THEOMAHA DAILY BEE,

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Pullishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday lies printeduring the month of May, 1894, was as follows:

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Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of June, 1894.

(Seal.)

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. This ought to be the last annual policemen's picnic for several members of the

It was almost cruel in the State Republican league to disappoint our friends, the enemy, by failing to furnish the hoped-for

falling out on the silver question. Can it be that the epidemic of congressional malaria has mistaken President Cleveland for a congressman? The fates ought to know that the docking rule does not apply

to the president. Nebraska republicans are not yet prepared to break away from the position in favor of sound currency which the party has always occupied. They see no advantage to be

The officers of the Sugar trust have learned their lesson well from the late Jay Gould. In republican states they are republicans and in democratic states they are democrats, but in all states they are for the trust.

derived from wabbling on silver.

Abolish the public display of floral gifts at the public school commencements. Commencement flowers are all right in the privacy of the home. They are all wrong when held up to the gaze of the audience in attendance upon the graduating exercises.

Jim Kyner will represent Douglas county at the Denver league convention, but it will be a good many years before Kyner will again represent Douglas county in the legislature. On that point several people in this town will have a word to say next November.

> Horace Greeley's bitter sarcasm that all democrats are not horse thieves, but all horse thieves are democrats, might be transsed in milder fashion by saying that al democrats do not carry wheels in their heads, but all the democrats who do carry wheels in their heads will be in Omaha next week to attend the 16 to 1 convention.

The Hon. Wash Hesing's whiskers, the hirsute rhapsodies which outweighed the lengthy petition of his rival, Colonel Frank Lawler, in the contest for the Chicago postmastership, have succumbed to the ravages of the barber's shears. The shock has been so severe that the business of the Chicago postoffice is said to have suddenly fallen off in almost the same ratio as the whiskers.

Congressman Breckinridge promptly denies that there is any truth in the story that he contemplates retiring from the contest for re-election to congress from the Ashland district. He says that nothing but death can take him out of the race. If death doesn't take some of the participants in the campaign out of the race it will be a miracle for wonderment throughout the blue grass region.

Brownell hall, which has just completed its twenty-fifth annual commencement exercises, is one of our institutions of learning that has done much to extend Omaha's edu cational influence beyond the boundaries of the city itself. It has from the first maintained a standard of excellence that has commended it to its patrons, and its patrons number among them some of the best citizens of the west. It is, to be sure, a private institution, and a sectarian institution, but it has achieved a place among best private sectarian institutions of the kind in these parts, and may well feel proud of its twenty-five years of useful existence.

Susan B. Anthony's readiness to support the candidates, no matter who they may be of the first political party in Kansas that endorses the suffrage amendment to be submitted to the voters of that state is scarcely creditable to the intelligence of women voters should they be given the suffrage. Miss Anthony promises to urge all friends of woman suffrage to vote the populist ticket on condition of populist support for her hobby. What becomes then of the argument that women will always vote their convictions, and other things being equal will always vote their honest convictions? Will the female vote be subject to the same trades and dickers as the male vote? Miss Anthony's confession destroys some of the illusion with which the woman suffrage movement has been surrounded.

The general electric ordinance has been hung up in the city council now for several months. Members of the Wiley combine have suddenly discovered that it would not do to pass any ordinance that would give everybody a chance to go into the electric lighting business and keep it up for an indefinite period. That would seem to be a slap in the face of Bellweather Hascall, the father of the general ordinance. He claimed that he was opposed to monopoly in electric lighting and therefore wanted to throw the gates wide open to all who wanted to submit to the conditions and restrictions imposed by the ordinance. As a matter of fact, Hascall and the other members of the combine have all changed their minds on this subject since the Citizens' Electric company have put in a bid of \$87.50 per lamp. Had Wiley been the lowest bidder the general electric ordinance would have been rushed through the council with a whoop la! The Hascall comhine is a daisy.

THE CANAL PROPOSITION.

The Omaha Canal and Power company has asked the commissioners of Douglas county to submit a proposition to the voters for a subsidy of \$1,000,000 to aid in the construction of a canal that will supply about 20,000-horse power for manufacturing purposes, street railway motor power, electric lighting plants, etc. The promoters of this enterprise are for the most part heavy property owners and representative business men interested in stimulating the growth of Omaha and their request is entitled to respectful and serious consideration.

