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Aff business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omahn. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

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

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tyschuck, Secretary of THE BEE publish

Geo. B. Tyschuck, Secretary of The BEE publish ing company does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 15, 1803, was as follows:

Thursday, July 13.... Friday, July 14.... Saturday, July 15..... GEORGE B. TESCHUCK, ore me and subscribed by SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this late day of July, 1893
N. P. Feil, Notary Public.

The Bee in Chicago.

The Bee in Chicago.
The Daniy and Sunday Bre is on sale in Chicago at the following places:
Palmer house.
Grand Pacific hotel.
Auditorium hotel.
Great Northern hotel.
Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
Files of The Bre can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216 NO ONE feels alarmed at the increas ing exports of silver.

THE bill posters of the country have n.et in national convention and agreed upon uniform rates. Has the trust got stuck in paste?

THE dendly sunstroke has reappeared in Chicago. The World's fair city manages to keep in the van in the introduction of all the latest fads.

A FEW less murders and a decrease in the ruffianty element of Omana would afford the citizens considerably more peace of mind than they have been enjoying during the past few days.

NORTHERN lights have become visible in Chicago during the last few nights. This is the only attraction there which has not been given over to the concessionaires and for which no price of admission is demanded.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI expects to be made a prince in return for his success with the army bill. The German emperor has an advantage in this way of rewarding his supporters without cost to himself or to the government.

tributing largely to one steck of hay gold that has been sent abroad. If this Astr'ls teing rushed over to Europe to relieve the distress caused by the scarcity of fodder. The Nebraska farmer is generally awake to his opportunities.

THE hardest blow yet given Bank Exmminer J. A. Cline comes from his home paper, the Minden Gazette. The Gazette asserts that Cline "is as competent to examine banks as the editor of the Omaha World-Herald is to run a newspaper."

THE World's fair intercollegiate base hall tournament has ended. For a money making scheme to which none of the larger universities gave official countenance, the tournament has been making a great deal more noise than its position in the college world would war-

THE Hawaiian government is anxfously awaiting an intimation of President Cleveland's proposed policy toward its demand for annexation. So are the American people. Some definite plan of action ought to be outlined to congress before it shall have been many weeks in

THE program promulgated by the committee for the Grand Army reunion at Grand Island this summer is one that offers many attractions for the veteran. Columbian year has called forth extra efforts from those in charge of all the great annual assemblies and the coming Nebraska encampment promises to surpass those of previous years.

OFFICIALS in the Treasury department say that they are satisfied with the present financial outlook and look for continued improvement. Every sick man will not consult a physician, but that does not detract from the value of an expert's advice. Intelligent business men will derive no little encouragement from the confidence exhibited in the Treasury department. =

WAITERS unions in Brooklyn are complaining of being deprived of work at the Long Island summer resorts by needy college students who show no hesitancy in cutting rates. They fear to strike lest the collegians take all the places. At present outlook, the only way to settle the trouble is either for the waiters to enter college or for the college men to join the union.

As a result of the recent Newburgh wreck, which brought death to so many passengers, the coroner's jury has returned a verdict holding the negligent switchman responsible and censuring the railway company for not employing competent men in such positions. It is so easy to censure a great corporation. but votes of censure have not in the past proven to be any very forcible incentive to reform in railway methods and management. The switchman may in this instance be deservedly blamed, but some means of tracing the responsibility to the superior officers, whose duty it is to protect the lives of the traveling public, ought to be devised ..

THE IMPROVING OUTLOOK. The advices from New York during the closing days of last week, reporting an easier condition of the money market and a botter feeling in financial circles. had a generally reassuring effect. Evidences of the good influence of the news were to be found here, and the effect produced in this city was undoubtedly duplicated in every business center of the country. Bankers and merchants felt that, while the situation was not wholly cleared of troublesome conditions, yet the favorable turn was full of promise and that there was substantial ground for the belief that the worst had been passed and that there would be steady progress toward a complete recovery of confidence.

