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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21 day of June, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The college graduate will soon be seen with a tape line trying to measure his sense of his own importance.

About this time beware of the green apple and greener watermelon, which mix badly with ice cream on an empty stomach.

General Kelly has left Louisville, but it is doubtful whether he will water his horse in the Potomac by the Fourth of July. The close of the tariff debate in the sen-

ate has witnessed some personal sparring that would, in the days of Clay, Calhoun and Prentiss, have been settled by piatols and coffee:

Superb coaches have been placed on the East Omaha and Courtland beach lines. Now let the Omaha Street Railway company do likewise on our main thoroughfares. The old horse cars are both unsightly and uncomfortable.

Colorado mining troubles promise no end of turbulence and outlawry. The kidnaping and mobbing of Adjutant General Tarsney indicates a lamentable condition bordering on anarchy in the mining regions of the Centennial state.

Omaha does not claim to be a summer resort, but there is no necessity for our people rushing to the seashore with the temperature at 92 degrees in New York and 96 degrees in Philadelphia on the shady side of the hammock.

The American Railway union has fixed the salary of President Dobs at \$3,000 a year. That is only one-tenth of the salary of the average railway president, but there is no fear that Mr. Debs will strike for higher wages during the present term.

Over 5,000,000 speeches have been sent out of Washington under congressional franks already during this congress and the end is not yet. The poor constituent who is supposed to read this endless grind does not appear to have had his feelings considered at

Just before Gabriel blows his trumpet a herald will appear to proclaim to the world that some more important newly discovered evidence is ready to be presented to the British government as a ground for reopening the case of the unfortunate Mrs. Maybrick.

Talk about hard luck! What about those seventeen-year locusts which after having been compelled to spend the greater part of their lives in darkness and dampness under the earth have the misfortune to emerge for their few weeks of pleasure during a democratic administration!

There is more truth than poetry in the assertion of the London Post that the om nipotence of capital in the United States has grown into almost intolerable tyranny But how about England, Germany and Rus sia, and, for that matter, all other countries that are ruled by emperors, kings and -queens and upheld by standing armies?

The Board of Education has expressed its want of confidence in the capacity, if not sthe integrity, of the present building superintendent. The only excuse given by some of his backers has been the plea that he would be dropped by the end of the fiscal year. It now remains to be seen whether the board will scandalize itself by his reelection under the pretense that he is the victim of political persecution. As a matter of fact the man got his place and was held up in his reckless squandering of the school moneys because of his political activity. Had the man been competent, diligent and trustworthy that might have been condoned, but it is a disgrace to the board to impose upon the taxpayers at \$5 a day or \$3 a day a man who lacked every essential qualification for the place he held.

The express companies appear to be new resorting to the same tactics as the railroad companies to relieve themselves of liability for damages arising from injuries to their symployes while in their service. The Adams company has just issued an order compellina its employes to contract away their rights against the company, alleging as the reason that other express companies have done that same. The form of contract prescribed by the Adams company purports to bind not only the employe but also his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns and to relieve the company from liability for injury or death whether caused "by any act or negligence of Its agents, servants or employes or any of them or otherwise." Refusal to sign the contract incurs the penalty of immediate dismissal and the new order affects both old this step by the necessity of protecting itself. It will doubtless find that it has laid the groundwork for a host of ceaseless litigation and before it gets through may discover that it has not been relieved of liability to

THE POLICY OF HOME PATRONAGE. In order to advance the prosperity of Nebrasks all interests must work together for the general welfare. There must be such reciprocity between them as will insure to each the largest possible advantages in the home market. It will doubtless be admitted by everybody conversant with the facts that the wide adoption of the policy of patronizing home industries has been of great benefit to the manufacturing interests of this state. It enabled most of them to enlarge their operations before the business depression came on, and unquestionably to that policy is due the fact that the number of suspensions of industrial establishments in this state during the period of depression has b on comparatively small. It had a good effect in improving the quality of goods, where improvement was necessary to successful competition with similar lines of goods manufactured elsewhere. It was pro-