Before the commissioners would be justified in submitting the proposition to bond the county for \$1,000,000 they are expected to consider and weigh well the conditions and terms of the contract which the voters are asked to ratify. It becomes their duty as guardians of the public interest to surround the proposition with such safeguards as will insure not only the completion of the proposed canal and the conversion of the water power for public use, but also to exact maximum rates for the use of the power to consumers. The people should not be asked to vote a million-dollar subsidy which at the end of twenty years at 4% per cent will aggregate \$1,900,000 unless we can have guaranties that the corporation to whom this subsidy is voted will give us our money's worth. It does not matter whether the men at

the head of the corporation are Omaha cityzens or foreign capitalists. Specific provisions must be embodied in the bond proposition for the protection of the taxpayers and made part of the contract between the county and the canal company. The proposition as now submitted to the commissioners is too general in its character and too one-sided. We are asked to vote a subsidy for the canal, to be paid over as the work progresses, until forty miles have been built and the whole million dollars has been absorbed. No part of the million dollars is reserved as a guaranty that the canal will be completed and the necessary plant constructed to put it in operation. There is no reserve or guaranty whatever as to the capacity of the plant beyond the statement that about 20,000-horse power will be generated. No condition is embodied in the proposition as to the maximum cost of the canal and its equipment at the time it is to be accepted. And last but not least, no provision as to the charge to consumers beyoud the vague promise that the charges shall be reasonable.

On all these points the commissioners should require definite, binding and enforceable provisions before the proposition is submitted. In fact, there is no likelihood that the bonds would be voted unless the proposition now in the hands of the commissioners shall be modified and recast so as to fully protect the taxpayers as well as the future consumers of power.

We entertain no doubt that the projected canal is feasible from an engineering standpoint and we are convinced that its con struction and operation would stimulate our industries, increase our population and very materially enhance the value of real estate in this city and county. It is manifest also that the construction of the canal would furnish employment for at least two or three years to a large number of workingmen and consequently would very materially increase the volume of our local trade. But we cannot afford to jump headlong into a project that will require a million dollar subsidy without exacting reasonable guaranties that the project will be carried to successful completion and when completed would be operated in the interest of our industrial concerns and not merely for profit for a contion company.

We also should have a clause attached to the proposition that will enable the county, the county and city or the city alone to acquire the canal and the plant within a fixed period at its actual value without computing franchises. We do not want to perpetuate a monopoly that might eventually dominate our city and county and levy tribute upon all our indus-

AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION.

Those who contend that the agricultural products of this country do not require any protection cannot have considered the growth of the competition in the markets of the world within the last few years. There was a time not very long ago when the American wheat growers regarded with unconcern the probability that wheat could be successfully cultivated in India so as to compete with them. They have not only encountered a sharp competition from that source, but from others where the work of agricultural development is only in the first stage. New wheat regions have been opened within the last few years the possibilities of which are practically immeasurable, and from all these sources of supply the wheat growers of the United States will have to encounter an active competition in the future. Some statisticians have advanced the theory that the time was near at hand when the world's yield of wheat would not equal the demand and when this country would not produce sufficient for home consumption. The conditions show that this idea is groundless and point to the probability that so far as the world's supply is concerned it will continue for an indefinite time in excess of the annual consumption, with the possible consequence of still further depressing the price of wheat. The Argentine Republic promises to be-

come one of the most formidable competitors of this country in the world's wheat markets and its competition will not stop with this. It is the only country on earth which can compete with the farmers of the United States in the raising of corn. We are no longer to enjoy a practical monopoly of corn raising in this country. That is the one crop in the production of which we have supposed that by reason of our peculiar adaptation no other portion of the world could compete with us. But it is found that the soil and the conditions for raising corn in that vast country known as the Argentine Republic are equal to those in the United States, with very much cheaper land and labor than here. Argenting has just begun to discover its possibilities as a corn raising country. It has an area about fifteen times as large as the state of Nebraska and with the exception of a few provinces in the mountainous section almost the whole of that extensive country of 1,118,000 square miles is adapted to the raising of corn, and it is said that among the mountainous provinces there are valleys and plains most fertile on which are grown forty-five and fifty bushels of corn to the acre. Not more than 4 per cent of that country is under cultivation, yet it exports

over 20,000,000 bushels of corn. Referring to this competition, Senator Platt of Connecticut said a few days ago in the course of a speech in the senate that corn can be bought cheaper in the Argentine Republic today than it can in any corn growing state of the United States. It can be brought from the Argentine Republic and landed in New York at less freight