The conditions which have contributed to this are the return flow of currency from the west to New York, the suspension of demands for clearing house certificates, and the purpose of some of the banks to return a part of the certificates which they have taken out, the decreased demand in New York for rediscounts, the indications that many business men find their own capital sufficient just now to carry on their business, and the reports of the railways, which almost paradoxically show that during the time of the greatest business distress we have known for years the railway earnings have been proportionately the greatest. All these things go to show that the trouble is largely upon the surface, that there is no organic disease, and that the road to a restoration of financial and business health will be found to have fewer and less serious obstacles than has been apprehended. There is still a good deal of currency hoarding, both by banks and individuals. Doubtless most of the national banks of the country have a larger amount of currency on hand than they require, while a great many people who withdrew their money, from savings institutions have not returned it. A great many millions of dollars are in this way withheld from circulation, which, as confidence returns, will be restored to active use and will greatly aid in promoting recovery. There was some reason to apprehend that the intemperate utterances of the free silver men might have the effect to retard the return of confidence, but it now seems that little heed will be given them, either in this country or abroad, the possible danger from them being averted by the fact that they do not represent the more intelligent and conservative sentiment of the people of the silver states. There are extremists on both sides of the financial question and the work of judicious statesmanship will be to find the safe middle ground-a task certainly not without difficulties, but one which ought to

creating any new disturbances. With the silver question wisely disposed of there is nothing to cause anxiety regarding the future. The prospect is favorable for a large European demand for our breadstuffs and meat products, from which there is good reason to believe we shall be able to liquidate the trade balance that was been made It is reported that Nebraska is con- haps get back a considerable part of the shall be realized it will bring greater in the situation. It has necessitated an prosperity to the agricultural interest and when that interest prospers all others do well. Congress will meet three weeks from today and if it act promptly and wisely in dealing with the financial question the period of depression and distrust should be at an end within the next sixty days.

be possible of accomplishment without

DOUGLAS COUNTY'S FINANCES.

The statement given to the public on Saturday by County Clerk Sackett is the first comprehensive account of a year's financial transactions of Douglas county that has ever been compiled. While some omitted facts might be desirable, it is on the whole a clear and concise exposition of the county balance sheet. The chief thing to be regretted is that similar reports have not made their appearance years ago. As it is, we have no previous statements with which to compare this one and it is nearly impossible to learn whether there has been an improvement or a retrogression in the administration of the county affairs. Regular annual reports will in the future remedy this defect.

The total assets on July 1, 1892, are calculated at \$445,143.94. This figure is not significant, however, except as the highest limit which the county income might have reached. It includes items which can not be realized upon, and so is in a certain degree fictitious. Likewise with the sum of \$92,524.18 given as the net unexpended balance at the close of the fiscal year July 1, 1893. It does not represent cash in the treasury, but rather the cash which would be in the treasury were all the assets on the books reduced to money without loss. On the side of the county's income, then, the actual revenue is not shown by the county clerk; it will probably appear with the report of the county treasurer. But on the side of the year's expenditures a more exact knowledge may be gleaned. If we have the total assets at the beginning and at the close of the fiscal year, the remainder secured by subtracting the one from the other will give the sum by which those assets have been diminished during the year. That remainder have actual disbursements. Besides expenditures for county purposes, this sum includes the cancellation of taxes, the return of money deposited for special purposes, and most probably numerous

other items. The great element of confusion in the records of the county's finances is the socalled 15 per cent reserve. The board of commissioners is allowed by law to draw warrants up to 85 per cent of the levy, whether collected or not. If more than that ratio eventually comes into the treasury the board may draw against that, but in either case the deficiency between the levy and the collections remains as an asset upon the clerk's books. We are told that at the tax sale last November the delinquent taxes of all levies previous to 1891 Were collected by means of the sale of the property on which they were imposed. criticism of not being an impartial ad-

clerk's books. The great drawback lies in this, that the money was not coiteeted from the persons taxed but from money lenders who bought up the tax titles. The 15 per cent reserve is a useless piece of machinery. Each year's levy should be entirely covered into the treasury in that year either by collection or by sale proceedings and the accounts of that year closed up. Some method of effecting this end ought to be devised by our local financiers. What the county clerk so much desires, namely, the avoidance of overdrafts and unpaid warrants, might then be reasonably assured.

