# THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Sworn to before me mee this 2d day of May, 1591. (Seal). N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

#### REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

LINCOLN, May 5 .- The republican state central committee is called to meet at the Millard hotel, Omaha, Tuesday, May 22, at 8 o'clock p. m.

A full attendance is desired, as the time and place for holding the next state convention will be at that time decided upon.

BRAD J. SLAUGHTER, Chairman.

What does Judge Scott think of what the people think of him?

The dynamite bomb explodes at frequent intervals with a shocking persistency.

Whether European disarmament is useless or not, Crispi is certainly correct in saying that is quite improbable for the immediate future.

One of the men who marched on Washington with Coxey is said to have fallen heir to a considerable fortune. Don't all join Coxey at once!

If we are to believe the astronomer at the Lick observatory the newly discovered comet resembles the present congress in a remarkable degree. They are both composed almost entirely of gaseous substances.

Congressmen who charge one another with knowing nothing of the tariff question must not think that they are breaking news to the public. The public has long been convinced of the truth of such assertions.

All things come to the city that waits long enough-and Omaha has probably waited long enough for the coming of the Illinois Central. In the meantime, it might be advisable for Omaba to drop the waiting policy and go atter a few things on her own account.

reserve shows signs of suffering

THE GOLDEN SPIKE. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the completion of the Union Pacific railroad occurs. this week. The driving of the golden spike our states report.

on Promontory Point was an event of momentous importance in the history of that gigantic enterprise. It was an event of niomentous importance in the industrial history of the United States. But most of all, it was an event of momentous impor-

tance in the history of Omaha. The driving of the golden spike twentyfive years ago signalled to the world the union by bands of steel of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It made possible that marvelous expansion of the western half of the American continent that has been witnessed during the years since elapsed. The Union Pacific, as the forerunner of a whole network of transcontinental railway lines, was the pioneer hewing the way for others to follow, demonstrating to a doubting publie that the project so often ridiculed as

visionary and impossible was not only possible, but a reality. It has done more than any other single agency to knit together the remote sections of our vast country, to assimilate east and west, to prevent sectionalism and discord, to promote that grand project begun by the framers of the federal constitution "to form a more perfect union" for the people of the United States.

Omaha's progr as during these twenty-five years, while not alone dependent upon the fact that this city is the connecting link between the Pacific and the eastern railroads. has been greatly advanced by its railroad connection with the far western states. From a town with a population of less than 15,000 it has been transformed into a city with a population of 140,000. The Omaha of today is practically an entirely new creaoffice buildings, beautiful residences being business interests of the city have expanded of every kind have kept pace with the de-Pacific railroad of today, too, is not the Union Pacific railroad of twenty-five years ago. It has become a great railroad system, with over \$,000 miles of road under its control. The improvements in railroad fac lgolden spike again in place it would with difficulty recognize the trains that now pass

over Promontory Point. celebration of May 10, 1869, can hope to cele of this country.

# CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

state of New York, meeting under the somewhat peculiar provision of the constitution every twenty years, has called attention to the different methods by which the constitutions of our state and national governments may be revised. The federal constitution deals with this question specifically, although perhaps in a fashion a trifle obscure and of particular constitutional amendments may

tion, its large business blocks, handsome principally the products of recent years. The in a similar ratio, while public improvements velopment in other branches. The Union ities and in railroad administration have been scarcely less marked than the progress of the country tributary to it. Were the

Few of the men who participated in the brate the fiftieth anniversary of that event. The railroad which was then completed, however, is a monument that cannot so quickly pass away. Omaha will continue to grow and will doubtless commemorate the occasion. The benefits to the people of the United States resulting from the success of this great enterprise are forever enduring and must continue to exert a powerful influence upon the whole future development

The coming constitutional convention in the requiring such a convention to be called clumsy. It provides that while the initiation be had in congress, the initiation of a consti-

utional convention must come from the leg

islatures of the several states. In the words

of the constitution, "Congress on the appli-

amondments proposed must again be ratified than to go abroad, and the effect from the by a majority of the voters. This is the usual system to which the greater number of

The tendency, then, seems to be to leave the initiation of proceedings leading to conof providing for it in the constitution itself. The periodical submission of the question of calling a constitutional convention has not made the progress which its early advocates expected, nor has its efficacy come

up to their expectations where it has been adopted. At the same time the excessive majorities required to secure the calling of such conventions at the instance of the legislatures has also failed to meet the requirements of the times. Every method of constitutional revision ought to enable the people to secure the calling of a convention without delay whenever it becomes clear to them that such a convention is necessary.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW NO SAFEGUARD Attention was called a short time ago to the case of a treasury clerk in the classified service who had been removed by direction of the secretary of the treasury and who applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the secretary to reinstate him, alleging that his removal was purely for political reasons.