30,000,000 bushels of wheat annually and

growing states. "I undertake to say," conbill passed a man can take New York funds, Republic and buy corn at silver prices, and bring the corn to New York, where it becomes gold, and if there were enough of it in the Argentine Republic, shut out from the eastern portion of this country every, bushel of western corn." The agricultural schedule of the pending tariff bill prescribes a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on wheat corn, rye and oats, but each of these products are to be admitted free of duty from any country which imposes no import duty on the like product when exported rom the United States. As the Argentine Republic has no duty on wheat and corn these products would come into the United States free, and for the same reason the wheat and rve of Russia would enter the American market free, Undoubtedly Canada would take off the import duty on wheat so as to get a free American market for that grain. With the price of wheat and corn already down below the profit point and an increasing competition that threatens to still further depress it, a policy that will throw open the American market to our competitors and enable them to share it with our own producers certainly does not seem to be wise or to show a proper and just consideration for the great agricultural industry of the United States.

INCOME TAX INEQUALITIES.

If the democratic majority in congress is determined to pass the tariff bill with the obnoxious income tax schedule attachment, if we are to have the income tax despite the protests that are being raised against it upon all sides, it is time for our representatives in congress to devote some attention to the crudities of the existing bill and to attempt, if possible, to remove some of its most glaring defects. The opposition in the senate has proceeded upon this theory with the schedules fixing the import duties. offering and voting for amendments calculated to save as many of our American industries as is within its power. A tariff with the least deviation from the existing law is far preferable to one that makes the first move toward free trade a leap over as much ground as possible. The proposed income tax will be burdensome enough even after it shall be perfected to the furthest extent that the democratic majority will

There are two pitfalls to be avoided in the construction of any new system of taxation, particularly a system of income taxation. They are both species of inequality: The first, discrimination between the taxpayers; the second, double taxation. There is always a large class which evades the payment of taxation whenever there is the slightest possibility of doing so by converting their wealth into property within the exempted classifications. It is bad enough to pretend to tax only those whose incomes exceed \$4,000, but as the tax in fact strikes incomes less than \$4,000 if derived from corporate investments it is bound to act as an encouragement to people of moderate incomes to transfer their investments to something not included in the tax. Again as pointed out by the St. Louis Republic, the language of the bill, which prohibits the deduction of interest on bonded debt from the income statement of corporations, appears to relieve the bondholder of all obligation to pay taxes on his income, whether above or below the exemption limit. If such is the case there would of course be a rush to convert taxable funds into cor-

porate bonds, and thus to avoid the tax. It is at this point that the evil of double taxation comes in. The corporation would have to pay on its whole income without deducting interest paid, and, unable to indemnify itself from the bondholders, would have to subtract the sum from the stockholders' dividends. In other words, the stockholders would be taxed twice to pay what the bondholders in strict justice should contribute, in addition to their own taxes. Where corporations are stockholders in other corporations the same difficulty is likely to arise, if not guarded against, so that the dividends of the first are taxed a second time when included in the dividends of the second. Double taxation of this kind

is unjust from every point of view. There are doubtless many other important points in the income tax schedule that require similar definition and perfection it they are not to occasion inexcusable inequalities. These obscurities and defects should not be permitted to pass unnoticed. A few timely amendments may prevent widespread injustice.

SPARE LIFE INSURANCE. The proposed income tax, according to the opinion of some of the ablest life insurance managers in the country, will raise the cost of life insurance or lessen its benefits for rich and poor alike. The claim is that the income tax provision is so worded that if it goes into effect it will compel life insurance companies conducted on the mutual basis to pay a tax of 2 per cent of the money earned every year upon their investments, regardless of the fact that such funds are not the property of rich corporations run for the profit of their stockholders, but belong to all of the policy holders, the majority of whom are poor or in moderate circumstances and have incomes far below the limit of the exemption provided by the pending bill. On the other hand some authorities say that this is a mistake, claiming that the exemption in paragraph 59 of the bill, as it now stands, will suffice to protect the interests of life insurance policy holders.

There is an organized effort being made by the mutual life insurance companies to secure a modification of the proposed tax as affecting these companies, and it is probable that it will be successful, for it ought not to be difficult to convince the representatives of the people that it would be a most grievous error to impose a tax which would tend to discourage persons from making provision for their families after death. If the bill as it stands is not intended to affect policy holders in life insurance companies run on the mutual plan, as some hold, then this should be made so clear and explicit that there could be no doubt or question about it. It is reported that the senate finance committee is considering the question of modifying the income tax proposition with a view to making it acceptable to the democrats who are opposed to the tax, and it is to be expected that if any changes are made the interests of life insurance policy holders and of savings bank depositors will not es-

cape favorable consideration. Although not apparent, it is very probable that the vigorous protests that have been made against the proposed tax have had some effect upon the senate democrats, and if the statement be true that there is a disposition to make the income tax provision acceptable to the democrats who are opposed to it there may be a radical modification of this portion of the revenue bill. It is doubtful whether any concessions that might be made would induce Senator Hill to support an income tax, but the feeling may be that

than is paid for bringing corn from corn it is expedient to gratify the wishes of democrats like Gorman and Smith and Brice, tinued Mr. Platt, "that with the pending who, although pledged to support the proposition as it stands, probably desire some modiwhich are gold, send them to the Argentine | fications. But no thinges reasonably to be expected will make this feature of the democratic revenue policy acceptable or render less unjustifiable such tegislation in a time of peace, when, by the admission of democrats themselves, it, is unnecessary. Nor will any changes relieve it of the odium of

sectionalism that attaches to it. _ Mr. Havemeyer, president of the Sugar trust, says that the sugar schedule of the new tariff bill is still far from satisfactory to him. He probably asked for even more than the democratic senators were willing to give, however much they may recognize the obligations of their party to the trust. Nothing short of an absolute monopoly of the sugar refining business, with the privilege of fixing prices at will, would be entirely and completely satisfactory to Mr. Havemeyer.

Supremacy of the Majors. Chiengo Tribune. The calling out of the militia will end the var. Sooner or later the miners must yield

A Revolution Impends. Kansas City Journal.
When confederate soldlers stand up and announce that henceforth they intend to vote the republican ticket, Missouri dem-ocracy may well begin to inquire where it

Wonders of Military Justice

San Francisco Chronicle. The decision of a court-martial is somthing to arouse wonder in the mind of a civilian. Here is Lieutenant Maney, who shot down Captain Hedburg when the cap-tain had his hands full of bundles, acquited by a military court of murder, but officer. The western civilian calls a man a coward and a sneak who selects such an occasion as Maney did to get revenge on an enemy, but under the military code this offense seems to be "conduct unbecoming an officer."

The Passing of Pennoyer.

New York Times.

The disappearance of Pennoyer from the American political horizon is a matter for congratulation beyond the confines of Oregon. Pennoyer is, in sooth, a horrid hoodlum. He calls himself a democrat, and he was elected as a democrat, but essentially he is a populist in the most offensive sense of the term. He has made himself conspicuous by insulting, in the crudest and prossest way, two successive presidents of sest way, two successive presidents of United States "of opposed political s." Also he has been appealing to the cance of his people in Oregon with a gnorance of his people in Oregon with a simplicity that might have been attractive had not been mischlevous. In fact, could not well be a worse kind of nan than Pennoyer.

Chleago Tribune.

Working, not bragging, should be the business of this campaign. Instead of assuming that the democrats are already defeated, go on with the hard work needed to beat them. Tell the voters what the democratic leaders have done to deserve defeat, as by giving the rapacious Sugar trust \$50,000,000 of taxes. Organize in every precinct, prevent ballot box stuffing, and get out the full vote. These are the methods that lead to victory, not bonsting about sweeping the state from end to end because some discontented democrats in the Fourth judicial district slapped the first candidate—for a hompolitical office—who Chicago Tribune. candidate—for a honpolitical office—who came along, and relieved themselves of their wrath thereby on the blunders of their party leaders in Washington.

Reform the Jury System.

Kansas City Times. William J. Bryan of Nebraska recently addressed the graduating class of law stu-lents at the National university. In his ad-dress the Nebraska congressman advocated reforms in the jury system, among which were the adoption of the California and were the adoption of the California and Kentucky system, whereby three fourths of the jury can reach; a verdlet in eivil cases. The speaker condemned the system prevailing in some states where jurors were excluded who had read reports of the case in the newspapers, thereby excluding that intelligence necessary to make a competent juror. Mr. Bryan's remarks are timely and directed against a great evil in our trial courts, namely, dealing out justice by ignorant and incompetent juries. His position is to elevate the juries of the country, and thereby reach that more intelligent justice. The position that a juror telligent justice. The position that a juror should be rejected because he is the reader of a newspaper, followed to its complete sequel, would fill our jury boxes from our insane asylums. The system is both out of date and contrary to sound sense.

Star-Eyed Goddess Speaks.

Louisville Courier-Journal.
With overwhelming changes of party ma-With overwhelming changes of party majorities going on all about us—in the face of such a popular rebuke to the incapacity of leaders as no politicians ever received before in the history of the country—it is worse than folly, it is a crime, for democrats who yet retain some self-respect and to whom the people have been wont to look for unselfish counsel, to bate their breath and hold their tongue. The feathers of the ostrich are fair to see, but his methods of self-protection are ridiculous. They are not to be imitated by democrats. The tariff bill which is about to pass the senof the ostrich are fair to see, but his methods of self-protection are ridiculous. They are not to be imitated by democrats. The tariff bill which is about to pass the senate is abominable. Practically, it will yield the consumer little, if any, relief. It presents the democratic party in the character of both a fool and a fraud, crippling the cause without a shadow of compensation. The administration should in some way—there were many ways—disentangle litself. The house should throw it out by a single vote. The committee of conference should promptly report itself unable to agree. The ways and means committee should as promptly bring in a measure involving revenue only—a simple tariff scale raising \$250,000,000 on fifty single items—no schedules and no classifications with their misleading subterfuges and confusing incidents—and, if this be rejected—as it doubtless would be—adjourn congress and go to the country, placing the responsibility where it belongs, pledging the party to stand by its guns and to fight its battle upon the line of principle and honor until the people shall decide, conclusively and for all time, whether we are to live under a free trade swater or under a present. upon the line of principle and honor until the people shall decide, conclusively and for all time, whether we are to live under a free trade system or under a protective

THE FLIGHT OF CROKER.

Kansas City Star: Mr. Croker has slipped off to Europe on the eve of another examina-tion. Mr. Croker's health is so precarious that he may be called away to California or Europe at any time. It is a mere coin cidence that his health began to droop jus It is a mere coinafter the revolt against Tammany last fall. Chicago Times: Boss Croker's present pligrimage to Carlsbad in search of mud baths is probably due to his turtle-like in hunt his hole when danger threat-The Lexow investigating committee s the agency from which Turtle Croker is prudently fleeing to cozy concealment in this instance

Chicago Inter Ocean: The flight of Croke before the senatorial committee now investi-gating municipal crookedness in New York is a virtual confession of guilt. The peo-ple will put that interpretation upon it. The constitutional convention now in session at Albany will see in it with nce that something radical must be done to reform the govern ment of big cities. The present constitution is nearly half a century old, the one framed in 1867 having been repeted by the people. The shadow of Croker's back in flight must rest as an impressive tendinder of duty upon the convention, pleaning eloquently for reform.

Chicago Tribune: Richard Croker, the ex-boss of Tammans is again on the run. These sudden disappearances of Croker are always storm signals indicating that there s general danger ahead for Tammany and particular danger for Croker. The health of the ex-boss is always affected so that it needs an overland trip or a sea veyage when-ever the slow moving processes of justice begin to menace Tanimany. This time it is a sea voyage, which is necessary to improve the tone of his stomach and brace up his nerves, which have been shattered by the effort of accumulating a large fortune without working for it.

New York Tribune: The whole edifice of Tammany misrule and corruption is crum bling, and the rats are on the run. The precipitate flight of Croker is only one indica-tion of the consternation which has over-taken the corrupt men who have so long plundered this town, and who only a few weeks ago were either contemptuously de-riding or audaciously defying the effort to Unless we greatly mistake, ek will bring new revelations the coming week will bring and developments which will increase their discomfiture and send more of them whiri-ing, perhaps out of the country, perhaps up the river, at any rate out of public life and into the obscurity of disgrace.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Stewart Ledger: There is plenty of good political timber in the republican party from which to choose the state ticket. Let none but the very choicest be taken. Plattsmouth News: Strong congressional, legislative and county tickets will greatly strengthen the state republican ticke the republicans desire to win they will close

Atkinson Graphic: The republican press of this district, in its just executation of Congressman Kem, may be wasting its pow-Some other fool of the populist brand may get the nomination. Lincoln News: It is quietly hinted that

although there are a good many checks in a blue hickory shirt but few of them have ever found their way to the treasurer of the spublican state central committee Hastings Nebraskan: It is reported that

life in Omaha at the free silver convention Bryan has been making "speeches of his life" ever since his advent to misrepresent Nebraska in the halls of congress, but the good he has accomplished or that he prospects of accomplishing is not visible to

Blue Springs Sentinel: The democracy of the state is trying to hoodwink the populists into attending a silver convention to be held in Omaha on the 21st Inst. and after they get them all there to have Billy Bryan cap ture them by his eloquence into supporting a fusion ticket with himself as candidate for governor, with the additional promise that he is to be made Un!ted States senator. quite a scheme, but it is somewhat doubt-ful if the independents will follow very numerously in a democratic wake.