ductive of a sentiment of mutual interest and

good will among manufacturers which has been helpful and beneficial to all of them. The recent visit to interior merchants by representatives of the wholesale mercantile interests of Omaha very satisfactorily demonstrated that the preference of the country merchant is to deal with Nebraska jobbers. It was found that very generally the business men of the interior are strongly in sympathy with the principle of home patronage and that they are disposed to give it the broades' application. In doing this they take the logical view that the wholesale merchants of the state ought to do all they can to increase the business and prosperity of Nebraska manufacturers. There are factories in a great many of the towns of the state whose operations would be materially enlarged if their products were more freely handled by Nebraska jobbing houses and the business men of the communities where these factories are located reasonably think that when they give their trade to the wholesale merchants of Omaha and Lincoln those merchants should do all they can to foster and build up the industries of the towns by giving their products the largest attainable market. This is a fair and common-sense view and it is proper to say that a considerable number of Nebraska jobbers are in practical accord with it. Many of them are handling the products of Nebraska factories and mills and giving them a fair chance in the merket. But it is desirable that all of them shall do so, and it would seem that all would see that it is in their interest to do it, because in building up Nebraska industries they are increasing the market for everything they handle other than the manufactured products of this state. As a matter of fact, however-and this it is that prompted this article-there are wholesale merchants who appear not to understand this matter or to appreciate its significance. They want their Nebraska market to grow it must be assumed, but apparently they are

way herein suggested to promote its growth The policy of patronizing home industries, all things being equal, is a sound policy. Its benefits have been conclusively demonstrated in this state. Adherence to it cannot fail to do a very great deal in promoting the material progress and prosperity of Nebraska and in strengthening our industries for withstanding the strain of such periods of depression as the one we are now passing through. There can be no question as to the efficacy of this policy during the past year in keeping many of the industries of this state in operation. We commend this question to the thoughtful consideration of those wholesale merchants who are not in practical sympathy with the principle of patronizing home industries, believing that if they will give it such attention they will see the wisdom and expediency of adopting it.

unwilling to do anything in the practical

AN IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

At a recent informal meeting of a number

of republican congressmen the subject of

restricting immigration was discussed and

the idea of removing the question from partisan contest was generally favored. It was proposed that congress create a national commission composed of representatives of both parties, and that this commission should outline a national policy and prepare the appropriate legislation. By such means, it was argued, no one political party could be held responsible, but all parties would have a hand in settling the question. The suggestion that this subject be removed from partisan contest is unquestionably sound, and as a matter of fact the two great parties are practically in accord regarding it, as the language of the last national platforms shows. The republican platform says: "We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration." The democratic platform approves "all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe," demands the rigid enforcement of the laws against "the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages,' and condemns "any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands." It is thus seen that there is substantial agreement between the two great parties on this question, and if each acted strictly in conformity to its platform declarations there would be no contest regarding a policy. Whatever legislation should be found necessary to more rigidly exclude the classes which everybody agrees ought to be excluded would be ennoted without any conflict. But there are politicians in both parties who want to go a great deal further than the platform utterances. Representing constituencies that have extreme views regarding immigration, dictated by either prejudice or selfish interest, and in some cases by both, these politicians would shut out immigration altogether if they could have their way. It is they who are constantly agitating this subject and as to most of them their motive in doing so is perfectly obvious. It is not the general good, but their personal advantage that

chiefly concerns them. Possibly a national commission composed of representatives of both parties might accomplish the desirable object of taking this subject out of partisan contest, but this is problematical. At any rate there is certainly no urgent demand for considering new legislation relating to immigration, either by commission or in any other way. The prevailing industrial condition in this country is operating to restrict immigration perhaps more effectively than any additional legislation could, and for some time past the efflux has been equal to, if not in excess of, the employes and new ones equally. The Adams | who have gone away from this country becompany insists that it has been driven to | cause there was nothing for them to do here

eratic tariff in operation, the wages of tabor largely reduced and the consuming capacity of the country materially curtailed, it is not likely that the United States will for some years to come offer any very strong temptations to Europeans to change their habitat from the old to the new world. There has not been at any other time in the last twenty years less reason for apprehension regarding immigration than there is now, and this being the case there is no excuse or justification for agitating the question in any form. The politicians who are doing so are making a bid for popularity which is not creditable to either their manliness, their honesty or their patriotism.

A MODIFIED VETO. Judge Nott of the United States court of claims, who recently handed down the interesting decision that held that the president's veto power was not extinguished before the expiration of the constitutional ten days by the intervening adjournment of congress, has submitted some suggestions to the New York constitutional convention that call attention to the defects in the customary exercise of the veto power by the various executive heads of our different governmental organizations. He says that his observation of the operation of the veto power at the seat of the national government for more than twenty-five years has confirmed him in the opinion that the best thing the convention can do is to go back to the state constitution of 1777 and adopt its provisions on that subfeet with minor modifications. He would, therefore, vest the veto power in a council of revision consisting of the governor and two judges of the highest appellate court to be designated from time to time by the chief justice. Every bill before it becomes a law should be presented to the council and if approved by any two of its members should be signed and given a place upon the statute book. If not approved by two members of the council it should be returned to the house in which it originated and go through the same process now required for vetoed

The reasons urged for a change from the present system are that the veto now is not only subject to partisan abuse, but also fails to effect its legitimate objects. These objects are twofold. First, the veto is expected to act as a check upon ill-advised and pernicious measures. This function is tolerably well performed because the attention of the executive is quickly called to such legislation by an ever-vigilant public press. Many good bills fail to secure the necessary signature, but comparatively few really vicious bills obtain it. The second object at which the veto power should aim is the interception of defective or unintelligible bills. It is this that the veto usually overlooks and the result is a long train of evils, uncertainty litigation, clicial errors and renewed legislation. The greater part of the time of our higher courts is taken up with the interpretation of statutes that may be construed in a dozen different ways and which with the slightest revision might have been made to express their meaning clearly. A great part, too, of the time of the legislature is taken up with the enactment of legislation intended to straighten out what a previous legislature has failed to make clear. A careful revision by two experienced judges would, it is claimed, soon teach our legislators how to frame laws and bring the citizens and taxpayers incalculable benefits in diminished litigation and better legislation.

Whether or not the remedy advocated by Judge Nott is just the thing needed, the evils pointed out are certainly real and oppressive. The work entailed upon our different execumit them to exercise the veto power with the care and circumspection that is desired. Often they have not the training that will enable them to revise the technical and legal features of a bill intelligently. More frequently they feel no responsibility for that aspect of the legislation, accepting bills as they are presented without inquiring into their legal form. Some kind of expert revision at a late stage in the process of legis lative enactment is demanded to properly complete our system of governmental checks and balances.

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL.

The announcement was made last week that stock companies had been organized in the larger eastern cities and the framework completed for a professional football league to provide entertainment for the football cranks during the closing months of each year, beginning next autumn. The football league is to be constructed much upon the plan upon which the baseball leagues have been formed, each city belonging to the organization to have a team to represent it. the games to be played according to a prearranged schedule, the players, the umpires, the referees and the whole staff of supernumeraries to be placed upon the pay roll, the profits to accrue to the stockholders in each club. In other words, football is to be brought down to the level of professionalism

and to be farmed for revenue only. It would of course have been surprising had not the tremendous enthusiasm that has been developed over football been turned to account as a money making venture. There is room for doubt, nevertheless, that the football league will prove such a popular venture as its promoters expect. The favor which has been shown the game of football by the public has been owing more to the fact that it has been practiced by amateurs and by amateurs representing the different colleges of the country than to the interest which the play presents to the average audience in attendance. The great annual Thanksgiving games that have attracted such huge crowds have become events in the college world. The concourse of people, the gay decorations the fantastic college yells, and above all the enthusiasm and excitement which are manifested by the students of the opposing colleges in behalf of their respective teams, cut almost as great a figure as the struggle for supremacy in the field. All these must necessarily be absent from the games of the professional teams, which must rely chiefly upon the interest which they can stimulate in the