STATISTICS THAT EXPLAIN.

An advance statement just published by the bureau of statistics of the Treasury department, showing quantities and values of breadstuffs exported from the principal customs districts during the last two fiscal years, supplies a satisfactory explanation, taken in connection with the heavy imports of the large shipments of gold made to Europe the past six months.

It appears from this statement that

during the year ending June 30, 1893,

there was a decrease in the values of breadstuffs exported, compared with the preceding year, of a round hundred millions. There was not only a large falling off in the shipment of corn and wheat last year, but the prices obtained for these commodities were considerably below the prices realized in 1892. The average price received for wheat last year was less than 72 cents per bushel, while the average received during the year 1892 was \$1.02 per bushel. We exported last year 16,209,735 barrels of wheat flour against 14,760,459 during the preceding year, yet the money return last year was very little in excess of that of 1892, the average price for 1893 being \$4.53 per barrel against an average of \$4.96 for the shipments made during the preceding year. The export of corn fell from 73,770,002 bushels in 1892 to 38,742,898 bushels in 1893, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts that were made to create a larger European market for this cereal. The average price received for last year's shipment of corn was less than 52 cents per bushel, while the average for 1892 was over 55 cents per bushel. The value of the exports of grain, flour and meal was for 1892 \$288,-925,000 and for 1893 \$188,981,992. This great falling off, together with largely increased imports, made the balance of trade against this country very large and furnished the chief cause for the export of gold, another, though a minor

securities. The outlook is for a reversal of these conditions. The indications are that nearly all crops will be short in most of the countries of Europe and that whatever surplus of breadstuffs the United States may have will find a ready. market. It is not unreasonable to expeet that our exports of grain and flour for the ensuing year will reach the value of the shipments of 1892, and it is quite possible that they may exceed it. The almost complete failure of the fodder supply in Europe is an interesting factor unusual slaughter of animals and the result can hardly fail to be a great scarcity of home-grown meats in all European countries, compelling large importations, of which the United States will of course supply by far the larger part. Our exports of meats to Europe during the next year must certainly be materially

cause, being the return of American

increased. There appears to be but one thing that may prevent a reversal of the trade balance, so necessary to stop the outflow of gold, and that is such a revision of the tariff as would lead to a large increase of imports. If the tariff should be changed to conform to the demands of the democratic national platform this country might remain a debtor to Europe indefinitely. It is hardly probable, however, that this will be done.

VIEWS OF EX-DIRECTOR LEECH. Ex-Director of the United States Mint Edward O. Leech has very positive views respecting the disastrous policy of attempting to maintain a silver currency in this country while the nations of Europe hold to the single gold standard. He expresses them unreservedly in an interesting and exhaustive article in the North American Review for July. They are especially valuable, not only on account of the writer's familiar knowledge of the matter he discusses. but as well for the historical references and statistics with which he fortifies his position. He not only denounces the

present silver law as a bad one, but he

condemns the law of 1878, which remone-Starting out with the unqualified assertion that "from the formation of the government our coinage legislation has been out of touch with the rest of the world," he declares that the first coinage act of 1793, authorizing the unrestricted mintage of gold and silver, provided a ratio not in accordance with the two metals. The proportion of one to fifteen gave an undervaluation to gold which prevented it from circulating and caused it to be exported. The act of 1834, supplemented with that of 1837, making the ratio one to sixteen, reversed the blunder, giving an undervaluation is \$352,619.76. Here again we do not to silver, and thus in turn causing it to be sent abroad. When he says, however, that as a consequence, "from 1834 to 1878 gold constituted our only metallic currency" there are a good many people

yet living who know that he is mistaken Mr. Leech approves the law of 1873, abolishing the silver dollar, "a practically obsolete coin," and making gold the sole standard of value. Had not the demonetization of the silver dollar taken place in 1873, he declares it must have necessarily taken place a few years later or else the country would have resumed specie payments in 1879 on a silver basis. He rightly terms the silver legislation since 1878 a series of compromises with the advocates of free silver coinage, and he might have added that they have proved as unwise and unsatisfactory as compromises ever have proven. The ex-director leaves himself open to the

This has probably brought the revenue | vocate when he denounces the act of to a figure nearer that shown on the | May 31, 1878, which provided that no more legal tender-notes should be retired, a "baneful agt."