Plattsmouth News: There are many catch phrases used by soft-shell democrats and populists which are deceptive in the extreme. One of these is that the country is now suffering from business stagnation cause of the scarcity of money. Nothing ould be farther from the truth. There is tore money per capita in the United States today than ever before in the history of the nation. It is in banks, stockings and cellars, however. And there it will stay until there is activity in business. That will not come until the tariff-smashers are defeated.

Wakefield Republican: It is generally concaded that George D. Meiklejohn will be re nominated for congress this fall by the republicans of this district. No reason has yet been given why he should not be renominated, and, for that matter, re-elected. Although belonging to a minority party in congress, and thus prevented to a greater or less extent from assisting in shaping posi-tive legislation, Mr. Melklejohn has nevertheless made an exceptionally good record mies have to concede when they come to examine the same.

Howells Journal (dem.): The free coinage conference to be held in Omaha on June 21 is simply a well laid scheme to lead a parof the democratic party into the independent camp. At present it looks very much as though the plan would work. The leaders openly state that if they do not succeed in capturing the next state convention that they will go over to the independents. Their threats are foolish in the extreme and their efforts to dictate to the next state convention will be a dismal failure. It would be nothing strange if many of them did go over to the independents, for many of them who signed the call have been in the habit of voting that ticket-they have been democrats in name them go into the independent ranks, and then we will know where to find

Wayne Republican: C. S. Coney, the present county superintendent of scho ton county, is receiving a good many kind words as a candidate for the nomination of the republicans as state superintendent. Mr. Coney is in the full vigor of manhood, and is reputed as being one of the best school in the state. That his own people think well of him is evinced by the fact that he is now serving his fifth term as superintend-ent in that county. The superintendent is one of the offices that requires a peculiar fitness to properly discharge its duties, and we are assured by the very best of authority that the gentleman in question possesses the very qualities that would give us an able administration of the office. The country north of the Platte is entitled to the offic this time, and if we all unite on the proper person we can get what we want.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Let the critics rave and masticate their hecks. Rosebery is a three-times winner According to the revised lexicon of the enate, public office is a sugared trust. Blustering threats and bold defis hurled about Lexington, Ky., smell strongly of There is a definable something about an

heiresses' figure that veils the blemishes of a bathing suit. The chinch bug is abroad in Illinois and the trepidation of the democracy is increased correspondingly.

Senator McPherson's son abstains from squaring himself by contributing to the national conscience fund. Tomorrow is flag day, the 117th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes

by the continental congress. The contagion of pie consumption is spreading in Boston to such an extent that the supremacy of the festive bean is seriously

menaced. Before the New York police investigation proceeds much further provision should be nade for an increase in the number of penal institutions.

The broad, swelling activity and irreproachable loftiness of the Frazer river has sickened the Mississippi, and the father of waters is confined to its bed.

The rolling thunder of Oregon reverberated around the national capital without attracting attention. Evidently the saccharine statesmen had taken no stock in it. General Artz of Kansas is said to be the nost successful of the Commonweal leaders. He has passes on all the Kansas railroads

and furnishes his men four meals a day. Mr. Wanamaker says the House of Comnons is as dignified a body as the American house of representatives. Just where the dignity comes in is left to the reader to determine. It will take \$28,000,000 to carry out the

program arranged for celebrating the 60th unniversary of the dowager empress of This sum equals the amount blown in on fire and smoke on America's natal day.

PROPOKING CUSSES.

Plain Dealer: Yes, "life is a stage," but Harper's Bazar: Apothecary (roused at a, m.)-Well? a. m.)—Weil?
Catnips—Thunder, no! Would I be here
at this time if I was well?

Atchison Globe: The only apparent effect of advanced civilization seems to be that children begin to worry at an earlier age. Philadelphia Ledger: Baron Hirsch has bought Matchbox, the horse that ran sec-ond in the Derby the other day, and ex-pects when it comes to the scratch to make a strike with him.

Boston Transcript: It hardly pays wast-ng your time telling a boy what you did when you were of his age. He would ather pass the time telling you what he is going to do when he becomes a man. Philadelphia Record: A cat is said to have nine lives. This may account for the

Galveston News: There is no place like the home of one's sweetheart.

New York Herald: Dimpleton—Look here, that animal you sold me is too lively. Horse Dealer—Aren't you a married man? Dimpleton—Yes. What has that to do Dealer—I supposed, of course, you wanted a horse your wife couldn't drive. Detroit Tribune: Servant-Miss De Boots

says she can't see you.

Mr. Chollyboy—Ah, I got that impression when I met her on the street, but I wanted to be sure about it. Minneapolis Tribune: It is the quiet man who looks as though he might pass the hat at the temperance meeting who develops the biggest yell when the umpire decides in favor of the home team.

LOFTY COOLNESS.

Judge.

'Twas at a roof garden I met her (I was bent upon taking the air),
And now I can never forget her,
She's a maiden so dainty and fair.
My love, cruel lass, she ne'er heeded,
She took up with a lover more bold—
I got much more air than I needed.
For I'm left wholly out in the cold!

ON THE NEED FOR A NAVY

Why the United States Needs Her Vessels in Time of Peace.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY M'ADOO'S ADDRESS

Tells the Boys at the Newport War College the Time Has Not Yet Come When All Peoples Can Dwell in Harmony.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 13 .- The comnencement exercises of the United States war college on Coasters Harbor island opened in the college hall at I o'clock this forenoon, Assitant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo delivered the opening address.

Mr. McAdoo, alluding to those who held that the civilized world was rapidly advaning beyond the era of wars, said: "Sharing the love of peace which grows slowly with our advancing civilization, I yet cannot blind myself to the fact that we are very far indeed from an age in which force is not the handmaiden of civilization itself. There are wrongs deeper than the wounds of war, and indignities more awful than its horrors. So long as the contending elements of good and evil exist, so long as right and wrong struggle for supremacy, so long as iron prejudice defends justice, so long as the strong oppress the weak, and moral right cannot restrain the cruel hands of prevailing might, so long the sword se powerful and controlling in the fate of man and nations Turning to the consideration of the needs

of an efficient naval force in this country, the secretary said. "The only hope of military or political domination on this continent by Europe would come from the dissolution of the union as the result of peaceful or of forcible secession. Had the late civil was resulted in a dissolution of the union it is quite possible that north and south of the contending lines small confederacies would have been formed, and by local jealousies of the weaker ones contending for European alliances might have been followed by foreign invasion. But so long as the republic maintains its present imperial territory her absolute and unqualified domination of the great oceans within the temperate this continent, she stands as against foreign aggression on her own soll, proud, pregnant and irresistible. Our Achilles' heel is at the water's edge. A million men on shore, were they ever so brave and armed, could not prevent the tremendous and certain destruction that would be wrought by an explosion of a monster shell filled with high explosives in one of our cities fired from the great guns of a battle ship lying safely beyond the range of our nearest fort. Five hundred men on a battle ship well handled by a master of art might save from destruction that which 100,600 armed men on shore could not re-store. And while our country is possessed of vast material resources, especially in the great valley of the Mississippi, still in the very nature of things our storehouses are upon the seaboards, and this will continue as long as the great oceans are the free highways of the people."

MYSTERY PARTIALLY SOLVED.

Body Found in the River but Five Months Absence Unaccounted For.

ST. LOUIS. June 13 .- By the discovery of the body of George Remmert in the river a strange mystery has been partially cleared. George Remmert was a porter and had been with his employer for thirteen consecutive years. On January 1, he went to the store to meet his employer to talk over some private business. The conversation was held, Remmert said goodby and departed, somewhat in a depressed state. This was the last seen of him until his body was discovered in the river yesterday. When found the body was beginning to decompose and the identity was discovered by the apparel which was recognized by his family and relatives. it is in this apparel that the mystery surrounding Remmert's disappearance closed. The shoes he wore on the day he was last seen were almost new, and these shoes were found on the body when found in the river, and they show no signs of wear. Nor did the other articles of his apparel show any increased wear. The body had been in the water not over ten days. Taking these facts into consideration the unworn or used condition of the man's apparel and the time the body is said to have been in water, in connection with the time which has passed since his disappearance brings about the question where was George Remmert in the interim between the date of his disappearance January 1 and the placing of his ody in the river?

NOT ONE CENT ON THE DOLLAR.

Bubble Building Association at Denver-Poor Depositors Robbed. DENVER, June 13.-W. W. Brazie, assignee of the National Co-operative Building and Investment asociation says the concern will not pay 1 cent on the dollar. In August, 1892, W. A. Hemphill after examining the books of the concern reported that its assets were \$121,000. When the assignment was made there were \$71,000 liabilities and assets. Assignee Brasic says he cannot find out where the money went. The loss president of the association was William J. Smith, who it is said, is now conducting an association in Pittsburg.