The decision of the court was against the application, though the judge said it was perfectly clear that the relator was removed because of political opinions and for the reason that he was not in sympathy with the politics of the present administration, and also because he would not say that he was or would become a democrat. "Of all this have not the slightest doubt," said Judga Bradley, "and yet the difficulty with his anplication appears to be that I do not see any position of the law under which the right of the executive to exercise his will and pleasure in the removal of incumbents of the executive offices has been curtailed by the **givil** service law so as to make it apply to the particular reasons which were the ground of the removal of the relator." It was held that the right of the relator to the office he held was absolutely dependent upon the tenurs and if the tenure was at the will and pleasure or at the will and discretion of the executive officer under whom he

had office, then at any time that executive officer had the right to remove with or without reason. The opinion of the court contains some very pointed expressions with regard to the construction of the civil service law, saving that when congress, in express terms, limits the power of the executive depart ment as to removals solely to the extent of indicating that no man must be removed because he refuses to contribute to a political fund, or because he refuses to render any political service, it must be deemed that congress intended that that limitation should be exclusive of any other and that the general rule that the expression of one thing is the exclusion of the other must be applied. If congress had intended that no man should be removed from office because

of his political opinions or because he refused to be coerced in his political opinions it would have said so in express language, but having limited the power solely in the two instances of refusal to contribute to a political fund and of refusal to render political service the expression of these two limitations is the exclusion of any other. The opinion contains this significant expression: "Although apparently it has become a difficult thing to get into the civil service, yet it is just as easy to get out as before the enactment of laws. To the extent that the spoils system has been abolished

blocked by some insurmountable obstacle. moral and the patriotic point of view is eminently wholesome. But there is no nobility to be found at these places, save that which is comprehended in a true and loyal American manhood and womanhood, and it stitutional revision to the legislature instead | would be far better for the people of the east if they knew more of this and thought

> less of cultivating the acquaintance of the blase nobility of foreign lands. The annual exoductor thousands of Americans to Europe will undoubtedly continue. and in increasing, volume as the number of those who can afford the time and expense grows. It is the fashionable thing to do though it no longerigives the social prestige that it did some years ago. Nobody will question that a visit to Europe may be very beneficial. To many there is renewal of health in an ocean voyage. Everywhere in the old world there is something to instruct and enlighten the careful observer. But of the thousands who go there every year how

> many really profit intellectually from the visit? Is it not with the majority merely a matter of recreation and superficial sightseeing, making no impression of permanent value? Looking at it from a purely practical point of view, the annual outpouring of Americans to Europy makes a heavy drain upon the national purse which can only be regarded as a nearly complete loss.

## THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE FAD.

This is due to the more active, exposed and dissipated lives that men lead, to say nothing of the fact that husbands are usually considerably older than their wives and naturally die first. "Society having nothing else to do this spring has gone into the discussion of the advisability of our adopting woman suffrage In this state." is the way Ward McAll ster New York Recorder. The story has just appeared in print of a poor little Italian waif, rescued from the structs and started on the road of useful-ness and independence, whose heart is so filled with gratitude that whenever and wherever he sees the American flag he raises his hat in its honor. expains the unusual activity of the fashionable leaders of New York society in the agitation for an amendment to the constitution that will give women the suffrage mised with gratitude that whenever allo wherever he sees the American flag he raises his hat in its honor. There is a lesson in this little incident for every American, native and adopted. Each and all of us, when we see it first in the morning and last in the evening, when the echoes of the sumset gun are re-verberating from the hilfsides and the mountains, should give to the emblem of Female suffrage has been made a fad. Instead of being carefully considered and the different reasons for and against its adoption being dispassionately weighed, it has been taken up because a few wealthy women have undertaken to make it the fashion In order to class one's self with this set or with that set in polite New York, it has become necessary to subscribe to the enrollment that its leader is getting up either London Pall Mall Gazette. It appears from Sir W. Harcourt's state ment in his budget speech that while les praying that the constitutional convention accede to the cry for woman suffrage or to coffee and cocoa, strong wines and spirits were drunk last year than usual, there was protest to it against action of this kind. But the female suffrage fad gives no prom-