Reviewing the provisions and opera-tions of the act of 1878, by which the coinage of the silver dollar with full debt paying power was restored, he says: "Since February 1, 1878, when we had no silver currency, up to July 1, 1890, a period of twelve years, there had been injected into the circulation of this country by mandatory force of law some 354,000,000 of sflver dollars and their paper representatives." The actual purchase of silver under this act aggregated 291,292,019 ounces, costing \$308,-190,262, from which there were coined and issued, either in actual dollars or paper certificates, 378,166,795 silver dollars. Under the compromise law of July 14, 1890, there were purchased up to June 1, 1893, 152,413,792 ounces of silver, at a cost of \$143,591,569. So that the total purchase of silver builton since February 28, 1878, to June 1, 1893, aggregates 443,-705, 811 ounces, equivalent to 15,212 tons, costing \$451,790,831. The total coinage of silver dollars within the same period has been \$419,332,305, leaving in the treasury uncoined 123,911,185 ounces of fine silver, costing \$114,299,757, which could be bought today for \$102,846,284.

This is the surprising record of silver legislation and operations thereunder during the past fifteen years. In the meantime gold has been leaving our shores in alarming quantities with steady persistency. Since May, 1888, to June, 1893, the total sum of these shipments was \$328,247,884. During the same period the imports of gold amounted to \$114,683,085, a net loss to the United

States of \$213,564,849. Mr. Leech severely criticises the absurd policy of thus forcing silver currency into the channels of trade and piling up silver bars in the treasury. And this at a time, too, when the mints of all Europe were closed to the coinage of silver money, and when these coun tries were making the most strenuous efforts to place themselves on the gold standard. "If we had not entered upon this silver purchase scheme," he says, "the bulk of the silver purchased by our treasury would have been shipped abroad and paid for in gold." Yet he believes the present financial crisis might have been prevented by the president and secretary of the treasury in selling bonds, which he regards them fully authorized to do by the act of July 14, 1890, declaring it to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity." That declaration, he

says, "was intended as an assurance to all people that our currency would be maintained on a gold basis, and that if at any time there was danger that the two dollars would be of unequal value, it would be the duty of the secretary to prevent it with the lawful means at his disposal." Such action. he claims, would have restored confidence, not only by securing the means to readily maintain gold payments, but as a substantial declaration to the world that the matchless credit of this great government would be used for that purpose whenever necessary." The remedy for the catastrophe that has overtaken us "naturally suggests itself-the absolute

repeal of the present silver law." A MONTH has elapsed since the Ford theater horror in Washington and the appalling calamity has almost been lost sight of in the distressing cold storage holocaust at Chicago. Yet the grand jury has not been able to determine who or how many were to blame for all this lamentable loss of life. And still old buildings pronounced unsafe are cccupied by the government, not only in Washington but in other cities. When congress assembles one of the first things to which that body should address itself is to some measure for the protection of federal employes from exposure in rookeries and fire traps.

Too Much Change. Chicago Inter Ocean. The indications come from every quarter that people who "wanted a change" have got more than they asked for.

Picless Sarcasm Philadelphia T mes, Some of the disgruntled faithful complain that if Cleveland had the rheumatism he didn't get it kicking the rascals out.

The Grip Loosening. Washington News. It is encouraging to note that the abnormal iesire to lock up funds is wearing itself out. Those who persist in it are having the pleasure of seeing others make the money which they themselves might otherwise make.

