Journal

The republican party in Nebraska is just ine republical party in Secraska is just as strong as it ever was, and the people be-lieve in its principles just as much as they ever did. What it must have to restore it to its old time vigor is a clean, untarnished set of men at its head—men whom the people of men at its head—men whom the people will trust without question and whose record warrants their confidence. The professional politician and party leech must go to the rear and remain there, while a clean set of new men take the lead. If this method is pursued republicanism in Nebraska will be perpetuated. If the party barnacles and self-assumed leaders with unasyory records force themselves into the leadership of the party they may lead, but it will be an igno-minious retreat. The demand for a clean, new deal in men as leaders is a strong and growing one, and woe beinde the chronic papsucker who thinks he can go on forever living by his wits at the public crib. "It is transportation of its own instead of be-ing practically at the mercy of foreign shipowners, as our people have been for

i ccean's curi And feel half jealous when they kiss The ankies of the girls. THO HYPOCRITES.

Chicago Journal

Chicago Journal, She sat in her cozy chamber, With the curtains all drawn tight, Curled up in a great big rocker, Fair and sweet in the soft lamplight; A bon-bon box on the table With the choicest of sweets was filled, Which she daintly nibbled while writing The words that her lover thrilled: "Oh, I long for you now, my darling! Without you my life seems drear; There is never a bit of comfort For me unless you are near!"

And her lover read the letter As he sat in his bachelor's den, With his feet cocked up on the mantel, In the usual way of men, With a box of cigars at his edbow, And a pipe and a glass near by, And the smoke clouds wreathed above him As he echosd her lonely cry: "Oh. I long for you now, my durling! Without you my life seems dreat; There is not a hit of comfort For me unless you are near!"



to do it is to have a run. If we don't have a run on waists the coming week it will be because the ladies of Omaha don't know values. We have an immense line of boys' Waists in our children's department.

We have cut the prices in two. The \$1.00 waists are 50c; the \$1.25 sort, 65c; \$1.50 ones, 75c, \$2.00 waists \$1.00. These are regular made and also in blouses, plaited, plain and all makes, neat styles and colors. A line a ladies' waists will be closed out at less than one-half price as we are going out of these goods altogether. Boys' linen pants, 50c. A full line of wash suits and summer novelties.

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