were drunk last year than usual, there was more than a corresponding increase in the consumption of tea, light and sparkling wines, and beer. Tea shows an increase of 6,000,000 pounds, and is clearly ousting coffee even as a breakfast beverage. Be-tween 1876 and 1893 the consumption of strong wines, like port and sherry, has gone down from 11,000,000 gallons to 4,700,000-a very remarkable decline, which has to be set against an increase of 1,900,000 gallons of light and sparkling wine, as well as ise of being any more persistent or more enduring than the innumerable other fads that have gone before it. Its rise in New York has been apparently as sudden and emotional as any of its predecessors. In this it was peculiarly favored by unusual cirof light and sparkling wine, as well against the increase in tea and beer. cumstances. Lent cut short a social season scarcely begun and left post-lenten time latter hanging heavy upon the hands of fashion's not weather. devotees. The latter, having literally nothing else to do, turned readily to meet the advance of the professional female suffrage educational system of Japan has been se-cured by the Philadelphia School of Design. brigade and were soon infected with the fac that permitted them to gather in parlor Dr. William Pepper, provost of the Unimeetings to discuss the suffrage question versity of Pennsylvania for thirteen years and incidentally to exhibit their new clothes and circulate the latest social gossip. How effect after the June commencement. The legislature of New York has passed far the fad has taken hold on fashionable bill to pension school teachers in New York city. After thirty years of service in case society is a question of dispute. Ward Mc-Allister insists that because one or two very of females and thirty-five in case of males

they are to be placed on the retired list at estimable women, suffering from ismology have issued invitations to society persons to half pay. Hezekiah Dickinson, who recently cele be present at meetings for the purpose of brated his 92d birthday anniversary, is said agitating this matter, it must not be supto be the oldest surviving graduate of Am-herst college. Both Mr. Dickinson and his posed that the movement is therefore general among the four hundred. The news papers, on the other hand, print long lists grandfather. of names of women whose husbands of fathers have been prominent in some business or profession, to indicate the class among whom the fad has become most prev-

alent.

## PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Congress cannot but be aware by this time

of the importance of the irrigation move-

The State of Paradoxes.

Kansas City Star.

Shaking Up the Moribund.

Chicago Record.

There is something curiously suggestive in this very vigorous shaking-up of the most stable and unprogressive of countries. For the occidental world Greece is a dead country. It is interesting as a ruin. But even its ruins are ruthlessly attacked by the quaking of this old world as its internal fires go out and it contracts spasmodically under its crust.

Widows and Widowers.

Louiaville Courier-Journal.

Louiaville Courter-Journal. That is a curious inference drawn in recent census buildein from the statistics widows and widowers. These show th there are nearly three times as mar-widows as there are widowers, and fro-this it is concluded that a greater numb-of widowers than widows remarry. Fat is such conclusion is warranted from U premises. There are so many more widow-than widowers because many more hu

than widowers because many more hus bands die before their wives and vice versa

Hats Off to the Flag.

our great nationality this mark of respec-

What the British Drink.

EDUCATIONAL.

Hats off to the Flag!

tendered his

New York Records

The

praiseworthy object.

under Its crust.

Coxey was repulsed. Senatorial courtesy ment and of the necessity for proper legisstill lives. Coxey's motion for leave to print was lation to assist in the attainment of its nded by a club.

WYER HOLE LAND MICHAEL AS LOW BE ADD

Naturalists say frogs breathe through their skins. Pore things. Captain Anson of the Chicagos has taken the field. Also several large goose eggs. Locamotive engineers are not necessarily

Kansus City Star. Stories of beer wars in cities of prohibi-tion Kansas would seem paradoxical were it not for the fact that those cities are, so far as prohibition is concerned, small sized re-publics within the state, and as such en-tirely independent of the anti-beer and anti-whisky laws. contempt because they exercise "a pull. Governor Waite of Colorado has trimmed beard and increased the exposure of his month. Things are not going all one way.

democrats elected an alderman at Red Wing, Minn., last week.