A Scedless Suggestion. Ohio State Journal. Secretary Morton has declared war on the practice of congressmen distributing garden seeds to their confiding constituents. If the Nebraska statesman can wipe out that prac ice he will deserve a pile higher than the

Washington monument as a recognition of his prowess. Substantial Sympathy. The heroism and sad fate of the Chicago firemen who lost their lives in the burning of the coalstorage building at the fair should receive substantial recognition as well as sympathy. It is pleasant to learn that the contributions for their bereaved families

promise to be as large as they are prompt. Just a Word of Warning. Hastings Tribune. This is no year for republican newspapers to how against those who have not always sanctioned everything done and said by the leaders of the party. The thing to do is to leaders of the party. The thing to do is to unite, nominate good men, endorse only excellent measures, give all factions a fair h ance and get back as many as possible of those who have gone away after strange gods.

Unjust and Permitions Assessments. Stuart End er. The present system of fixing the value of property in assessments is unjust and pernicious. Taxshirkers have too much rope under the present system. It is a matter of too much importance to be left to the cap-rice, poor judgment and prejudice of an as-sessor, and the same is also true of equalization boards. The assessment in this county (this township not excepted) is nothing short of a tissue of unfairness and inac-

The Silver Shrickers.

Come one, come all! He that dallies is a dastard, and he that doubts is damned. Kansas expects every man to do his duty. The raven and the kite shall pray upon the caitiff hordes of the plutocrats. We grieve to say that James Bucephalus Belford, compared with the secretary of state of Kansas, is as a penny whistle to the bass of Ningara. Some frivolous persons have started the story that the secretary is a lunatic. Why for a populist he seems sane, and just impassioned enough.

RAILROADS AND RATES.

Norfolk Journal: Railroad men who have been voting for candidates who favored the interests of their employers are now getting their thanks by being "laid off" indefinitely in order that the rauroads may spite the people by cripping their passenger service Governor Crouse should call a special session of the legislature to reduce passenger fares to a freight train basis on lines that are making that step necessary. He has the 'sand' to do it

Lodge Pole Express: Within a few days now we will know whether the railroads the Nebraska legislature runs the state. I maximum rate bili is supposed to take effect very soon, but local agents say they have re-ceived no advices in regard to it from their offense and \$50,000 for the second, most managers will hesitate before doing anything rash. We are inclined to believe the law will be complied with and its weak points so vigorously enforced that people will soon tire of it and want it repealed.

Albion News: The News believes that the retaliatory spirit said to prevail among the railroads on account of the Newberry law is exaggerated. It would surely be very poor judgment on their part to increase the en-mity that already exists among the people against them. If the rates established are we believe the farmess of the people will rectify all mistakes. The American people are considerably mulish. They can be coaxed and reasoned with to much better advantage than they can be driven by brute

Schuyler Herald: No law ever passed in this state has been put to as severe a test as awaits the new freight rate bill which into effect on the first of next month. since Nebraska was admitted into the sister-bood of states, her laws have been shaped to please the railroad corporations, but at last a law distasteful to them has been passed, and they propose to do all in their power to make the law obnoxious to the peo ple in the hope that they can secure its repeal when the next legislature meets. They are discharging a large number of their em-ployes, and have taken their passenger trains off of their branch lines. cerything in their power to deceive the peo ple, but we hardly think they will may have if they carry their fight too far it may have the effect of arousing public sentiment the effect of arousing public sentiment against them, and a more stringent law may

JUSTICE A LA MOSHER.

Neligh Advocate: Such is justice in the

Crete Vidette: Five years! Why not liberate him and give him a crown. Geneva Journal: What a mockery of justice to set before the rising generation of this

Blair Pilot: His case is one of the baldest parodies on justice that Nebraska has ever witnessed.

Cedar Rapids Commercial: It seems to us that the sentence is too light when the enor-mity of the rascality is considered. Superior Journal: Had he stolen a horse

he would have been sent up for ten years. Such a sentence is a travesty on justice. Webster County Argus: Unless there is some measure of restitution for the de-frauded depositors contemplated, several cogs have slipped in the wheels of justice. Central City Nonpareil: One hundred and

eight months is pretty good pay, even though confined within prison walls Chadron Citizen: Wealth and position should not keep a man out of the peniten-tiary-no more should it let him off with a five-year sentence when his rascality makes

him deserving of twenty-five. York Democrat: The sentence of C. W. Mosher to five years in the penitentiary is without doubt one of the greatest travesties on justice that has been perpetrated in this part of the country for years.