contests themselves. There are also some obstacles in the game of football that will stand in the way of making it a sport for professionals. It requires a long course of most rigid training and constant practice to get the men into proper condition to play. This strict discipline must continue during the entire The members of the college season. teams actually give up their individuality

more exertion and emergy than is usualty to be had from men who are working solely for their salaries. The desire to win and the glory of the cate, which they happen to represent will hardly prove the substitute for the devotion to alma mater and the here worship that polounds to the successful college athleta, Professional football will have to run the gauntlet of these and numerous other adverse circumstances.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The advocates of government construction and control of the Micaragua canal seem to be gaining ground in congress, and the probability of legislation for this purpose being adopted appears to be stronger than at any previous time since it was first proposed to identify the general government financially with this project. The subcommittee charged with framing a measure has about completed its work and a bill may come before the house at any time. It is proposed that the work of construction shall be under the supervision of three engineer officers of the army, and that as many others shall be detailed to assist them as the necessities of the case may require. It is proposed to issue stock to the amount of \$83,000,000, of which the government will retain \$70,000,000. Of the remaining amount \$7,500,000 will be given to Costa Rica and Nicaragua and \$5.500,000 to the Maritime company in payment for their concession and in lieu of all the stock issued by them and all the indebtedness incurred by them up to the time the work was suspended. The committee has asked for a detailed statement of all moneys actually expended on the canal up to date, and when this is obtained it may be found necessary to somewhat change the above amounts. The question whether the money to be provided by the government should be obtained by an issue of bonds or by coining silver has been decided in favor of bonds. This decision may tend to draw support from the proposed legislation, for it will undoubtedly be contended that it would be a mistake for the government to borrow money and pay interest on it for building the canal when it can supply the amount needed from the treasury vaults with no other expense than that of coining. The fact that Secretary Carlisle is understood to favor bonds indicates that the administration is still firmly opposed to increasing the amount of coined silver. There clearly seems to be a growing sentiment that the United States cannot afford to allow this enterprise to be abandoned or to run the risk of its falling into foreign hands, and that the only thing to be done under the circumstances is for the government to assume the responsibility of its construction and control. On the other hand, there is no doubt of a strong popular opposition to this plan, or to any plan that will involve the government financially with the project.

It has been the custom for some years for the Board of Education to elect its officers and employes by paper ballot. This mode of procedure enables men who lack the cour age of their convictions and men who want to play double to cover their tracks and shirk responsibility. Voting by paper ballots is the prerogative of the sovereign elector, who is accountable to nobody and is presumed to exercise his right of franchise according to the dictates of his own conscience in the selection of public servants. On the other hand, members of legislative bodies and delegates to conventions are simply representatives of the sovereign voter and accountable to him for every vote and act. It is therefore incumbent upon men who exercise delegated powers to take their constituents into their confidence by voting on every roll call open and above board so their choice may be known and recorded. Skulking behind the screen of a paper ballot is conducive of deception and opens the way for the selection of incompetent or dishon-

The burning of a toy and novelty goods store in Philadelphia the other day anticipated the glorious Fourth by over two weeks, but occasioned a display of pyrotechnics that would have done credit to any small boy on Independence day. Firecrackers, rockets, Roman candles, Greek fire and every other variety of fireworks known were included in the exhibition, to say nothing of the bon fire made by the building and its other contents. The chief regret of the admiring audience was that the event had not been properly scheduled to take place on the day

est employes who have a pull.

when we all celebrate. The most reckless thing that has ever been undertaken by anybody in the national legislature is the attempt of the senator from Florida to have a committee appointed to investigate the control of senators and representatives by corporations. It is safe to predict that no such resolution will ever

> An Item in the Strike Bill. Springfield Republican.

It has cost the state of Ohio over \$100,000 to keep the militia in the field to protect property against the coal strikers. But that is one of the smallest items of the expense of the strike. expense of the strike. First Get the Majority. Globe-Democrat

The cause of woman suffrage would be stronger if the men could be convinced that a majority of the women really want the ballot in addition to the things that they already have to bother them.

Straight Issue Necessary. Indianapolis Sentinel. ors proposes to notify the house of representatives that it must take the amended senate bill or nothing, then by all means let us have nothing. The democratic party can take its stand on the house record and win.

Consistency a Missing Jewel. Of course the senate investigating committee will not be guilty of the grave inconsistency of imprisoning the two correspondents who refuse to give evidence as to their knowledge of Sugar trust bribery, and permit President Havemeyer, who likewise refuses to itselfty on the same subject, to remain at Mberty. The sauce given to the goose must be given to the goose must be given to the gander also.

Law No Longer Justice.

Boston Advertiser.

There is growing to be a strong public opinion that the law in its modern operation has been abused so gravely that a good, shrewd lawyer with no case at all good, shrewd lawyer with no case at all can save a client from punishment for months and even years, although it is patent to every one that no valid reason exists why justice should be delayed a day. Legal "pleading" is now such an intricate and many-resourced art that plain, old-fashioned justice must *tumble and grope through wearisome and devious pathways before she can clutch in offender who has sharp-eyed counsel to guide him.

Herronic Hysteria.

teams actually give up their individuality for the time being and live together according to minute rules of conduct prescion passes away and prosperity returns to the country emigration from the United States to Europe will step and many of those who have gone away from this country because there was nothing for them to do here will come back. But immigration will not be resumed on any extensive scale until there is a very great improvement in the labor market of this country, and he is a wise prophet who can tell with any degree of accuracy when this will be. With the demo-

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Philadelphia Record: The wide-awake hurches ought to provide a place for the keeping of bicycles. There is nothing to prevent a Sunday bicycler from taking in a sermon as a part of his Sunday outing. St. Paul Globe: A Chicago efergyman in answering the question "Where is heaven?" located it a long distance from the city in which his pulpit stands. Which shows that truth is not a stranger to the Chicago clergy

New York Sun: A young Portland clergy-man has had to preach his farewell sermon He had been detected drinking ginger ale and going to ball games. Portland can put up with ball games, but she considers that drink-ing ginger ale in Maine is abusing one's privi-Globe-Democrat: The eloquent pastor of

the Church of the Hely Bushwhacker points to the hated Puritans of the north with the finger of a scornful stranger and says "You uns," but he takes the beloved cavallers of the south to his affectionate bosom and says

Chicago Times: That Indiana person who wants \$1,000 before he will accept the populist nomination for congress and enter the race actively is evidently a person with an abiding fondness for sure things. Still, considering what a man sacrifices when he runs for congress in Indiana, he doesn't seem to be so very exorbitant in his demands after

Kansas City Star: Rev. Dr. Lansing of Boston declares that the Hub of the Uni-verse" is the lowest place in America in morality. Dr. Parkhurst says the same thing of New York and ministers in other cities have, from time to time, made the same charges about their places. Are not these declarations somewhat like confession of failure by the ministers themselves?

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The silver lining of political clouds are now accorded a free coign of vantage. Senator Hill comes perilously close to disourtesy in arraigning the bargain counter. When a married man indulger in a summer nair cut his wife's pull is temporarily destroyed.

Adversity lends a picturesqueness to Rev M. J. Corbett's condition of "suspended" ani-

Had the atmospheric blowhole delayed operations twenty-four hours it would have been distanced in the race. Viewed in the light of the testimony the Breckinridge is peculiarly qualified to pose

as a Tammany mouthpiece. The noticeable absence of wheel-horses

enabled the Wealers to render the democracy a conspicuous silver service. The proud boast of Kansas has become Her hitherto empty fails are thronged with weary Wealers.

John Vaugh is a Kentuckian of 120 sum-ners. He is cutting a new set of teeth, probably for campaign purposes. Odette Taylor, who was to have been a Mrs. Gould, is temporarily wedded to litera-

ture, and now realizes how to be happen Had Senator Chandler known that Ne braska's junior senator successfully umpired

a base ball game he would have hesitated long before assailing him.

New York's success in unearthing the al-liance of the police with crime promises to stir other municipalities to action. There is no patent on Gotham's sweat box.

Bland's silver boom wisely refrains from venturing beyond the boundary of Missouri until the doubt surrounding the reported death of Bill Dalton is cleared away. Congressman Harter, the rip-snorting free trader and yellow metalist, has decided to move out of Ohio. The state is becomin an exceeding lonesome place for democrats The alarming number of leebergs recently observed in the path of ocean greyhoundmay be traced to the passage of Croker and Parkhurst over the Atlantic at the same

time. The coolness between was enough to convert the ocean into a skating pond. Sir Charles Russell that was has become lord chief justice of England. 61st year, in full vigor, and will probably perform the functions of his high office for many years. He used to jest when a mere solicitor in Belfast about his being some day at the head of the bar of the United Kingdom, and probably supposed it would be im-possible for him ever to attain what he frankly declared to be the object of his life, step he attained eminence by sheer force of extraordinary intellectual power, for neither family nor fortune aided him.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

The true hero seldom realizes that he i Whenever you speak evil of another you are sure to hurt yourself. There are people who never get into a good meeting unless the lead it themselves. Before some preachers will throw a stone

at a sin they want to know who is hiding We can insure against fire, and guard against a thief, but there is no protection

against a backbiter. Whenever you find a man selling goods with a short yardstick, you find one who is convinced in his own mind that the bible is

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Atlanta Constitution: "There goes a man that keeps his word." "He does?" "Yes; no one else will take it."

Inter Ocean: How did Mrs. Gabble She remembered the trump for three straight games.

Detroit Free Press: Inquirer—Do you think any person is ever buried alive? Physician—I should say not. There is no danger of such a thing if a regular physician is in attendance. Judge: "There was no speaking at Jol-

ley's dinner, you say?"
"No; but the guests applauded every course and encored the wine." New York Press: "Another drass. It takes a great deal of money to keep you in clothes, Mary."
"Am I not your wife?"
"You are—my dear wife,"

Texas Siftings: It is learned that there are 8,000,000 piano players in the United States, and they can elect any man president that they may unite on. This is terrible

Middleton Times: It is believed the seventeen-year locusts will finish their business and adjourn before congress does.

Detroit Tribune: Clara—When you re-fused Freddie, did you tell him to brace up and be a man? Sadie—No; I don't want to be unrea-

sonable. Boston Gazette: Lafty-Do you know how to look after brie-a-brae? New Servant-Yes'm. I always put the broken pieces in the fire, so the poor rag-pickers won't cut their fingers.

Indianapolis Journal: Tommy-Paw, what is the "sweating system?"
Mr. Figg-I don't know exactly, but it has something to do with the troubles of SUMMER DAYS.

New York Press.

New York Press.

Brooklets musically flowing,
Zephyrs through the branches sighing,
Cattle in the meadows lowing,
Glassy ponds in silence lying,
Song birds gayest carols singing,
Flowers exhaling scents delicious,
Maiden in a hammock swinging
While her mother's washing dishes. NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

Eugene Field in the Chicago News.
The fire upon the hearth is low.
And there is stillness everywhere;
Like troubled spirits, here and there
The firelight shadows fluttering go.
And as the shadows round me creep,
A childish treble breaks the gloom,
And softly from a farther room
Comes; "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Eugene Field in the Chicago News.

And, somehow, with that little prayer,
And that sweet treble in my ears.
My thought goes back to distant years,
And lingers with a dear one there;
And, as I hear the child's amen.
My mother's faith comes back to me,
Crouched at her side I seem to be.
And mether holds my hands again.

Oh, for an hour in that dear place!
Oh, for the peace of that dear time!
Oh, for that childish trust sublime!
Oh, for a glimpse of mother's face! Oh, for a glimpse of mother's face!
Yet, as the shadows round me creep,
I do not seem to be alone—
Sweat magic of that treble tone—
And "Now I lay me down to sleep,"

Dropping of High School Teachers Puznling to All but a Few.

NATURE OF SENTIMENT EXPRESSED

Dr. Duryea Intimates that Differences in Religion Had Much to Do with It-What the Teachers and Their Friends Say.

Much surprise was manifested in public school circles yesterday over the action of the Board of Education in removing three of the best known teachers in the High school. The feeling was intensified by the manner in which the removals were accomplished

In refusing to elect these teachers for the coming year the board failed to assign publicly any reason for its action. The matter was considered in secret session, and the only information given to either the teachers or the public were from private sources. The action of certain members in displac-

ing these teachers was a surprise even to some of the board, who searcely expected any such action. The matter was first broached in the meeting of the High school committee last Tuesday night, when Miss Crowley and Miss Street failed to receive the votes of a majority of the committee. What occurred in the secret session of the board is not generally known, but it is said

that several of the members discussed the religious side of the matter with some arder. Mr. Pierson improved the occasion to bring up the old complaints of Irreverence for the bible in regard to Miss McGec, and made a vehement speech by way of inducing the other members to believe with him that she ought not to be elected for another year. Mr. Tukey took occasion to criticise the committee with some spirit. He thought is

was a very peculiar thing that the commi and then refuse to vote for them, and even ask for a secret ballot in order to concea its position. The vote was taken and the three teachers received only five of the eight votes necessary to elect.

While the members are not talking for publication, some of them are willing enough to give their views on the consideration that most conservative members said: "If you will not use the statement as coming from me, I can give you the whole matter in a nutshell. The whole trouble came from the determination of the A. P. A. members t reject Miss Crowley. Miss Street was in cluded, not because they had anythin against her, but because they thought that if another teacher was rejected at the same time, who was a Protestant, it would have a tendency to conceal the real animas of their action. Miss McGee was not include: in the original plan nor was she unaccepable to any member of the committee. He rejection was not considered until the matter came up in the executive session, when some of her enemies improved the oppor-tunity to include her among the rejected." DR. DURYEA SPEAKS PLAINLY.

Dr. Duryea is the chairman of the High school committee to which was left the question of the recommendation of teachers for that building. He was not present at the meeting Friday night, but was found in his study yesterday. When asked if he had any knowledge of the reasons for the dismissal of the three teachers he said that the whole matter was a mystery to him. When the names of Miss Crowley and Miss Street were rejected in the committee meet-ing, he had asked the members who voted against them if they had any one in view who would be an improvement. He said that he considered it very poor policy to dismiss teachers who it was admitted were of getting exceptionally good ones to fill their places. None of the members had said that they had any one in view and the matter was dropped there. Continuing Mr. Dur-yea said: 'I was obliged to be at the Young Men's Christian association rooms on Friday night, where I had a class in politi-ca leconomy. I finished with the class soon after 9 o'clock and had started for the board meeting, when I received a telegram con-cerning a matter of the utmost importance which detained me for the balance of the meeting, because I thought it was perfectly understood that the board would approve the lists of teachers as submitted by the unanimous reports of the committees. failure to elect Miss McGee was like thunder clap to me. She was one brainlest women in our schools and had a vigor and force in her work that rendered

her highly valuable. "We went over the list of teachers in the committee and all agreed that we had no weak teachers in the High school. Some-thing was said about some friction among the teachers, but Prof. Lewis assured us that while there had been something of that sort a year ago, none of it had been noticed this year. The whole impression seemed to be that we had a remarkably fine corps of Both Superintendent Fitzpatrick and Prof. Lewis recommended all three of

WAS A SURPRISE ALL AROUND | highest terms and Miss Growley was referred

THE BOARD AND CATHOLICS. When asked in regard to the religious phase of the matter Dr. Duryea expressed himself very earnestly. "The thought struck me in the committee," said he, 'that the rejection of Miss Street might be a blind to conceal the motive of Miss Crowley's removal. Nothing has been said to me personally in regard to the religious questions involved, but many things have been said to others. I have understood that the obligadon of the American Protective association binds its members not to vote for any Cathelic for any position. It is said that the members of this organization on the board have determined not to vote for the election of any additional teacher or janitor who is a Cathelic. If this is true, it is unamerican and unfair. Out of the 180 teachers in our public schools we have twenty-two Cathelic teachers and I have never heard that one of them ever obtruded her belief in her school them ever obtruded her belief in her school work in a manner that could give offense to anyone. It is also said that if the other members of the committee had opposed the determination of certain ones to remove Miss Crowley the head of every Catholic teacher in the schools would have been lopped on. I have not heard any of the members them-selves say this, as they are dumb on this matter, but there are some on the outside who are not so discreet."

Superintendent Pftzpatrick and Prof. Lewis were both seen, but declined to express their opinions. They said that they had expressed themselves in a manner not to be misunder-stood before the committee, and since the board had not seen fit to agree with them, they believed that courtesy to the board would dictate their subsequent silence. In reply to direct questions both gentlemen said that in their opinion the rejected eachers were thoroughly competent charges had ever been made that reflected upon their ability or success as teachers, and their work had been in every respect satis-

Miss Crowley was one of the first graduates of the Omaha High school. She then went into the schools as a teacher, where she has worked with unvarying success for twenty years. Her whole life has been given to the Omaha schools, and the news of her retirement was painful to her friends. Her retirement was painful to her friends. Her work has always been considered as of a high order, and she is very popular with her

pupils.

Miss McGee is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and since her graduation has taken three years of post graduate work. She has taken the degree of M. A., and her thesis is now in preparation for her doctor-ate degree. She was formerly a member of the faculty of Brownell Hall, but went into the High school a year ago. She is recognized as a woman of remarkable attainments, and her desire to work in her own way, which, at times, has been productive of slight frictions, is the only fault that anyone has ever been able to find with her.

MISS M'GEE NOT WORRIED. Miss McGee seemed to take her rejection as a matter not worth worrying over and was apparently in the most pleasant frame of mind. She averred that the objections lous to be worth answering. She consented to state the facts in regard to the complaint to state the facts in regard to the complaint of Rev. John Williams, at the request of the reporter, and remarked that if Mr. Wil-liams had come to her for an explanation he might have been perfectly satisfied. The matter in question came up when her class was reading Carlyle's "Mahomet." "At that time," she said, "I explained my understanding of the view of the author that such men as Mahomet and Shakespeare were inspired. Nothing was said in regard to the inspiration of the scriptures and I did not give my own opinion. I simply en-deavored, as I have and always shall do, to make clear to my pupils the meaning which the author intends to convey. Now, what does Mr. Williams know about my methods? He never spoke to me on the subject, al-though he has had abundant opportunity to do so. He never came into my class room to see for himself if my teaching was such as could interfere with any child's proper religious training. The whole thing is simply preposterous, and the charge is too absurd to be worth attention." Miss Street is also a woman of more than

ordinary culture. She is a graduate of Vas-sar college, and has taken her degree from the University of Michigan. Before coming to Omaha she taught for a year in the High school at Oskaloesa, Ia., and another year in the graded schools of Council Bluffs. She was made a teacher in the Omaha schools in 1884, and taught for three years, after which she was obliged to leave on account of the ill health of her parents. She returned to Omaha three years ago and resumed her position in the High school. She was found in her school room yesterday, where she had but just heard the news of her rejection. She said that she was entirely at a loss to account for the action of the board, as she had never heard of the slightest dissatisfaction with her work. It had come to her like a thunder clap out of a clear sky, and as she had not seen any of the members of the board since she heard of it she could not account for their action.

Prominent Missouri Politician Dead.

ST. LOUIS, June 23 .- A special to the Post Dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says Colonel S. H. Boyd, ex-minister to Siam, and excongressman, died at a fishing resort in Stone county last night. He had gone there for an outing to benefit his health, but was seized with the illness which ended his life. Colonel Boyd was a leading republican of this state and was appointed minister to Slam by President Harrison in 1891. He remained but one year, owing to bad health.



Going to the bottom in price now-going to take inventory next week-your last chance to get suits for \$7.50 and \$8.50-worth lots more. Boys' suits \$2.50—\$3—worth 50 per cent more stilts given away to boys in boys' department-See the \$4.50 combination suit with another pair of pants and cap to match.

Bottom____

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