Three United States senators were born foreign lands-McMillan in Canada, Pasco England and Walsh in Ireland.

The prospective political redemption of w York has provoked pernicious activity in the grave yard of J. Shoat Fassett.

The approaching completion of a union epot in St. Louis revives recollecti imilar enterprise once projected in Omaha ery. Official advices are to the effect that 400 ersons were killed and 2,000 made less by the recent earthquake in Greece. Trying times, surely.

William Waldorf Astor's glowing opinio d John Jacob Astor's poetry has been with feld for revision, owing to the discovery that

J. was an American. Dr. \*De Bossy, a physician of Havre, who

ecently celebrated his 101st birthday, has the largest practice in the French Reaport Time and patients have brought him recarkable success. Secretary of the Navy Herbert might judi clously employ a cordon of stout Washing-on policemen at Homestead, Pa. Their

Their is in plugging a blow hole on the captol steps suggests their promotion.

The Investigation in the interior arrange nents of the Northern Pacific develops the fact that a treacherous memory is the most important qualification in the railroad serv-The faculty of forgetfulness insure

promotion. The semi-official announcement of the andidacy of Benjamin Harrison will increase the tribulation of the democracy The revival of pictorial and comic reflec tions on "grandfather's hat" can hardly fail to accentuate despair in the riven ranks of the party.

McLaurin, the new senator from Mississippl, is a genuine type of the southern gentleman. He dresses in broadcloth, as senators used to do before the war, with the waistcoat cut so low as to reveal a large expanse of shirt front, and he always carries a gold-headed cane. The senator is a man of great personal dignity and distinguished bearing.

The Intimacy existing betwwen Senators Frye and Gorman is productive of senatorial reciprocity. Mr. Frye, for example is a prohibitionist, so that when any admirer sends him a bottle of whisky or a case of wine he turns it over to the Maryland sen ator. Mr. German, on the other hand, does not smoke, so that when he receives a gift of clgars he sends them to Mr. Fry-

General Grant's "Memoirs," which Mark Twain's firm published, are said to have reshows a record consumption las We are told that this is due to the turned a larger reward than any other book ever written in this country. Up to the present time the Grant family have received \$440,000 in royalties from the publishers of the work, while the sale still continues The World's fair collection illustrating the good, and as a cheaper edition is soon to appear it is within the range of probability hat the "Memoirs" may finally yield \$750,

# TAPPING THE TRIFLERS.

Galveston News: No mortal is rich as ong as he has the toothache.

Arkansaw Traveler: My neighbor calls nis cat "Thereby"-because from it hangs his a tail.

Yonkers Statesman: It is when coining golden sentiments that a lady ought to purse her lips.

Siftinga: "These are trying times for me," was what the cook said as she stood over the lard keg.

father were born in the house where the former now lives and which was built by his Buffalo Courier: The world may seem all A party of Cornell university students, wrong with some people, but as a rule it is all write with the industrious editor. ed chiefly of marine engineers, spent Brooklyn Life: Landlady-Have you tried the coffee this morning, Mr. Linton? Mr. Linton-Yes, I have, and it has proved an

000.

the Easter recess in inspecting the grea ship yards of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. The party, which was conducted by Prof. Durand of the marine engineering

resignation, to go into

MINLATURES FROM BALZAC.

Not to succeed is social high treason. A man should find all women in his wife. Wherever form reigns sentiment disap-

олтя. All durable love commences by dreamy neditations.

lilusion is to thought a sort of night, which we decorate with dreams. Flatter the passions of the moment and

ou become a hero everywhere. Newspapers are no longer made to enlighten, but to flatter optuions.

Equality may be right, but no human ower can convert it into fact.

The disease of our time is superiority. There are more saints than niches. Women are apt to see chiefly the defects

of a man of talent and the merits of a fool. To be obeyed in her secret wishes! Where s the woman insensible to such happiness?

Intellect is the lever which moves the world; but the fulerum of intellect is money. A girl who is stupid, ugly, poor and good ossesses the four cardinal points of mis-

Is not a fool the one who does nothing to justify the good opinion he has formed of himself?

Noble sentiments pushed to an extreme produce results similar to those of the createst vices.