TWENTY SEAL POACHERS WARNED.

United States Officers Proceeding in the

Execution of Their Orders.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., June 13 .- Private advices from the Bering sea, dated June 3, state that up to that time the United States fleet had warned twenty sealers, of which eight were American ships. The orders regarding the treatment of scalers were not opened until after the fleet left here on May 16, and were found to be as follows: When a scaler is boarded by a naval officer, Esglish or American, he ex-amines the log-book, under date of May 1 where, if a scaler has been previously boarded he will find an entry. This entry will show whether the sealer has been warned or licensed. So far the sealers have offered no objection to being searched, and all seemed to be anxious to learn the vission f the patrol fleet and get back to port. In fact, the English men-of-war carried orders from owners of scalers which fitted out at Victoria to return to that port. Besides making an entry in the log-book in regard to boarding the sealer the officer seizes or seals firearms and ammunition. The scaling of arms and ammunition is done by placing the ammunition in a canvas bag which is carefully tied and the knots covered with wax, which is stamped with the ship's official seal. The arms are lashed to-gether and officially stamped. Then the Then the sealer is told he can take out a license if he wishes which entitles him to seal after August. All sealers are given copies of the president's proclamation and act of Parlia-

SEATTLE, Wash., June 13 -Advices dated Sitka, June 3, say: The United States steamer Mohican, flagship of the Bering sea. patrol fleet, arrived in port today for mall and supplies, having been on a cruise of five days about the Kodink islands. On the third day of the cruise, in heavy weather, the lookout on the Mohlcan saw a vessel well in shore. The war ship bore down on the ship, which at once put on all sail in an attempt to get away. The wind favored the schooner, so orders were given to fire across her beam. The Hotchkiss sent a couple of shots after the schooner, which then hove to When boarded she proved to be the Volunteer from Seattle. There was no direct eviteer from Scattle. There was no direct evidence of illegal scaling except that her arms and implements were ready for use. These were all scaled up and the Volunteer ordered to Sand Point to await the end of the close season. The next day a similar performance was gone through with the schooner George R. White, also of Scattle. The captains of both vessels were angered at being hourded and acted in the captains. boarded, and acted in such a manner that the officers expect more trouble with them. The next time they are found away from Sand Point they will be seized. There are liable to be many selzures within the next few weeks, as some of the vessels ordered to remain at Sand Point have put to sea in the absence of war vessels from that

EXPLORER CHANLER HOME.

Back from a Two Years Sojourn in the Heart of Africa.

NEW YORK, June 13.-William Astor Chanler has just returned home after a three years absence abroad, twenty-two months of which have been passed in the heart of Africa in regions never before penetrated by white men.
"I am in excellent health," said he, "with

the exception of a sluggish liver, the result of two years in Africa, which I propose to wash out at Carlsbad immediately. I have come home hurriedly for family reasons. While my expedition has not been entirely successful, owing to the desertions nen and a plague resembling lockjaw that broke out among my camels and mules, I have gathered a large amount of scientific and geological data which will compose the report I propose to make to the New York Geographical society.

William Astor Chanler, youngest of all explorers, is only 28 years old and was graduated from Harvard seven years ago. He is the son of the late John B. Chanler and a great grandson of the late John Jacob Astor, whom he inherited a large fortune. In 1888 he made a big game shooting trip to Mashon land and was the first white man to go completely around Mount Killman Jaro.

Blow for Brazilian Rebets. PARIS, June 13 .- A dispatch The chief of the provisional governsavs: ment at Desterro has been arrested.

THE GRADUATE.

Somerville Journal. The sweet girl graduate just now is busily employed; in fact, she's so preoccupied She must not be annoyed.

She's writing a deep essay on "Life's Highest Happiness," And likewise being fitted to Her graduation dress,

Now, when a girl of sweet sevent Has two things on her mind Of such transcendant consequence The world must needs be kind. For making beds is not at all "Life's Highest Happiness," And how can she wash dishes in Her graduation dress?

Now, when a girl of sweet seventeen

So don't expect too much of her Just at the present time. Remember that her youthful brain Is thinking thoughts sublime.

get her essay done will be Life's Highest Happiness," And pretty soon she'll read it in Her graduation dress.



Hot Coats

O THIN you can see through them-the wind blows through them-in light colors or Jdark-all cool-every size under the sunwe speak of the sun only because these coats and vests are sun shielders-only complete line in . town.

Browning, King & Co.,

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas.