THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MOUNING

THUMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Bee (without Sunday), One Year.... \$ 8 00 Bee and Sunday, One Year..... 10 00

Weakly Bee, One Year.

Onucles, The Hee Building,
South Omaila, Corner N and Twenty-fourth Sts.
Council Blutts, B Pearl street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms Ed. 14 and 15, Tribune Bidg.
Washington, 1407 F street. N. W.

COHRESPONDENCE.

communications relating to news and edi-matter should be addressed: To the Editor. DUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be dressed to The Lee Publishing company, main. Fracts, checks and postoffice orders to made payable to the order of the company. THE DEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George II. Taschuck, secretary of The Res P. Isaling company, being duty sworn, says that a number of full and complete copies. The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday I printed during the month of May, 1814, was follows:

17	22,3
Physicanacontent	22,1
19	22.5
20	24.0
	99.5
Alternative entrate	Bar 2 14
WHEN CHARLEST AND THE	220
23	22.3
94	29.1
#111	99.1
MC	100
The arms and a service of the servic	24.3
5%	M(0:0
	990.1
	HEN.
39	24.1
31	22,0
THE STATE OF THE S	
-	Her la
,	17(8)
wold and returned	
	15.5
	475.870
	47.6
	17

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this 2d day of June, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. No important legislation is to be expected from the lower house of congress this week. Bryan will not be there.

net circulation.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

The senate has advanced from wool to silk. In the meantime the people are receding from cloth to rags.

Premier Crispi keeps his head in moments of emergency, although he has been officially decapitated on more than one occasion.

Bullet-proof coats are the latest European fad. They will soon constitute an indispensable garment in every gentleman's wardrobe.

The question soon to be once more decided is: Do the fanitors run the school board or does the school board run the Janitors?

Boss Croker insists that the object of his European trip is to witness some of the turf events on the other side of the Atlantic, Mr. Croker knows enough now to keep off the grass.

certificate speculation, one through purchases by his son, the other directly through his own dealings. No federal legislation has been more steeped in corruption than the sugar schedule of the new tariff bill.

Two more senators implicated in the sugar

Silver coin will be accepted in Omaha this week in liquidation of all debts that may be contracted by the delegates to the conference of free silver democrats. This is one of the special inducements upon which the promoters of the meeting rely to secure a large crowd.

The deputy United States marshals have made a big haul on the first day of their outing but the marshal himself will reap a regular golden harvest. Those mileage bills at 10 cents a mile for the army of deputies traveling deadhead will yield enough revenue to enable him to stand the brunt of the whole democratic campaign.

Is it not about time to have the Douglas county republican central committee convened for the purpose of issuing its call for the primaries to elect delegates to the state convention? Calls have already been issued in several counties, and there is no reason why Douglas county should defer its primaries to the very last day.

Reorganizing the police force cannot be accomplished by dismissing incompetents and mischief makers alone. The vacancies must be filled by men whose reputations are unsullied and who give promise of improving both the discipline and the efficiency of the department. Too much care cannot be exercised in completing the corps of officers in command of the force. Past experience ought to teach a useful lesson on this subject.

After all the squabbling and mutual recrimination it looks as if New York were going to hold on to the Indian supply depot. Chicago, in the interval, however, remains a branch depot. But it is not likely that she will cease her efforts now, particularly after having given New York so hard a fight to retain it. When the main depot finally comes west Omaha ought to see to it that a branch warehouse is established here. It is bound to come west before many years

Senator Vest explained on the floor of the senate that one of the purposes of putting wool on the free list was to discourage the manufacture of shoddy. How does this comport with the democratic position that the power of taxation can be constitutionally exercised for purposes of revenue only? If it is unconstitutional to encourage industries by means of tariff duties it is equally unconstitutional to discourage industries by discriminating in favor of foreign importations. We have levied a tax on oleomar garine in order to discourage its manufacture, and similar treatment of other articles might possibly be defended if they are considered detrimental to the public welfare. A democratic senator, however, ought to be the last person to propose such a thing. It only goes to show how untenable the tariff for revenue only idea is.

The gathering of a mob to force the jail and the subsequent revelation that a large body of colored people had organized to combat any attempt to lynch Sam Payne by force of arms suggests the imperative necessity of a more rigid enforcement of the laws and ordinances against carrying concealed weapons. The right of citizens to carry arms in their own defense is inviolate, but the prevailing habit of carrying fire arms and other deadly weapons by persons who are disposed to use them on the slightest provocation is a constant menace to public safety. There is no reason why any man not an officer should be permitted to carry concealed weapons about his person unless his life has been threatened or he can show good reason why he is obliged to carry them in self-defense. Here is a field in which the police can make itself useful.

THE DLE CURRESOY.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PERSON OF THE

The people who are demanding more currency, on the ground that an increase of the circulation would stimulate enterprise and restore business setlvity, ignore the fact, have recently been offered in New York without finding takers at 1 per cent per annum for three months, and good four to six months' commercial paper, according to the New York Sun, can be sold at from 21/2 to 3 per cent per annum. Call money is money is quoted at 1/2 per cent per annum and discounts for three months' paper at a fraction under % per cent. In Paris and Berlin the interest of money, though not so low as it is in London, is still much lower than it has been for years. The banks of Europe are overflowing with gold. The Bank of England has \$180,000,000, the Bank of France \$350,000,000, and the Bank of Germany \$175,000,000. The Austro-Hungarian bank, also, as well as the national treasury of Austria-Hungary, has accumulated a large amount of gold to prepare for the approaching resumption of specie payments in gold and the establishment of that metal as the standard of value in place of silver, to be completed during the year. It will thus be seen that all the great nations have an abundant supply of money, and that a great deal of it is unemployed, though those having it are offering it at extraordinary low rates.

A writer in the New York Sun says that while the accumulation of idle money is an unfavorable symptom, in that it shows a diminution of activity in business, it is nevertheless a valuable practical refutation of the fallacy so often repeated and so vehemently insisted upon, that there is not currency enough in the country to meet the requirements of trade, as well as that other fallacy, equally often repeated and vehemently asserted, that the world's stock of gold is not sufficient for its business needs. The scarcity of currency last summer when the panic was at its worst was due to hoarding, which the panic inspired, and it disappeared as soon as the panic had spent its force. "At no time before or since," says the Sun writer, "was there any lack of the currency necessary for business transactions and if at the time enough currency could have been created by any magical process to satisfy those who asked for it merely to hide it away in safes and vaults the stock of it now lying idle would be at least double what it is, if not more. That the panic was not the result but the cause of a lack of currency is proved by the fact that in three years previous to it the silver purchases under the Sherman act had created \$150,000,000 in legal tender notes, and that the experts of gold to which it is ascribed by some were not as great when it commenced as they have been this year without creating the slightest alarm.' Nevertheless the agitation for more cur-

rency goes on. With hundreds of millions of currency unemployed and no demand for it at the temptingly low rates of interest at which it is offered, is it not utter folly to demand that the supply be increased by the addition of a thousand million dollars or more? To what proper or legitimate use could this additional currency be put? That is a question which the advocates of currency inflation do not satisfactorily answer, nor can they. What is needed is not more currency, but confidence that what we have can be safely invested, and confidence will not be restored until the conditions which disturbed and impaired it are removed. With the tariff disposed of and the fact settled that the currency is to be let alone there is reason to believe that the prevailing distrust would largely disappear, and when that is the case there will be a resumption of business activity. It would be no help to this result, but rather the reverse, to resort to currency inflation.

PREMIUMS FOR NAVAL CONSTRUCTION. The only way to judge our new system of awarding contracts for naval construction with contingent premiums for excelling the prescribed standard of speed set by the specifications and with the risk of incurring penalties for failing to come up to that standard is by the results that have been achieved under it. As was naturally to have been expected, the premiums paid have exceeded the penalties exacted both in number and in amount.

The first four vessels of the new navy

were not built under the premium system al all. As introduced, that system gave the bonus for the excess of horse power developed, both premium and penalty being \$100 for each unit above or below what the contract demanded. So the Yorktown, with 398.25 surplus horse power, earned for its builders \$39,825, the Baltimore \$106,442, the Newark \$36.857, the Concord \$453 and the Bennington \$3,609. After these vessels were ordered a change was inaugurated applying the premium to the speed rather than to the horse power, upon which the speed depends only in part. The sums to be paid are adjusted at so much per quarter knot in excess of the prescribed speed, odd quarters not being counted. Under this plan seemingly enormous premiums have been earned by some of the recent additions to the American navy. The Philadelphia and San Francisco earned \$100,000 each for .68 and .52 knots of excess respectively. The Bancroft, at only \$5,000 a quarter, with the remarkable excess of 2.37 knots, earned \$45,000. The three 2,000-tonners, Detroit, Marblehead and Montgomery, at \$25,000 a quarter, with 1.71, 1.44 and 2.05, earned respectively \$150,000, \$125.00 and \$200,000. The New York, with an even knot, at \$50,000 per quarter, earned \$200,000. The gunboats Machias and Castine, on the same basis as the Bancroft, made 2.46 and 2.62 surplus knots respectively, the latter being the top record thus far, and of coarse earned \$45,000 and \$50,000. The fine and fast Pacific cruiser Olympia, guaranteeing 20 knots, really attained 21.69, and, at \$50,000 per quarter, earned \$300,000. Finally, our crack Columbia earned \$354,000 and the builder of the new Minneapolia is counting upon securing \$400,000 in premiums from her construc-

As to offsets of penalties for failure to ome up to specifications there have been none thus far for speed, although there have been three for horse power. These were those of the Charleston, with 323.84 units below the requirement, giving a penalty of \$33,384; the Petrel, with 4.85, yielding \$485, and the Monterey, with 328.23, and \$32,823. The Charleston's penalty was, for good reasons, remitted by congress. The premiums thus far earned for speed and horse power aggregate the great sum of \$1,852,186.40. The subtraction of the penalties of the Monterey and Petrel make the net payment \$1,118,-\$78.40. This sum will be further increased by perhaps \$400,000 for the Minneapolis, with the Indiana, the Massachusetts, the Oregon, of last year. That is to say, the assessors

the lows, the Brooklyo and the Ericsson in due time to be considered.

The system of speed premiums, then, has brought out a wonderful capacity of our ship builders to excel in the construction of If they are aware of it, that never before fast war vessels and to exceed even the was there so much idle currency in the former stringent speed requirements of our country as at present, and never were the naval engineers. The vessels thus built are rates of interest at the financial centers in a position to keep up with and overtake lower than now. Large sums of money any other large vessel which they may be ordered to pursue. It is claimed furthermore that this speculative competition has actually secured much lower bids from the contractors that would otherwise be possible, while the additional speed attained is in every case worth the additional money that nominally 1 per cent, but in many instances | was paid for it. With the speed limit fixed it is unlendable. The same conditions, it as it has been there is a practical certainty appears, prevail abroad. In London call of a good round premium and the contractors count upon this when making their offers. The experience up to this time seems to justify all that was expected of the new system, and to warrant the report of tha house committee on naval affairs that it has been "productive of the most satisfactory results."

A PERMANENT EXPOSITION. No western city outside of Chicago is as favorably situated for a permanent interstate exposition as Omaha. Within a radius of 150 miles we reach out into the heart of Iowa and Nebraska and into the most prolific sections of Kansas and South Dakota. Omaha is the natural entrepot for the coal, iron, ores, petroleum, soda deposits and precious minerals to be found in the Black Hills and in Wyoming. Fully one-third of the sliver and lead ore of Colorado, Utah, Montana and Idaho finds its way into the Omaha smelter, and the cattle raisers of the great corn belt and cattle ranges of Ne braska, Wyoming and Montana find in Omaha their most profitable market. With all these products drifting into her lap there is abundant material for a permanent interstate exposition that would exhibit the soils and minerals of a dozen states and territories and present features that would be object lessons for investors and people who desire to engage in farming, mining or any enterprise that would flourish in the central beit

of the greater west. What is wanted is a building constructed with a view to making it convenient and safe for the storing and display of the raw materials and industrial productions of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana and the region on the Pacific slope north of California. It would take several years to complete the collection, but a very attractive display could be made within the next six months by the aid of the various railroads, mining companies and other parties heavily interested in the development of the transmissouri country. There is material enough now in the city of Omaha to make a very respectable exhibit, and that, too, exclusive of any display of the home industry people. In order to make a proper beginning an organization should be perfected looking toward the enlistment of the necessary capital and procuring of the specimens of agricultural and mineral wealth and manufactured products. An interstate exposition and museum gotten up on the scale commensurate with the vast resources at our command would bring thousands of people and hundreds of thousands of dollars into Omaha every year. And as the years went by the exposition would assume greater proportions and make Omaha more favorably known. As an investment the exposition might not be remunerative the first few years, but as an advertisement of Omaha and the territory commercially tributary would be of in calculable benefit from the outset.

MEXICO WANTS THE CHINESE. Mexico, it appears, does not entertain any prejudice against the Chinese, but on the contrary proposes to invite them to come to that country and to offer them equal rights and privileges with the people of other countries. A freaty is being negotiated between China and Mexico, the ratification of which is said to be assured, that is most liberal in its terms and cannot fail to establish relations at once intimate and mutually advantageous between the two nations. It provides for enabling Chinese residents of Mexico to become naturalized citizens, with all the rights of native-born citizens, and Chinese coming into Mexico are to be shown the same consideration that is accorded to people of the most favored nations. In all matters of commerce, the statement regarding the treaty says, the Chinese will be permitted to enjoy the same privileges as are granted to other foreign nations, while the Chinese government will extend the same privileges and courtesies to Mexican citizens who may go to China and engage in commerce in that country. It is reported that a great many of the Chinese in California will accept the opportunity to go to Mexico which the treaty will give them, and it is very probable that it will result in depopulating

the United States of Chinese. The liberal policy of Mexico in this matter is in strong contrast to that of the United States, and undoubtedly that country will derive very material advantages from it. There is opportunity in Mexico for making good use of a large amount of Chinese labor, and in addition to the population of a few hundred thousand from China would be a valuable help to the development of the resources of Mexico. There is not an oversupply of labor there, for the Mexican does no more work, as a rule, that his necessities compel him to do. Like the people of all southern countries the Mexicans are not industrious, nor are they a thrifty people. Of course such a people will not be troubled by competition in labor, so that the Chinese who go there will be in no danger of having such experiences as they have had in this country. With their willingness to work long hours at moderate compensation they will have no difficulty in obtaining employment, and Mexican laborers will not interfere with them. Commercially the treaty will undoubtedly be of very great advantage to Mexico. It will largely increase, in the course of time, the trade between that country and China; to their mutual benefit. From every point of view this policy of the Mexican govern-

ment seems wise. Whether this invitation extended by Mexico to the Chinese to enter that country without restriction and to become citizens thereof will ultimately have results troublesome to this country only time will determine. If the invitation is as freely accepted, as it probably will be, it is quite possible that in the course of years the Chinese population of Mexico will become excessive and that the attraction of larger opportunities in the United States would induce a movement of them to this country. If they came here as citizens of Mexico our present laws excluding Chinese would not reach them. Such a possibility is, however, so remote that it need not now occasion any feeling of appre-

The returns of the city assessors show the same if not greater disregard for the law prescribing their duties as the returns of the assessors for the county precincts which we have already criticized. Both of them show positive decreases in the total of taxable realty when compared with the totals have ventured to a sert that all the improve-nents of the past year have been more than counterbalanced by the shrinkage in values, This of course is a matter of opinion upon which people mag()properly differ, but it does not affect the question of assessing property at its real value, as the law requites. The assessors have proceeded this year, as in previous years, to fix the valuation at a small fraction of what it ought to be. The difference between the assessed value and the estimated true value is as great as ever. This anot only necessitates a nominally extravagant tax rate, but it operates to the detranent of Omaha with investors who compare this city with other cities. The line of tax reform lies in the enforcement of the revenue law and the assessment of all property at its actual value.

The argument in the maximum freight rate case is reducing to mathematical exactness some of the matters in relation to railway construction and financiering of which the people have long been convinced in their own minds. That the great bulk of the capitalization of Nebraska railroads is nothing but pure water is a matter of such common notoriety that it ought not to be necessary to give statistical proof of the fact. The figures adduced, however, are conclusive.

The Sugar Plum Line.

Washington Star.

Mr. Havemever rests boldly upon the proposition that it is no disgrace to be ound talking with a United States senator.

Infallible Sign of Civilization.

Detroit Free Press.

South America is rapidly coming to the forefront of civilization. A banker was recently arrested at Buenos Ayres for embezzling several millions of dollars. This is an evidence of advancement that must be considered infallible.

A Legislative Curiosity.

Globe-Democrat. In wool the tariff bill is for free trade In wool the tariff bill is for free trade; in sugar it is for revenue, chiefly private; in collars and cuffs, to please Senator Murphy's constituents, it is for prohibitory protection. Every week adds to its bewildering variety and contradition. As a curlosity it will occupy a place of its own in the records of legislation, with a yery long tag attached giving the cost.

Striking Evidence of Reform.

Outside of the convention hall Tuesday the leader of one faction slipped his mouth over the finger of the leader of an opposing faction. While the work of mastication was successfully progressing the last leader grabbed hold of the first leader's vocal chords and yanked. Thus the campaign of education is fairly launched and issues are set squarely before the people.

Shun the Deadly Stuff.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Ice water is a more deadly poison than prussic acid in these hot summer days when gulped down in the reckless draughts with which the overheated person usually seeks to allay his burning thirst. Iced water or iced lemonade should be drunk cautiously in small quantities at a time. To inundate the stomach with it in large quantities at once is like pouring cold water on a heated stove, and is likely to crack the digestive furnace.

How About Sugar?

New York Sun.

The democratic party is not for sale at any price. Wool enough to cover the globe would not bribe, the democratic party to discard its principles, flaunt its own honorable history in the fabe, trample upon its own record, and commit the unpardonable sin of deliberately betrinying those who had trusted it into the hands of their enemies. So long as the income tax, the platform of the populists, is left in the tariff bill, the democratic party is bound to refuse all idealings with its advocates, and to stand immovable in the determination that its own honor and the expectations and interests of its friends cannot be bought. The time for the sale of an entire political organization in the United States has not yet come.

A Timely Rebuke.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. Governor Crounse of Nebraska rendered Governor Crounse of Nebraska Tendered an important service yesterday in publicly and pointedly rebuking a callow college professor who had been invited to deliver the commencement oration at the University of Nebraska, and who improved the opportunity by ventilating some pet socialistic theories which he had evolved from books, and which had no relation-to existing social conditions and only very remote relation to the truth.

Such theorists, especially in their attempts to instruct young men and women, are public mischief-makers and a menace to our institutions. Fortunately for us if we have a blunt old Governor Crounse to "call them down" every time they make fools of themselves.

Recollections of Bill Tweed.

Globe-Democrat.