We severely reproach virtue for its defects, but we are full of indulgence for the good qualities of vices.

Love and passion are two states of the oul which poets, men of the world, philsophers and fools continually confound.

As soon as trouble comes to us there is always a friend ready to tell us about it-to probe our heart with a dagger and ask us to admire the hilt.

Do you want to know how to make your way in the world? You must plow through humanity like a cannon ball or you must glide through it like a pestilence.

Cellibacy entails the capital vice of conentrating the qualities of man upon a single passion, egotism. A passion whi causes them to be mischlevous or uscless, A passion which

The man who sees two centuries ahead of him dies an ignominious death, loaded with the imprecations of the people, or, what seems worse to me, is lashed with the whips of ridicule.

Flattery never emanates from great souls. It is an attribute of small minds, who thus still further belittle themselves to enter into he vital being of the persons about whom they crawl.

The storms and sufferings of the higher spheres of human existence are appreciated only by the noble minds which inhabit In all things we can be properly udged only by our peers.

To worship the fool who succeeds and not o mourn the failure of an able man is the result of our sad education, of our manners and customs, which drive men of intelligence to disgust and genius to despain

#### BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Tomorrow is the day that never comes.

The cheerful giver is the happlest man on

A godly life is a living prayer that will

The first lesson in deceit is often taken

Some fellows get very low down in get-

Lesons learned in the school of experience

The world pays more attention to what a

It is not the bird with the brightest

The man who votes to sustain a wrong is

helping the devil, whether he knows it or

There is more power in the influence of a

No church is ever made a bit stronger by

having an unrepentant sinner with a pocket

Preaching Corn in Europ ..

boy than there is in all the steam in a lo-

Words are the overcoats of ideas. A man is not hated until successful.

earth.

not.

never end.

by going into debt.

comotive boiler.

ting up in the world.

are remembered the longest.

man does than to what he says.

plumage that sings the sweetest.

full of money walk up and join it.

a relapse. Secretary Carlisle will yet have need of all the resources at his command to steer the financial craft through the troubled financial seas. With a full view of the situation further attempts to tamper with the currency system should be discouraged.

The longer the transfer switch law is allowed to remain inoperative the stronger will become the sentiment among the people that the railroads should pay the salaries of their own men on the State Board of Transportation. The people are becoming tired of paying large salaries to cheap secretaries of the board.

Our minister to Austria, Hon. Bartlett Tripp, says that he prefers to serve out his term at his post in Vienna to taking his chances on securing a place in the United States senate as representative of South Dakota. A bird in the hand is usually worth two in the bush, more especially when the compensation of the minister to Austria is somewhat greater than the salary of a member of the United States senate.

The star chamber sessions of public bodies, whether county commissioners, park commissioners, boards of education, boards of public works or police commission, should be abolished. The people have a right to know how every member of these bodies stands on any project that involves expenditure of public funds or the adoption of any particular line of policy in dealing with questions and matters in which the taxpayers and citizens at large have an interest.

The law requiring the investment of the permanent school fund in state warrants was passed early in the year 1891. From August, 1891, until November 30, 1893, the state paid to warrant holders the enormous sum of \$136,072.22 in interest. During all this time the law above referred to was ignored. The dereliction of the state treasurer in respect to this law has cost the taxpayers of the state nearly \$200,000. It is time that the law should be observed, in spirit, if not in letter.

There is no longer any doubt that the railroad officials were playing a hluff when they advertised that they would disintegrate the Nebrasks Industrial army by employing the soldiers at \$1.40 a day, the price of "good hoard" to be deducted at the rate of \$4 per week. The ratiroad is in no position to hire the men, and its efforts to scatter the unemployed and penniless men in a rough and sparsely settled country is not at all to the credit of the men who devised it.

No one need worry as yet about the supposed influence of the low rates on steerage passage across the ocean which have been precipitated by the steamship rate war upon immigration to this country. Immigration has not been affected one way or the other because up to this time the cut rates have applied only to outgoing traffic from American ports to European ports. It is enabling d'\_\_ edisfied immigrants to return cheaply to their former homes, thus tending to decrease the net immigration to the United States through a stimulation of emigration. It is barely possible that the war may extend to steerage rates coming this way, but until it does so the immigration will continue to depend upon natural conditions now as heretofore.

cation of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress." But a convention to revise the constitution in accordance with this provision has never been demanded by the requisite number of state legislatures, and judging from the teachings of American history since the institution of the federal government, it will require a powerful in-

centive to set the machinery in motion. The amendments thus far proposed and adopted have uniformly had their origin in congress and not in a constitutional convention.

The provision of the New York constitution to which we have alluded requires the periodical election of delegates to a convention and submission of the work of that convention to the people for ratification. The people can, therefore, negative proposed revision in one of two ways, either by electing delegates who will refuse to submit amendments or by defeating the amendments when they are sumbitted. The requirement of a convention every twenty years, however, depends practically upon the legislature that must provide for convening it, and the very

fact that the New York convention which meets this year is several years delayed proves the inadequacy of the method as outlined in the constitution. Other states have

submission to the people of the question whether a convention for its revision should be called. In some instances this has been done by fixing a designated date when the will of the people upon this matter should be consulted, the first being that of Massachusetts of 1780, which commanded that such an election be held in 1795. New Hampshire, Georgia and Kentucky have had constitutions at one time or another with similar provisions. The periodical election on the question of revision first appeared in the constitution of Indiana of 1816, setting the interval at every twelve years. Altogether twelve states have had constitutions requiring the periodical submission of the question of calling a convention for constitutional revision, but of these only seven still retain such provisions in their present

constitutions. In but few of these has the device worked with any great degree of satisfaction. The more usual method of constitutional revision among our states consists in leaving it to each state legislature to decide upon the necessity and advisability of calling a convention to revise the constitution. In most instances the logislature must first submit to the people the question whether the convention should be called, and only when they answer in the affirmative must it provide for the election of delegates. To this latter class Nebraska belongs, both of her constitutions, that of 1866 and that of 1875, describing a system of this kind. Under its present constitution it requires a three-fifths vote of the legislature to submit to the electors the question of calling a constitutional convention, and it requires a majority of all voting at that election to order its assembling. If the majority vote in favor of a constitutional convention, then it becomes mandatory on the next legislature to provide by

that congress failed to provide for the tenure of office of appointees under the civil service law the purposes of the act are clearly abortive."

by the civil service law it is a great benefit

If these views are upheld by the higher court to which an appeal has been taken the friends of the civil service law will need to direct their efforts to securing the amendment of the law so as to broaden its power of protection to those appointed under it, or it will become practically worthless. The general impression has been that the law furnished an ample safeguard to employes of the government in the classified service, making their tenure secure so long as they properly performed the duties required of them. But if the construction given to the law by Judge Bradley is sound and is sustained by the higher court the law will be valueless so far as the matter of protection goes, which is certainly of prime importance, for according to this construction executive officers may make removals from the classifled service at their pleasure and upon any

pretext except political reasons, though these may be the real motive. There is nothing in the way of a clean sweep in this service with every change in the political character of the administration. The opinion of Judge Bradley will not fail to command the earnest attention of civil service reformers.

## THE EXODUS TO EUROPE.

Notwithstanding the hard times the exodus of American visitors to Europe has begun as early as usual and on about as liberal a scale. The New York papers rehad constitutional provisions requiring the port that the staterooms on outgoing steamers have been engaged for many weeks ahead and the hotels in fashionable European watering places are already filled with Americans. In consequence of this it is said that those who have decided to remain at home for the summer are bemoaning the fact that the amount of entertaining in even the most popular summer resorts in this country will be comparatively small, These people are to be commiserated. It is truly a serious matter for them that having decided to forego the luxury of hobnobbing with the snobocracy of Europe they may not be able to find enough entertainment in their own country to make the summer days pass pleasantly. One can fancy these unfortunates lolling around under an overwheiming weight of ennul and sighing their souls toward the foreign resorts, where impecunious princes and penniless counts betake themselves at this season to angle for the shallow-minded American girls who are ambitious for a foreign title and are willing to buy it no matter

what the character of its possessor may be, Yet if these people had a little more of the sentiment of patriotism and more of a desire to know their own land they could find a way of passing the summer most enjoyably and have the satisfaction of knowing when it was over that the money spent had benefited their own countrymen. This is a wonderful country. Nowhere are there more beautiful lakes, grander mountains or more romantic and inspiring scenery. There are portions of the Rocky mountains that present a spectacle of grandeur and beauty unsurpassed even in the Alps. The wild and varied scenery of Yellowstone park isn't equalled anywhere else in the world. -A delightful journey is a trip to Alaska. There is health, recuperation and instruction in visiting the many attractive places in this law for calling it together, and then the great country of ours, the expense is less

to the civil service. To the extent, however, Fortunately, or unfortunately, the convention which has the decision whether the question of female suffrage shall be submitted to the voters is just about to begin

its sessions and will probably sit well into the summer. Just when the movement most needs support the women of society are beginning their annual pilgrimages to Europe or to the seashore resorts. They will soon have "something else to do" and will devote themselves to it, leaving the real work of agitation to the professional female suffrage brigade. The fad will have had its day. I will have no more interest to the member of the four hundred than last summer's styles in parasols. The female suffrage fac can have but a temporary sojourn in fashion's circles.

Realism is the idol of the day. Now, woman who wants to write a novel founded upon the divorce machinery that is operated in South Dakota, and who has gone to Sioux Falls in order to become personally ac quainted with the scene of her story, has decided that an experiment in securing a divorce would assist in assuring success to her project. Therefore that she may write intelligently about the sensations of one who is subject to the mania for divorce she proposes to apply for a divorce for herself. This woman has a true appreciation of the requisites of a novel writer. She has learned the

folly of writing about something of which she knows nothing. She has selzed th only means of learning all about the subject she has chosen. Even if unsuccessful in securing her divorce she ought to be successful in writing her book.

The Review of Reviews enumerates the different summer schools that are to b opened the coming season in the various universities of the country and describes the work which they propose to do, but omits all mention of the University of Nebraska summer school, whose announcements are already out. The summer school is fast becoming a fixture at the leading universities for the benefit of those who can not attend the regular college sessions, particularly teachers who, are engaged at their profession during the winter. The western universities are not behind the eastern universities in this respect.

It transpires that the only electric wires in use in the Exposition annex that burned Thursday were those by which power was transmitted by the Omaha and Council Bluffs Bridge company. But this gives rise to the question when and by whom that company secured the right, to use the streets of Omaha for the purpose of distributing electrical power to private individuals. Does a street railway franchise include a right to use the streets for any and all purposes to which the plant can be adapted?

There must have been some powerful in ducement offered to Senator Gallinger to persuade him to act as reading clerk for Senator Quay during the delivery of the last installment of his serial speech upon the tariff. Listening to a speech delivered in sections ought to be a sufficient burden to impose upon our overworked senators.

The irrigation convention just closed at McCook has given good evidence of the hold which the irrigation idea has taken upon the people of the arid land region. The delegates to these conventions manifest an enthusiaum and sincerity of purpose that promises to carry their irrigation projects through unless

ment of William Cramp & Son on the Dela vare near Philadelphia.

Prof. Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopking university is a prominent candidate alumni trustee of Amherst college. He for He was graduated in 1872 and was the valedictorian of his class. At Johns Hopkins he has a wide reputation in his specialty, made which is history. Other men who will be voted for by some of the alumni are Winston H. Hagen, '79, of Brooklyn, and Arthur H Dakin, '84, a lawyer, of Boston.

Sibley college, the mechanical and elec trical engineering department of Cornell iniversity, has the reputation of being on of the most practical technical schools in world. One feature of its course is the visitation of leading manufacturing conerns each year by large parties of students These visits are made during the Easter recess, when some half dozen tours, east planned and conducted by professors of the college,

The report of the Illinois superintenden schools shows the total enrollment in the 12,458 public schools of the state to be 025, while the total number of children c school age is 1.226,705. There are private schools with an attendance of 121, 50 pupils. The total cost of the publi ols for the year amounted to \$14,442,288 of which \$8,420,330 went to teachers and the rest to new school houses, sites, repairs, fuel, etc. Illinois' corps of teachers con-sists of 1,228 men and 2,109 women. The extremes of monthly salaries paid to male teachers are \$190 and \$15; to female teachers, \$250 and \$10.

A NOISY LEADER.

Chicago Journal: So it happens that brag bluster and threats are no longer a part of Grand Master Sovereign's present policy. Of ourse he will revert to them again when e can do so with safety, because they are his principal business, but just now he is "laying low." He has learned the salutary lesson that a demagogue may go too far when the followers upon whom he depends possessed of some degree of intelligence and common sense.

Chicago Herald: The Knights of Labor should call this irresponsible crank to prompt account and advise him he was prompt account and elected to his office to look after the interests of that organization and not to attempt to usurp powers revolutionary in their natury and preposterous in their pretenses. The of Iowa ought to teach Sovereign a lesson through their laws which will be wholesome for him should he continue to entertain the idea that he is "a bigger man" than the United States or its common vealths

Globe-Democrat: This attempt of dema gogues and featherheads like Sovereign to nduce the labor societies to make common cause with the Coxeyites is fraught with erious danger to the societies themselves. and to the country. In the present disturbed condition of trade, when tens of thousands of men are on strike, and when thousands honestly desire work are unable to find it, persons who try to increase the in-dustrial discontent, to array one class against another, and to influence every one who is in distress or who pretends he is in distress to make a raid on the govern ment for relief, should be denounced by all order-loving people and dealt with rigorously by the law. Chicago Tribune: But Sovereign appears

to be on another tack. If he does not in-tend to force one or more of the railroad corporations to carry the Kelly contingent corporations to carry the Keny contingent across the state of lows without compensa-tion his talk means nothing at all, except that he is not fit to be at the head of an organization of workingmen. Is that his position? Does he assume a "right" to compel a railroad company to work for mothing while of the same time it must new nothing while at the same time it must pay in full the wages of the workers who help move the trains, to say nothing of the rights of the stockholders to renumeration for the use of their property? Does this "grand master workman" take the ground that he and those who have been taken under the wing of his patronage can ap-propriate for a shorter or longer time the track, rolling stock and personal services of the employes of a corporation which owes them no duty except in so far as they are a part of the general public and enti-tied to transportation service on paying for

Inter Ocean: Doctor-Now, in case this treatment failed to control the fever, what would you then do? Dr. Newcase-Demand the payment of my bill at once.

Boston Gazette: "Have you seen 'Ships that Pass in the Night?" "No, but I have seen schooners that pass in the beer saloons."

Yonkers Statesman: He-I'd just as lief be hung for a sheep as a lamb. She-Well, you'll be hung for neither; you'll be hung for a calf or nothing.

Washington Star: "At least," said young Washington Star: At least, said young Orris Stuffyknees, who has just got back from playing a limited tour, "there is one comfort to be found for members of the profession in these hard times." "What is that?" "Vegetables are far too valua-ble to the theore areas ble to be thrown away.

Puck: Mrs. Cobwigger-I bought a neck-tle here yesterday, and the one you sent home wasn't anything like it. Haberdasher-The one we sent, madam, was picked out by your husband a month ago, in case you ever bought one for him.

The Waterbury: The Congregation (on he bank)-What's the mattah, pahson?

Parson Dippem (excitedly)-De Lord hab mercy! I 'lowed Bre'r Simpson ter slip under de loe!

"Put away de idle dreamin'— Lif' Emanyul's bannah high! Don't yo' set de lamps a gleamin' On de buzzum o' de sky? Ah, ye can't dendbeat yo' lodgin' Wha de Hebenly roses blow— An' dey won' be any dodgin' W'en ole Gabe begins t' blow!"



Epring Corn in Europs. Springfield Republican. Colonel Murphy's work abroad in the way of familiarizing Europeans with the uses of Indian corn as a food product is costing the government \$10,000 a year. But it will robably be worth vasily more than that a the country and the economicts in comto the country, and the economists in con-gress ought to be able to find a better place to apply the knife.

UNCLE PETER'S SERMON.

Cleveland Plain Dealer,

Cleveland Plain Dealer, "Wha's de tithes yo' bringin' in? Do yo' 'spect t' be a winnah Fo' yo' Christyun wuk begin? Hussel up! Secuah yo' lodzin' Wha' de golden lante'ns glow-Foh dey wun' be any dodgin' Wen de ho'n begins t' blow.

"Tend ter wuk an' be a savin'; Yo' no Lijah-heah my song?-Des a waitin' 'twell a raven Cums a totin' grub along! Yo' may hab a peaceful lodgin' Wha' de streams o' marcy flow-But dey won't be any dodgin' W'en de ho'n begins t' blow.