Norfolk Journal: If there is any "object esson" about this sentence, it is liable to educate the people up to lynching a few thieving bank presidents rather than look to the courts to administer adequate punish-Beatrice Democrat: This should convey

a moral to young men. If you steal, steal big. Steal a million. Go on record as a and consideration of the public and the Custer County Beacon: If there is a single feature in Mosher's way of stealing that is more commendable than the methods

of the Younger boys, who are serving a life sentence in the Minnesota penitentiary, won't somebody be kind enough to mention Genoa Leader: Thus again is a premium set upon rascality. Had it been some poor devil who stole a loaf of bread to keep his

family from starving he would have been given the full penalty of the law. It doesn't pay to be a rascal unless you can be a big Nebraska City News: This is another case where the bigger the rascal the lighter he punishment. Another poor devil at Lin-

coln who stole only \$50 was sentenced for six years, while this man who stole nundreds of thousands of dollars only gets a paitry five Ashland Gazette: Dividing the amoun he has stolen by the length of sentence it will appear that the little business enter-prise for which Mr. Mosher is fulfilling an

engagement in temporary confinement, has yielded him an annual income equal, if not exceeding, the salary of the president of the United States. Columbus Telegram: Mosher is said to

crave a job as bookkeeper for the warden. No doubt with his well established reputation as an expert in this branch he would be as Nebraska has had in times not too re-mote to be remembered. If granted his choice of jobs he would also go further and ask the privilege of recording his own war-rant of commitment and make it five months instead of five years.

viving Credit. Portland | regonian,

Swo things are necessary to revive credit, to remove distrust and to restore confidence throughout the country. The first is to make it clear that the gold standard is to be maintained; the second, that there is to be little tinkering with the tariff in the direction indicated by the democratic platform last year.

Colorado All Right. Ores and Metals.

Colorado will continue to grow and prosper whether we get free silver or not, but of course her growth and prosperity will be greater still if silver is given the place it is entitled to. Our health-giving climate alone would make Colorado a great and populous state. The eastern gold buzs cannot demonetize our climate nor stop the coming of thousands of health searchers. We have the finest fruits, flowers, vegetables, beef, coal, etc., in the world-and, what is more, we have the gold, too. Colorado is all right, silver or no silver.

Maxwell, the Bosses and the People. Blair Pilot.

If it be true as stated that the republican party bosses in Nebraska are intent on downing Judge Maxwell, that fact alone is the best argument in his favor and one that should prompt the mudsilis of the party to make his calling and election sure. The character and associations of the combination said to be ferninst him should set the people pretty hard in his favor—and it evi-dently does. The rank and file of the party will best stop the leaks in the old ship by ascending the platform, kicking the bosses down stairs and nominating a man who has nerve enough not to be owned by anybody And if commuted Maxwell will be elected but this is not fikely to be true of a candidate chosen by the ring method.

The Sherman Law Responsible. Why this lack of confidence, which leads

bankers to reduce their accommodations, and the merchants to refuse ordinary credits Why is it claimed that the silver act is responsible for this want of confidence? Simply for the reason that foreign investors in American securities found that they had purchased bonds psyable in "coin," and the United States government had thousands of tons of silver in its vaults and was buying tons of silver in its vaults and was buying forty-nine tons a month as directed by the sliver law, and that the bonds would be paid in silver coin. Their "confidence" in the bonds was weakened, and they sent the bonds back to this country and sold them at the stock boards. depositing the avails in the banks, and soon after checking and de-manding gold, which they sent to Europe.

Judge Melville Brown Would Have the Government Cancel Its Claim.

TO WIPE OUT THE DEBT

He Argues that Cancellation Would Reduce the Rates of Transportation and Suggests that the Government . Fix Maximum Rates.

Judge McIville C. Brown has written a letter to the Laramie Republican on the subject of the mortgage debt of the Pacific railroads. He says:

The mortgage debt of the Pacific railroads matures within the next three years. The condition of the Union and other Pacific roads, their debt to the general government and the manner of dealing therewith present questions of the highest importance to the people of the transmissouri country

Mr. Rosewater of The Omana Bee, in an article published in the New York Sunday Herald some two months since, suggests "that congress let the road go to foreclosure under the first mortgage, and take the chances of recovering the money advanced by the government." This is a somewhat radical solution of the question, but is

worthy of consideration.
It is believed that the error in Mr. Rosewater's suggestion exists in the idea con-veyed that by such a course the general government may secure the repayment of some portion of its debt. No such hope should be entertained. Investigation will probably disclose the fact that a new road can be con structed and equipped, in a manner in all respects equal to the high standard of the Union Pacific, for a sum somewhat less than the first mortgage debt of that road. If this is true, it would seem futile to cherish the hope that any sum whatsoever could be saved to the government on foreclosure pro

Decisive Action Must Re Had Soon. The first mortgage debt of the Union Pa-cific is said to be \$33,000,000 and if this

matures in less than three years, it is evident that congress must take decisive action within that period. The tinkering meth-ods of past congresses, and the failure to reach results, clearly indicates that the financial problem involved is difficult of so on the theory of saving anything to the government. The government must lose its investment. It must let go its hold upon the road, and donate its claim of indebtedness as a free gift. This should be done in the

interest of the people.

If the government could save a portion of its claim against the road by means of a first mortgage foreclosure, it should not be done. Every dollar of added burden placed upon this road is an added burden upon the people inhabiting the country through which the road runs. It must be plain to every person, that increased burdens upon the carrier means increased rates of transportation. The people settled along the line of the road are its patrons, and must pay these high rates. The debt of the government or any portion thereof, if paid, must in the end come out of the hardy settlers of this trans-missouri country. If the government exacts its pound of flesh from the road, it is exact-

Result of Extravagant Notions.

It is believed that the claim of the government against the road on the second mort-gage bonds is the result of extravagance. In the early days, when the idea of construct-ing a railroad across the Great American desert was first suggested to the minds of sen scheme of at ipendous proportions. estimated cost of construction made by the early explorers was extravarant in proportion to what seemed to them the gigantic character of the enterprise. Hence the liberal provision by the general government for its construction.

The mortgage bonds guaranteed by the

government are believed to have produced a sum of money nearly, if not quite, equal to the actual cost of the construction and equipment of the Union and Central Pacific roads: that the construction companies under various names made as a clear profit from the construction of the road a sum nearly, if not quite, equal to the first mortgage indebtedness. We all know that immense fortunes were made by these construction companies and some of us have not forgotten the disgraceful con gressional scenes growing out of pretended investigations. The great fortunes amassed by the constructors of these roads is not re ferred to to show fraud on the part of anyone, but to indicate simply the liberal and extravagant provision made by congress for construction purposes. However honest and patriotic our congress in making such liberal provision, subsequent experience shows it to have been a mistake and that the present claim of the government is the result of this error and that the extravagant provision made by the government for these roads was

entirely unnecessary.

This error of extravagance, if it be a error, was the fault of the American people as a whole, and if the error results in loss it should be borne by the people of the nation as a whole. Clearly the loss should not be mulched from the people of the trans-missouri country in the form of extravagant rates of transportation in order that the roads may pay all or any portion of the government claim. We are in no sense responsible for these mistakes of legislation

DEBT OF THE PACIFIC ROADS and therefore should not be made the scape

Would Relieve the People The construction of this read was largely a war measure. The road was conceived before, but its construction grew out of the war. Let congress add these millions to the others constituting the war debt, and the constitution of the constit relieve the struggling people of the new west of this enormous burden. The theory of congress when providing for Pacific roads was to benefit the country through which the road should pass, let that theory be now carried into effect by the government donating its claim against these corporations and thus relieve the settlers of this country. Congress should take hold of this ques-tion in carnest and settle it at the earliest

possible day by donating the government claim of indebtedness to the roads and at the same time fix such maximum rates of transportation as will relieve the people of the danger of extertionate charges, do away with thieving side companies —coal combines and the like—and make these roads legitimate common carriors that shall serve the people and leave no chance for directors or others in authority to indulge in side schemes under the pretense of benefiting the road, but in fact only to swell the proportions of already ple theric pecketbooks by robbing the people. Do away with government directors and save these large salaries to the treasury

that now bring no good except to the follows who receive them.

Let Brother Rosewater, with his powerful paper and great influence, go to work on this line, and let all other papers in the transmissouri country desiring the highest good to the people join with him in this behalf. to the people join with him in this behalf, and results may be accomplished that will bring a higher degree of prosperity to the people than efforts in any other direction. If congress can be made to see that the nortgage debt of this railroad company is a mortgage upon the energy and enterprise of our people, it may be pursuaded to forgive the debt of the railroad company and thereby relieve us. Surely this is a desira

PARAGRAPHIC COMETS.

Elmira Gazette: The saucy early morning ly may insult us with impunity now, but we expect to take him down when the huckleberry

Indianapolis Journal: Summer Boarder—I saw a snake seven feet long as I came across the field this afternoon. I thought you told me you never had any snakes.

Uncle Ezra—Wal, I don't. I been a member of the temp'rance lodge for nigh twenty years.

Rochester Democrat: "Isn't it strange," ala little Tommy to his mother, "that a baby's

Washington Star: Some day we'll be see honest that it will come to pass that men will peddle berries in boxes made of glass.

Buffalo Courier: An elevator boy's contrari-ness can't last very long. There are too many people to call him down if he keeps it up. Boston Transcript: Miss Prim is of the phinion that no lady who had any claim to nodesty would regard undressed food as a

St. Louis Republic: "There is Joblotz, the famous author of the play, 'A Ten-Cent Pawn Ticket;" "Why, I thought Muggins was the author of that." "Heavens, no! Muggins only wrote the words. Joblotz is the stage carpen-

Chicago Record: "Do you call this a piece of watermelon?" said the indignant customer sarcastically to the waiter, pointing to a very small slab of red on his plate. "Certainly, you wouldn't have me call it a whole water-melon, would you, sir?" said the waiter blandle.

Kansas City Journal: The mailability of gold is so great that a sheet of foil, it is said, can be beaten as thin as the slice of ham in a World's fair sandwich.

TOOK HIM AT HIS WORD. Raymond's Monthly.
"A root and his money are parted soon,"
Was the minister's sermon text,
And he preached for an hour that hot forenoon, And there came a collection next, out alas! So telling his words had been,

And nobody gave a cent. BOOH!

That the congregation grew quite mean,

Bu Eugene Field, [Read by the author at the Literary Con ress, in Chicago, Children's Day.] On afternoons, when baby boy has had a splen-And sits, like any monarch on his theone, in In some such wise my handkerchief I hold be fore my face, And cautiously and quietly I move about the place; Then, with a cry, I suddenly expose my face

And you should hear him laugh and crow when I say "Booh!" Sometimes that rascal tries to make believe that he is scared:
And, really, when I first began, he stared and stared;
And then his under lip came out and further out it came,
out it came,
Till mamma and the nurse agreed it was a
"cruel shame"—
But now what does that same wee toddling,
lisping baby do.
But laugh and kick his little heels when I say
"Booh!"

He laughs and kicks his little heels in rapturous glee, and then
ous glee, and then
In shrill, despotle treble bids me "Do it all
aden;"
And I—of course I do it; for, as his progenitor,
It is such pretty, pleasant play as that I am
for! And it is, oh, such fun! and I am sure that I

The time when we are both too old to play the game of "booh!"

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Some other suits marked down as low as \$5.00.

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We're getting out all boys' Those \$2.50 boys' suits go now summer goods with a rush.

for \$1.50.

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