Europe may be a haven of safety for Croker, but Tweed found it otherwise, though he tried to hide himself in Spain. In 1870 Tweed gloried in his possession of \$20,000,000. Three years later he was sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years. On his first trial for forgery and grand larceny the jury disagreed. On the second trial he was found guilty on all the counts. In two years the court of appeals released him, when he was rearrested on an old indictment, and again found himself behind the bars. He escaped to Europe, but in less than a year was back in his old quarters in Ludlow street fail, where he died in 1878. The civil verdicts against him footed up over \$6,500,000. The quaking confederates Croker has left behind find little comfort in the study of Tweed's fight with Nemesis. Globe-Democrat.

No Maximum Rate Juggle.

Fremont Leader.

It will be well for the people of the state thair eyes on the mode of conducts. It will be well for the people of the state to keep their eyes on the mode of conducting the maximum freight rate case on behalf of the state now pending in the federal courts. There are several things that would seem to indicate that there has been no determined effort on the part of the state's attorney to contest the jurisdiction of the court. In the opinion of the best lawyers in the state this should have been tested before any other question should have been considered or testimony taken. Why is not such a course pursued? The attorneys who appear for the state are understood to be to quite an extent under domination of the corporations and have heretofore worked in their interest. We must be excused if we do not have great confidence in them. We must remember that the republican party has shown itself opposed to the freight rate law, and these men all belong to that party, and although the bill was signed by a republican governor and supported by a very few members of each house by that party, every effort has been made since that time to discredit the governor and other members of that party who supported the bill. The West and Sugar.

The West and Sugar.

New York Press.

The republican party made sugar free and reduced the cost of this necessary of life to every consumer in the United States. It established the bounty system, which increased the production of beet sugar in the west 400 per cent in three years, and which will bring the west, a revenue of more than \$100,000,000 annually if it is maintained for the next ten years.

The democratic 'leaders in the senate, obedient to Mr. Cleveland's orders, have voted to adopt a schedule which will increase the price of sugar a cent and a half the first day of next January. The sum thus extorted from, the people will exceed \$40,000,000 a year; and every cent of it for the first two years will go into the pockets of the Sugar trust, which is allowed, by the Cleveland-Carliske schedule, to import free of duty all the raw sugar its agents can purchase abroad and ship to the United States before January. It was not enough that the trust should have license to plunder the American people. Its shrewd managers saw in the magnificent development of the beet sugar mainstry the prospect of the speedy overthrow of their immensely profitable monopoly. They demanded a schedule which should crush that industry, and their agents in the administration and the senate promptly obeyed the command. Subservient senators whose pocketbooks are swollen with the profits of recent Sugar speculations may disregard the voice of conscience and patriotism and vote for this outrageous scheme of robbery and confiscation when it comes up for final action. But what excuse oan Bir. Kyle and Mr. Allen, the populatis from South Dakota and Nebraska, offer to their constituents if they vote to impoverish the whole west, and to tax the American people \$40,000,000 a year for the enrichment of a huge monopoly? Senator Peffer has assumed a manly and patriotic position on this question. He stands squarely on the anti-monopoly platform of his party, and shows that he is determined to defend the people who elected him. The vote on sugar in

THE RACE FOR GOVERNOR.

Lincoln News: Ross Hammond shows order of things. He is trying to boom Henry D. Estabrook for governor, when everybody knows that the republicans proposnominate Tom Majors or Jack McColl

Strang Reporter: The Majors boom overnor has seemed to be on the wane for the past few weeks. No one knows just what is the matter with it. It is apparently onsuming itself with dry rot. If thublican convention had been held ceks ago Majors would have been nomi to fight for it. On August 22 he may not b in it at all. Holdrege Citizen: The friends of Jack

are growing enthusiastic and fee certain that he has a good chance to the republican state ticket this fall. has a host of friends in the state who are very anxious to see him in the guber natorial chair. Mr. McCoil has the reputa tion of being a clean and able man. We have never heard a word said derogatory of him in any respect and we think that speak

Seward Reporter: Lincoln men are no very ambitious for office, after all. I M. Raymond of that city announced himsel as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor, but on Monday he issued letter stating that he withdrew his nam on acount of the great sacrifice of his business interests which would be involved Mr. Raymond has a large number of friend and would have been a formidable candidate. His withdrawal makes the fight apparently duel between Majors and McColl.

North Bend Republican: The Republican has it on good authority that while in Fre mont last month General Thaver fold t several of his comrades that Jack MacCo went to Canada in 1863 to escape the draft Of course the charge against MacColl is a lie He was only 12 years old in 1863, and h did not come to the United States until 1869 If the opposition to MacColi & going to stoop to such dirty tricks to secure what they wan eral Thayer should be above being a part;

to any such contemptible trickery. Fullerton News: The name of Hon, George Meiklejohn has lately been mentioned i different parts of the state, especially in Lincoln, in connection with the governorship, it being felt by his friends that he could unite the party as no other man can. This plan might be a good one, but it won't work, as the News happens to know to a dead cer Mr. Meiklejohn doesn't want the nomination for governor and wouldn't have it under any consideration. He will be a candidate for congress in the Third district this fall, fusion or no fusion, and will at-tempt to knock the political filling out of any man or pair of men the opposition may put up. And he will win.

Wakefield Republican: On account of his excellent service as governor of this state, and in a trying time at that, because of his sound judgment and thorough honesty, we are still in favor of the renomination of Governor Crounse for a second term. We believe it to be worth much to the good financial standing of our state at home and abroad to have so able and honest an execu-tive as Governor Crounse at the head of atfairs. The republican party can win with Crounse at the head of the ticket, for people generally know him and respect him. It is a bad year to make any experiments. political sea is too much troubled for any but tried and seasoned timber. The convention might do well to renominate Governor Crounse by acclamation. This would effectually quash the Majors-MacColl contest for nomination, it would demoralize Brad Slaughter's machine, and in the end please everybody but a few politicians.

THE SUGAR INFAMY,

Courier Journal: Havemeyer as a politician seems to be neither better nor worse than the majority of our professional statesmen who seek to unite business and politics. Chicago Times: Mr. Havemeyer brazenly acknowledges that the Sugar trust is fattening off the people, but it is suspected that the United States senate has been aware of this disgraceful fact all along.

Globe Democrat: Boss Havemeyer frankly says that the pending tariff bill will increase the cost of sugar to the consumer 1 cent a pound, which signifies that there will be several reasons for opposing the democratic party in every package of sugar bought by the average citizen.

Buffalo Express: Supposing that Mr. Haveneyer has told the truth, and the whole truth, the most ardent supporters of the pending bill cannot escape the fact: The sugar schedule was lobbled through by the president of the Sugar trust and his assistants. They had facilities for meeting and talking with semators which were denied to all others. As a result, they got the bill changed the way they wanted it changed. Great is the Sugar trust!

Chicago Herald: Mr. Havemeyer, accord ing to the Washington dispatches, told Mr. Gray's calciminers that he could give the amounts of the Sugar trust's contribution various campaign funds, but that he was advised that the amount of such contributions was no part of the investigation. "The committee also took this view of the matter, is the laconic language of the dispatch, and it is not surprising that they did. An investigation would probably have disclosed the fact that several members had large chunks of pork concealed about their respective per-

Minneapolis Times: The senate cannot escape from its responsibility to the country in this matter. If it takes Mr. Havemeyer's word for what constitutes a proper question it will never find out anything to his dis-credit. If it accepts his word it will be gravely suspected that it has taken some-thing besides his word. The testimony of Havemeyer on the stand is the most brazen since the Panama scandal was ventilated in the French Chamber of Deputies. It is a national scandal, involving moral turpitude co-equal with the operations of Tweed and his gang.

Chicago Post: One can imagine with what pride the democratic members of the committee reflected that this was the con-piracy and here the man to whom they had been made to crawl on their bellies. The trust was organized to extort money from the American people on a necessity of life. It has no other purpose or reason for existence. Yet democrats in congress, false to the principles of the party, and cowardly beyond description, have chosen this con-spiracy as the chief beneficiary of its wretched tariff compromise, and, as if money enough were not already wrung from the purses of the poor by it, have voted it a gift outright of \$50,000,000.

Immigration at a Standstill.

Immigration at a Standstill.

Philadelphia Times.

Immigration is at a standstill, a natural sequence to the business depression prevailing the past year, and the present season promises to take the place of the record of the year 1856. While in some respects this may be attributed to the industrial depression, a leading reason is that the traffic in prepaid tickets has been set aside by law. Fully half the sales for passage have been wiped out, as foreign-born residents are no longer able to send for relatives and friends. Those returning to Europe have likewise told discouraging stories of the situation on this side, and this has had due effect. The steamship companies have also profited by experience, and are careful about acceptance, as they find that the commissioners of immigration know whom to take as desirable citizens. From October to February the immigration was \$1,645, against 119,576 for the previous period, and from February to May it has failen off more than one-half. The danger from fresh inroads of foreigners after land rather than wages is also over, as the inducement to take up claims no longer exists, the national domain being about exhausted. Cruel and Discreditable.

Washington Star.

Long distance horse racing in the United States was born and has died at Chadron, Neb. It will be remembered that the cowboy race to Chicago last summer started from that previously unknown little settlement in the northwest corner of Nebraska; there was a good deal of what may fairly be termed "fake" in connection with the event, and the records made by horses and riders failed to prove anything that may have been in doubt. One day last week nine horses started from Chadron for a run of 100 miles, and within twenty-four hours four of the horses died of exhaustion. It is said that managers of the race are much disappointed, because they simply desired to test the staying qualities of western horses, and did not intend any cruelty. It is decidedly discreditable to Nebraska that the law there should be in such a condition as to permit a race of that sort, but it will be infinitely more discreditable to the state and the bighearted west generally if those who are responsible for the killing of the animals are not prosecuted to the law's extreme limit.

DEMOCRATIC DISASTER.

Norfolk News: Nebraska farmers are growing weary waiting for dellar wheat. Perhaps Mr. Bryan will explain the delay

Arapahoe Mirror: The silver conference meet in Omaha June 21 will no doubt a large gathering, and it ought to be an athusiastic and harmonious one. No one vill be permitted to speak who doesn't eve in free silver coinage at a ratio of 16 ttend. tend. They will resolve to stay with the sired at the hands of the democratic party Let the free silver lads confer, but don' nistake this conference for the Nebraska lemocratic state convention. That will be

Beatrice Democrat: It seems that in icir zeal to anticipate Mr. Bryan's desire n the matter of fusion, his fool friends ave gone further than he wished, and his more conservative followers are now trying to right things. Mr. Bryan's idea was a fusion of the populist and democratic par ties. It was not his original intention to try and split the democratic party and carry the small fraction over to the pops. That idea was incubated by Hitchcock and the crowd who were sat down upon in the state convention a year ago, and as they could e that they stood no show with their pop ulistic ideas in a democratic convention, they appointed themselves a committee, with power to appoint other committees, who turn had power to select delegates for a so-called 'free silver democratic conven-

The idea that so undemocratic a movement should have the word "democratic" attached to it shows Mr. Hitchcock's estimation of democracy. He evidently imagine that he and Smythe are the democratic party, and his long association with narrowgauged republican rings has made him be-lieve that the selection of delegates and committees by a close corporation is deni ocratic.

But the fire has got away from them, and they have called upon Dr. Miller and Euclid Martin to consult with them and suggest such measures as in their judgment be acceptable to a democratic convention. They have abandoned the idea of 16 to 1 silver, and will resolve for a free and un-limited coinage of silver, and at a ratio that shall preserve its parity with gold. They will endorse Cleveland's administra-tion, but will ask that Mr. Bryan be nominated for governor. It is understood that Mr. Bryan appreciates the necessity of having a solid democratic support, and that Ed Hall, Bowlby, Casper, Ong and other radcals will be put to sleep with their 16 to 1 deas.

The work of the gathering is now being done by the Omaha committee, upon the lines suggested by Dr. Miller and Mr. Mar-The "convention" will have completed its work, with the exception of speeches, even before it assembles. Mr. Bryan exsects to have a platform made that will no offend democrats, and he will rely upon his own personality to appease populists. Thus the sooners will occupy the rear benches, and it is even doubtful if Judge Hardy is accorded a place on the program with the speechmakers.

LAROR NOTES. Kansas City, Kan., now has a trades as-

embly. Lynn, Mass., has a labor church. The number is growing. Garment workers organized four nenions in Maine recently. Mine owners of England are about to put

in coal cutting machines. The Firemen's Brotherhood spent \$46,000 The various railway brotherhoods of Boston established a labor lyceum.

Detroit trades council resolved that union men should not join the militia An effort is being made to introduce eight hours in Norwegian railway shops.

Socialist co-operative society at Frameries Belgium, cleared \$28,000 in the last year. Three thousand union garment workers of New York secured a Saturday half holiday. Cigar makers granted six charters during the last month and won a strike in Chicago

Adams Express company employes are forming branches of the American Railway Bellaire Nail company shut down on count of shortage of coal and coke. Twelve

Of 189 bottlers in Philadelphia, fifty-five have given up selling beer made in a boycotted brewery

Reuben Hadfield, labor organizer of Akron O., calls for volunteers with \$250 capital each to start a co-operative colony. Five of the central organizations of New York appointed committees to make another attempt to amalgamate the centrals.

Brussels, Belgium, has a co-operative bak ery, operated by socialists, which has just made a 20 per cent cut in bread. In 1890 the society had 100 customers, now it has 9,000. Delegates from the various railway brotherhoods held a convention in New York and resolved to watch legislation and also condemned partisan politics on the part of workingmen, declaring that they should be independent.

The Dundee (Scotland) Courier has dis patched two lady correspondents around the world to investigate, in the various countries, the questions of woman's work and wages, and other questions of interest to women. They expect to travel about 26 000 investigations will doubt less prove to be of great value.

PEOPLE AND TRINGS.

Perhaps Croker went abroad to arrange trial of steeds with Rosebery.

Portland, Ore., presents unrivaled claims the title, "The Venice of America." Advices from Kentucky give color to the eport that the war is not quite over. Breckinridge is now falling back on his ancestors. They are too dead to resent it.

Adlai Stevenson is diligently working a residential boomlet on revolutionary issues. Senator Quay took a turn at Sugar stock elthout the intermeddling of a discreet valet. The renomination of Governor Lewelling in likely to intensify Mrs. Lease's nervous

Senator Brice advocates free wool, believng he can more readily pull it over the eyes of his constituents.

After considerable dodging the senate investigators are slowly uncovering the Sandowes of the candy pull. The residents of Aberdeen, S. D., prayed

for rain, and rain fell. The ingredients of the gas is a municipal secret. Man goeth forth in the morning with umbrella and mackintosh, and lo at noon he perspireth for a straw hat and a fan.

Senator Teller has so little regard for the esidency that he would not accept a nomnation if tendered on a silver platter. Prof. Glibchin ventures the opinion there iting a prime minister from talking through

Boston and San Francisco contributed much toward the elevation of the stage. Chicago distances both by operating a theater on the roof of a cloud scraper. General Kelly committed an unpardonable

offense in attempting to "run in a bluff" on a Kentucky mayor. That functionary, promptly raised him out of town. The doctors and undertakers having dis-

cussed and disposed of perplexing problems, the mound builders should get together promptly and cover up what remains. The Rocky Mountain News gives two dumns of reasons why Governor Walte should not be renominated. The News is charitable. It would save him from an un-

merciful drubbing at the hands of public lisappointment. The deluge in Oregon has gone down sufficiently to enable the occupants of local Ararats to venture into the valleys and view the dead. The result of the political everflow is thus figured: Republican state ticket, 40,639; populist, 25,751; democratic,

16,975; prohibition, 1,592. Out of respect for the feelings of the friends of the deceased parties further details are omitted. BOUQUETS OF MIRTH.

Plain Dealer: About the only chance a poor gas consumer has is to burn with indignation.

Lowell Courier: There is often close lationship between crooked actions and desperate straits. Harper's Bazar: "Madam, have you the recipe for this pie?" said the tramp.
"Yes; would you like to have a copy of it?" replied the good woman.
"No, madam, but I should like to destroy the original," said the tramp.

Brooklyn Eagle: The Heiress-Do you think he is really a count?
Her Big Brother-I'm afraid not; he hasn't braced me for a single loan since we've been introduced.

Detroit Tribune: "What do you mean by saying Goober is on the homestretch?" "He is trying to get a ten-room family

Washington Star: "Aw, Bunkins is soci-

"Completely an outcast."
"Completely. His social status is so low that he couldn't even lend money to a titled foreigner."

New York Press: Babson—How is it that you are always in debt? You should be ashamed of yourself.

Jabson—Come, now; don't be too hard on a fellow. You would, perhaps, be in debt, too, if you were in my place.

Babson—What place?

Jabson—Able to get credit.

Chicago Tribune: "Great Scott! What are they applauding that fellow for? He's got a voice like a sawmill and he sings out of the side of his mouth." "Sh! They're trying to keep him on the platform till the boy they've sent after the cabbages and tin horns comes back."

PROPHECY FULFILLED. The day is not far distant, dear, He said, inventive progress clear To his mind's eye.

About an hour succeeding that Her father grew Contiguous, and from the flat Henricus flew.

OUR NIGHTS ARE COOL. Nixon Waterman in Chicago Journal Nixon waterman in Chicago Journal.

No matter where you choose to go,
From Maine clear down to Mexico,
We don't know why they tell us so,
But yet it is the rule
For people everywhere to say
In some quite reassuring way,
"Oh, yes, it's hot here through the day,
But then our nights are cool."

We've heard this story till we're loath To disbelieve it under oath.

We may be deaf or dumb or both,
But still we're not a fool,
We quite believe if one should go
To Satan's burning realm below To Satan's burning realm below He'd say, "Our days are hot, you know, But then our nights are cool."

SUITS
AT
HALF
PRICE.

Broken Si Broken Sizes at Half Price____

Men's Suits, in size 33 to 44-sometimes one size of a kind, sometimes more. We must get rid of

them before inventory-take your size at half price.

42 Suits, been selling at \$10,00, now \$ 5.00 6.25 94 Suits, been selling at \$12.50, now 6.75 6 Suits, been selling at \$13.50, now 7.50 79 Suits, been selling at \$15.00, now 9.00 84 Enlis, been selling at \$18.00, now 23 Suits, been selling at \$20,00, now 10.00 3 Suits, been selling at \$22.50, now 11.25 11 Suits, been selling at \$25.00, now 12.50

Boys' 2-Piece Suits \$1.00 (6 to 14 years) Light colored, worth 83.00. Who ever heard of B. K. & Co. selling boys' suits for \$1 before?

4 Suits, been selling at \$29.00, now 14.00 346 Suits at exactly half price continued Monday and Tuesday on account of the rain. See them in the window and on front tables in the store.

Browning, King & Co.,

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas.