THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

OPPICES.

Omaha. The Bee Building. Twenty-fourth Sts. Bouth Crasha, Corner N and Twenty-fourth Sts. Council Bluffs, 12 Fearl street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Roums 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg. Washington, 1407 F street, N. W. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-forial matter should be addressed: To the Editor,

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bes Publishing company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made parable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bec Habing company, being duly sworn, says the actual number of full and complete copie The Dally Morning, Evening and Sunday

printed during	the mont	b of May.	1894. With	0.1
follows:	resc money	at the name's	****	
1	22,716 22,086 22,088 22,488 22,480 *24,065 22,415 22,614 22,725 21,061 22,886 21,246 21,246 21,000	19 20 21 27 26 27 29	2	224222222222
Total Less deduction	. 22,279	31		2,9
(200 to 100 to 1	*******	*******		25
Total sold Daily average *Sunday	net circu	hittori		7, H 7, 1
43381414183		The second second second	Advantage and the	

The committee on judiciary of the counci has been overworked and should be given a

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

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Another week of wrangling over the tariff will bring the issue to a head in the senate. What can't be cured must be endured.

The reorganization of the police is still in complete. The commission will have to weed out a few more malcontents, schemers, crooks and can-can dancers.

The Missouri river is now eating away at the banks at the foot of the business streets of St. Joseph, but that will not be half as bad as the bursting of a St. Joe bank at the upper end of the business street.

All eyes on the political horizon are now turned toward Denver. It remains to be seen whether the rarefied atmosphere of the Rock ies turns the republican heads and makes them subscribe to the free colnage lunacy.

It is safe to say that only the scrubs in the presidential race of 1896 will air themselves at Denver. The bookmakers of the star course have blanketed their steeds and will keep them for a more favorable occa-

The Omaha contingent of deputy United States marshals is bravely holding the fort at Sidney, and they will hold it so long as Uncle Sam continues to supply them with rations and \$5 a day. Such soft berths are not to be had every day in the year, you bet!

The United States circuit court has ap pointed an additional receiver for the Union Pacific by cutting off the Oregon Short Line and placing it under separate management from the main line. Six receivers ought to Pacific wreck in a very few months.

The council will show its hand again to night on the mayor's appointment of a city electrician. Bellwether Hascall insists that the council shall continue the dog-in-themanger policy until his acting lightning bug is appointed or until the mayor picks up a man that suits Wiley as well as he does.

The Pullman strike is now on, and people who travel in vestibuled cars will have to make up their own beds and black their own shoes. This will be quite a hardship on the average commercial tourist, but the thrifty business man will feel that a quarter saved is as good as a quarter earned.

Judging from the views expressed by many of our old-time democratic leaders, the 16 to 1 free coinage conference was by no means an index of the sentiment on this question among the rank and file. It is not even certain whether a majority of the coming democratic convention will commit itself to the

The second excursion of the Commercial club has been scheduled. This time the olub goes to southeastern Nebraska, return ing by way of Crete and Lincoln. The club is doing excellent work for the extension of our jobbing trade by bringing Omaha into closer relations with the merchants in the towns and cities in the interior of Nebraska.

We cheerfully surrender space in the columns of The Bee for a free and full discussion of the canal project, but parties who avail themselves of this privilege should desist from personalities. The citizens of Omaha want to be enlightened concerning the merits and demerits of the project, but a washing of dirty linen in public prints is unprofitable and undesirable.

There is no more use for eight detectives on the Omaha police force than there would be for eight captains of the patrol force St. Paul, with a population fully 20,000 greater than that of Omaha, has only two detectives and other cities of much larger population get along with two or three de tectives. In fact the police is presumed to do all the detecting that may be needed by simply detailing some of the shrewdest members for such work. Even in Chicago the bulk of detective work, running down of murderers, professional forgers, burglars and sandbaggers, is done by private detectives who make a regular business of this class of work and are trained for it.

The Bee still retains its prestige as the only great newspaper west of Chicago this side of San Francisco. That fact was again made patent to every newspaper reader in this section ir the exhaustive cable dispatches published exclusively by this paper Monday morning concerning the assassina tion of President Carnot. While other papers at Omaha and Lincoln contained a bare announcement and a few lines of biographical sketch of M. Carnot, The Bee pub lished a graphic description of all the incidents that preceded and followed the dastardly crime and gave all the particulars known up to the hour about the assassin. The Monday morning Bee also covered fully the reception at the French capital of the news of the assassination and London press comment on the event. As a purveyor of news The Bee has no rival in these parts.

FORCING A SETTLEMENT. The action of the federal courts in grant-

ing the application for a separate receiver-

THE PERSON NAMED IN

ship for the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, which includes the Oregon Short Line, will tend to force a settlement of the Union Pacific railroad troubles at an early day. By cutting off its principal feeder, which extends a distance of over 2,000 miles, the courts have expedited the culmination of the crisis which is bound to sooner or later paralyze the Union Pacific system and force Its creditors to take steps for its foreclosure. All the schemes of reorganization have at best been mere makeshifts, calculated to hinder rather than to promote the restoration of the road to permanent prosperity. It has been manifest to all who are familiar with the condition of the Union Pacific that the funding of its colossal debt at the lowest rate of interest for the longest possible period would still leave the road hampered and handleapped in the race with competing lines. All the funding schemes so far devised contemplate the retention of the full amount of stock and the resumption of dividends on millions upon millions of water. In other words, it has been proposed to con solidate the bonded debt and keep affoat all the stock issued by the main line and branches. This might afford temporary relief to the managers and enable stock jobbers to unload their stock on a new set of speculators under promise that the octopus would declare periodic dividends, to be squeezed out of the patrons of the road. That would only make matters worse if anything than they now are. Union Pacific stock would become the play ball of Wall street and the managers would be driven to their wits' ends to meet the fixed charges on the funded debt and provide a surplus over and above running expenses for distribution among the stockholders. With five trunk lines paralleling the Union Pacific as competitors, each of which would be under

idends. The only road out of the dilemma is by the direct line to liquidation. Let the road be sold under the hammer and capitalized at actual cost by its purchasers and the property would become exceedingly profitable to its owners and a benefactor to the country at large. With the shackles knocked off its limbs the Union Pacific would not only distance all competitors, but be in position to build feeders into territory naturally tributary to the system. Under such conditions the road would prosper, its patrons would be contented and every town on its line, more especially Omaha, would share in its prosperity.

lesser load, and with the Canadian Pacific

cutting away its Asiatic traffic, the Union

Pacific would have a sorry time earning div-

PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

It is now beginning to dawn upon the community that an irreparable blunder was made in the purchase of extensive farming properties miles away from the heart of the city for parks. This blunder is emphasized by the recent financial exhibit of the park commission, which shows that many thousands of dollars have been expended in laying out these suburban parks and for their embellishment It is safe to assert that up to this time

very few of our people, probably not more than four or five hundred, have availed themselves of these out-of-the-way parks, and it is doubtful whether these parks will become available as breathing spots and resorts for recreation to the masses of our people for many years to come. The policy of the park commission should have been to work from the center. They should have enlarged Hanscom park by annexing at least one hundred ore acres of adjacent land, and they should have parked the unsightly hollow west of Twenty-eighth street, between Davenport and Harney, converted part of the hollow into an artificial lake and connected all the inside parks by boulevards, so as to make Hanscom the central park of Omaha. Even now, with Miller park, Elmwood park and other distant tracts bought and paid for, it would be economy and good sense to discontinue further expenditure for a few years on the outside and devote all the money and labor to the enlargement and improvement of parks near the center of popula

Parks that are only within the reach of the wealthier class, who own or can afford to hire carriages, do not fulfill the objects to which they were dedicated.

LEGAL TENDER NOTE TAXATION.

A bill has been introduced in the house of representatives which provides that no United States legal tender notes circulating as currency shall be exempt from taxation under the authority of any state or territory, any such taxation to be exercised in the same manner and at the same rate that any state or territory shall tax other money within its jurisdiction. The advocates of this legislation profess to believe that considerable abuses have grown up through the exemption of legal tender notes from taxation, and that more or less deception is practiced by banks in transferring packages of legal tenders from one to another in order to have them counted as a part of their nontaxable property. It is possible that this has been done, but that it has been practiced to any considerable extent, or is generally done, is not at

A report by the minority of the banking committee takes the position that the legal tender notes of the United States are credits of the government, and when issued and put into circulation as money were expressly exempted by law from taxation by state and municipal authority. Even if it should be admitted that it was not a part of the contract when these notes were issued that they should be exempt from taxation the minority of the committee are of the opinion that it would be unwise for the government of the United States to permit any state or municipality to tax Its credit. On the other hand, the supporters of the proposition take the ground that these notes differ essentially from the bonded obligations of the government. They are disposed to draw a distinction between notes which circulate as currency, even' though they are paper promises to pay, and obligations which do not have the public negotiable character of money. One argument they present is that no hardship can result to the holders of these notes under the plea of breach of contract by congress, because they are redeemable in gold on demand, and no pretense is made that gold and silver money are not taxable under state and municipal law. The opponents of the proposed legislation will lay stress upon the argument that there is no essential difference between treasury notes and bonds, and that the withdrawal of one of the conditions attached to the forced loan of the legal ten-

of the conditions upon which the bonds were Issued. The question whether the notes, when is sued, constituted a contract by the United States with their holders that they should

der issues is just as serious a breach of contract as would be the withdrawal of one

be exempt from taxation is the vital question in the discussion of this proposition, and it certainly seems that from the legal point of view those who centerd that there was such a contract have a very strong position. The other point urged by the minority of the banking committee, that it would be unwise for the United States to permit any state or municipality to tax its credit, also appears to be absolutely sound. But it is more than probable that this congress, which does not show any respect for contracts entered into by the government with the people, will pass the proposed measure, particularly if the majority should see in it a means of annoying the national banks and getting something more from those institutions in the way of taxation.

AFTER CARNOT-WHAT!

The murdered president of France represented the truest and safest republicanism of his country. He was a careful, conservative man, whose conduct was always under the control of strong common sense and a high order of patriotic devotion to the welfare of the republic. Calm in every exigency, never influenced by the political passions that surged about him, standing aloof from the warring factions, and keeping ever in touch with the best popular sentiment, he was remarkably successful in guiding public affairs safely through every stress, commanding at once the respect of all factions and the confidence of the people. His standard of public life was high, and his patriotism and integrity of purpose were beyond doubt, as his private life was above repreach. His election to the presidency over men who had attained great distinction in public life was a surprise, but the wisdom of his selection was vindicated by results. No man did more than Carnot to strengthen republican institutions in France, and he set an example of elevated appreciation of executive duty and responsibility which made him one of the commanding characters of his time.

The republic was safe under Carnot. How will it be now that his able and patriotic counsel can no more arbitrate between hostile factions and his high example rebuke and subdue the political passions that sometimes have threatened the destruction of the republican system? Will his successor, chosen amid the intense feeling which his assassination has created, be as faithful as he was to those principles which have saved France from external conflict and taught the people a profounder respect for republicanism? Will the elements of disorganization which his wisdom and tact held in check now assert themselves? Will the enemies of the republic find in this terrible calamity their opportunity?

The world will not have long to wait for an answer to these questions. It will know in a few days the man who is to exercise executive power in France, and his selection will foreshadow the possibilities of the near future. Meanwhile it is a safe prediction that the existence of the republic will not be seriously endangered. Its enemies are few and weak, its friends many and powerful. The peasantry of France are republican, the business interests of the nation believe in the republic, the army is republican. There will continue to be conflicts of political factions, but this will be as to policies. The great majority, there is no doubt, will be found still constant in support of republican institutions. The republic will gain strength from the popular remembrance of the devotion and fidelity of its murdered president.

SURVEY OF ARID LANDS.

It is hardly probable that any action be taken on the bill providing for a survey of the arid lands at the present session of congress, because many democrats are anxious to get away from Washington as soon as possible and an adjournment will probably be urged as soon as the tariff and the appropriation bills are disposed of. But a good start has been made in reporting the measure agreed on by the western members and it can be placed in position to receive consideration early in the next session. The summary of the bill given in the press dispatch is sufficient to show that it is a very comprehensive measure, proposing, as it does, a general survey and the determination of specific conditions upon which it is desirable to have more definite and accurate

information than now exists. The report accompanying the bill, prepared by Representative Sweet of Idaho, who has shown an earnest zeal in this matter of promoting irrigation, is referred to as one of the most concise and interesting discussions of the subject, from a western standpoint, ever presented. It urges that the consideration of the subject has been too long de laved, due to the indifference if not opposition of the east and south, and the reasons that have actuated these sections are held to be insufficient to justify putting a check to the development of the west. It is to be apprehended that the objection to a national system of irrigation, on the score of the enormous expenditure that would be involved, will not be easily overcome, though the opposition to this policy has thus far been able to suggest no other entirely practicable and unobjectionable plan. The scheme of the bill agreed on by the western members of congress is to prosecute the task of reclaiming the arid region gradually, the government disposing of the lands as the work proceeded and applying this revenue to its continuance. In this way the purchasers of the lands would pay the whole cost of reclaiming them. As to the other objection, that the reclamation of the arid regions would result in increasing agricultural competition and still further reducing the prices of agricultural products, if it is worthy of any serious consideration, it would be an almost perpetual bar to opening up these regions to settlement and utilizing them for increasing the wealth and power of the nation, for the time may never come, or al any rate not for generations, when the people of some section will not be hostile to adding the vast arid area to the productive territory of the country. It is essentially a selfish objection and utterly antagonistic to that sentiment of patriotism which demands the material development of the republic by every wise and practicable means,

The first step toward the reclamation of the arid region must be a thorough survey of the lands and waters and manifestly this should be done by the general government. For this purpose the bill provides an appropriation of \$325,000, but this is probably simply for a beginning, as complete surveys will undoubtedly cost more than this amount But this expenditure is comparatively unimportant and there is no good reason why the work of surveying the arid lands should not be entered upon as soon as congress can pass the legislation authorizing it. Western sentiment is practically unanimous in favor of action by congress for the promotion of irrigation and it should receive earnest consideration on the broad ground of national development from the people of other sections of the country.

The county commissioners are still wrestling with the paving problem. The macadam

road looks very smooth after the rotters have passed over it, but when it is plowed up by teams the furrows and ruts refuse to get together for some reason and the contractor has up to this date foiled to find the missing link that would bind the broken rock and limestone dust.

Durn Your Courtesy.

Courier-Journal.

The Allen-Chandler jangle relates alto gether to the courtry due from senators to each other. No senator ever gets into a passion defending the courtry due from senators to the country.

In the Way of Fromotion.

New York Sun.

Since Senator Allen made his urbane comparison of Senator Chandler to a baboon, he has received several flattering offers from managers to deliver a series of lectures on 'Parliamentary Politeness, Sarcasm and Wit.' There is a peculiar lightness and delictacy of touch about Mr. Allen's playfulness, We should like to see him umpire a close game of base ball.

A Brutal, Cowardly Act.

Chicago Tribune.

The kidnaping of Adjutant General Tarsney of Colorado by some masked deputies was an outrage and may yet lead to serious trouble in that state. According to the reports the adjutant general was seized at a hotel in Colorado Springs, placed in a carriage and driven off to a secluded spot some miles from that city, where he was tarred and feathered in a most brutal and shameful manner, the miser ants meanwhile making good their escape. This disgraceful affair grew out of the wretched mismanagement of the Cripple Creek strike by the governor, who needlessly antagonized the militia and the sheriff's deputies in that county in his efforts to take the part of the Chicago Tribune. ounty in his efforts to take the part of th county in his efforts to take the part of the striking miners, with whose violent acts he sympathized. This does not excuse the outrage offered to General Tarsney. It was a brutal, cowardly act. If any tarring and feathering was to be done, however, Bloody Bridle Waite himself should have been the victim, not his adjutant general, who was only executing his orders.

Party of the Third Part.

Rev. Sam Jones. The third party, or party of the third The third party, or party of the third part, or whatever you may call it, may get to heaven but they'll never get to Washington. It's not on the way. Washington is the wickedest place on earth. It is the home of the devil. The average democratic and republican politicians are little better than rascals, but the third party man is a fool. You can reform a rascal, but did you ever try to monkey with a fool?

a fool?

They want to borrow money from the government at 2 per cent when the government is now borrowing at 5. We hear a great deal of fool talk about the rich getting richer and the poor poorer under the present law. There never was a greater lie, and I'll prove it. There's nothing the matter with the law. It's the man that's at fault. There's a lawyer on that side of matter with the law. It's the man that's at fault. There's a lawyer on that side of the house makes \$20,000 a year. Here's a little pettifogger whose family is starving. The law is not to blame. Here's a physician making \$10,000 a year. There's a little doctor over on the other corner that can't make his sait. The law is not to blame. I preach nearly every day to \$,000 people, and here's a little preacher sitting behind me that can't average 200. The trouble is not in the law, brother, it's in your noggin.

gin.

The difference is organic. If all the wealth in the United States were divided out today each man would get about \$1,160, and in less than six months some fellows would be riding in palace cars and others would be walking cross ties and howling for another divy.

THE MIRTH MAKEES.

Washington Star; "Has that horse a pedigree?" asked the tourist. "Nope," re-plied the honest farmer, "nothing but the heaves."

Indianapolis Journal: "Did you hear any reason assigned for Kirkwalder's suicide?"
"Yes. He left a letter saying that life was too short to be wasted in mere living." Galveston News: It is very generally agreed that a flour-shing town is a town with a brass band.

Harper's Bazar: "I shall celebrate my twenty-second birthday next week," said Miss Giddey to her dearest friend. "I sup-pose you forgot it when it came around eight or nine years ago," was Miss Flypp's Puck: Mr. Dunn (migrily)-This bill has

been running three years. Hardy Upton (calmly) What else could you expect of it? You've been chasing it for two years and eleven months. Buffalo Courier: The idea seems to pre-vail in the minds of some architects that a higher education is only to be gained by running school buildings up five or six

Utica Observer: A Boston clergyman said in his sermon on Sunday last: "Sum-mer flirtation is a viper." The discourse of the reverend doctor is said to have been

New York Weekly: She—If every atom of the human body is renewed every seven years I cannot be the same woman that you married, He—I've been suspecting that

Washington Star: "Fame has its disadvantages," said the philosopher.
"I should say so," replied the great man.
"It never lets a man's creditors get off his
trail."

Chicago Tribune: "Father," said the sweet girl graduate, "do you think it is right to make fun of commencement esdo not, my daughter," replied the middle-aged parent, hastily shoving back into the private drawer of his writing desk a faded and time-stained manuscript tied with a blue ribbon. "The commencement essay, my child, is a thing to weep over and—and to swear at."

IN THE NICK OF TIME.

New York Press.

She were a pair of the daintiest shoes,
But how to exhibit them puzzled her The maid could not think of no harmless ruse,
And for days there hadn't been any rain.
But the sprinkling cart just then went by,
And the driver, of course, let the water run On the crossing, and she, with skirts held high, Passed over, and presto! the thing was

MR. TOMPKINS' SUMMER BOARDERS.

Harper's Basar Come, Mandy, get the fly-screens out. I knew they ain't no good—
A healthy fly will sure get in if oncet he's said he would.
But we can't take no chances; an' the city by the can't take no chances; and the city had been decreed to the company of the city the can't take no chances; and the city the can't take no chances; and the city the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken the can't take no chances; and the city taken t boarder's queer; He allus wants his fly-screens up when he's a-stayin' here.

think we'd also better get a spinnin' wheel or two, An' set 'em in the drawin' room, because, 'tween me an' you,
We may get some one here who for antique things has a whim,
An' who will pay us twice its cost to take it home with htm.

An', by the way, ye'd better buy say twenty dozen eggs.
They does 'em up th' lime these days, an' sells 'em out in kegs.
Then every mornin' FH go out an' sort of strew 'em round.
The coops and hay lofts, where they're sure by boarders to be found.

For I have noticed that the folks who Thinks eggs is fresher hid if they have found em-an', I say,
Pack up the table cloths, because these
town folks thinks that we
tat off a plain pine table without any
cloth. Law mer

It makes me laugh to think of 'em. They call us "new' and "green,"
But theye're the very verdantest that ever I have seen.

An' every year when they come here—I know it is a sing.

But, Lord! how we poor country folks do take those fellers in!

OU R CALIFORNIA SAINT.

Br Iconoclastes Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and Senator Voorhees are two honorary members of what is called the millionaires' club, which is a

kind of a wheel within a wheel in the senate. On the 5th of June, 1894, these two dignitaries performed a ceremony much like what the ancient heathers would have called an apotheosis, and what the Roman Catho lies would call a beatification, of their late would fain create a kind of saint. But in the Roman Catholia ceremonial there is a personage called the devil's advo-

cate, whose office it is to state the objections to the proposed promotion. Our senatorial beatifiers forgot this gentleman, whose indispensable duty we must, in justice, perform for their benefit.

Mr. Hoar's argument was in substance thus: Mr. Stanford—we beg pardon, Saint Stanford—devoted his great estate to a noble benefaction (meaning the Stanford university); he had an abiding faith in the Christian religion; he loved his country; he hoped that partly by means of the Stanford university every child who desired it should receive a good education; if the claim of the United States against his estate be good it would take twelve or fifteen years to establish it; if this claim was for \$15,000,000, that comes to only 20 cents aplece for the inhabitants of the United States; such a claim might embarras the Widow Stanford and the Stanford university, and perhaps destroy the should at once be withdrawn and nullified

Senator Voorhees added that Saint Stanford was possessed of simplicity and sub-limity of character, which qualities were not touched or debased by his wealth, and that his was just such a simple, kindly, devoted

nature as poor folks have. Now, this simple, kindly, devoted, sublime man, on the 18th of September, 1871, swore positively that there had been paid in as subscriptions to the stock of the Central Pacific railroad the sum of \$59,283,190. But, as a matter of fact, the amount so paid was only \$750,000. The amount thus untruthfully sworn to was perhaps sublime; the confidence with which the statement was in trusted to the public may have been simple, and the motive for making it may have been kindly and devoted to Crocker, Hopkins and Huntington; but the particular method which the proposed saint took to exhibit these virtues is more likely to land the saint in the penitentiary than in paradise.

Again: This proposed saint and his brother saints, Saint Crocker, Saint Hopkins and Saint Huntington, were the first to bestow upon the country the great blessing of Chinese labor. Up to date this saintly enterprise has had the effect to deprive about 100,000 Americans every year of the means of living, and enormously to promote the holy order of mendicants called tramps. This missionary work gives the American an opportunity to practice self-denial and to endure hardships, and thus to greatly elevate his moral character. Ungratefully enough, the American workingman has permitted himself to become miserable and to get excited over the resulting state of things; but

ford as a saint—at least as a Joss. This simple, kindly, devoted, sublime man, and his three equally s., k., d. and mates, performed the following operations: Being directors of the Central Pacific railroad, they also called themselves the Contract and Finance company. Then, as directors, they let to themselves, as contractors, the job of building the road, agreeing to pay themselves about three times as much as the road would cost; and then the four saints put the unexpended two-thirds of this paynot into the treasury of the railroad, where it should have been deposited to pay the debts of the road-but into their own saintly pockets. This transaction, followed by others equally saintly, has resulted in the hopeless bankruptcy of the road and in four immense fortunes to the four saints. By an nteresting coincidence the sum of the four fortunes is just about what would set the

It is true that these transactions with the Contract and Finance company cannot be proved by the books of the company; because these four simple, kindly, devoted, sublime men made away with the said books. Some think they were burned; there is a vague report that they were built up alive, as it were, like Constance de Beverly or some other guilty nun, in the foundation walls of Mark Honkins' magnifleont mangion Nob Hill in San Francisco. When that mansion is pulled down perhaps their mould-

ering bones will be discovered.

Again: A long course of similar transactions afterwards took place between these devoted and sublime four simple, kindly, men as directors, and themselves as another company, called the Pacific Improvement

company, which has been operated in the 1. To make contracts with themselves to do work at enormously extravagant rates.
2. To pay for this work out of the money

of the Central Pacific railroad. 3. To put the profits into their own saintly pockets.

The result, as stated before, has been the bankruptcy of the railroad, and the enrichnent of the saints. It was a simple proceeding-so is any embezzlement. It was kindly—to each other. It was devoted—to their own profit. It was

sublime-in the impudence of its monstrous

misappropriation.

Again: Saint Stanford foined with the three other saints by the methods above sketched, not only to get into their private possession the funds and securities ought to have been reserved to pay the debts of the Central Pacific railroad to the govern ment and to the bondholders and stockholders, but they imposed upon the public the necessity of paying in fares and freights, not interest on the actual cost of the road. but interest on three times the actual cost of the road. In order to do this and maintain their power to do it, they organized and practiced a system of the meanest tyranny. They extorted nearly all the earnings of farmers and fruit raisers; they discriminated for and against individuals, farms and towns many other ways oppressed and ter-

rorized business men. Again: They practiced a systematic de-bauchery and corruption of voters, office legislatures and all governmental holders. organizations whatever.

It is notorious in California that Saint Stanford twice bought his election to the United States senate. It is currently believed California, and with strong reason, that his first election cost him \$70,000 and his second election not less than \$500,000. And any well informed Californian will agree that these transactions of Saint Stanford did very much toward causing that overwhelming expression of opinion in favor of an election of United States senators by the people, which was uttered during the campaign which resulted in the election of Senator White.

But now observe the nature of Senator Hoar's reasonings: They are grounded on assumptions like these: If a man devotes part of his alleged property to benevolent purposes, no inquiry should be made whether the property does not really belong to some-body else. If it would take a good while to decide whether property belongs to one person or another, it should be held to belong to the person who holds it. If a rightful claim by the United States does not amount to a large sum per head of the population of the country, it should not be collected. If the col lection of a rightful claim of the United States would "embarrass" anybody, or any institution, it ought not to be collected. An examination of Senator Hoar's remarks show that these are the principles t which he is logically reducible.

Now: Is this the kind of timber that they

make saints of in Massachusetts and Indiana? If so, we could man a new heaven for those states out of the state prison.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

CYCLONE BILL'S BUGLE.

Minneapolis Journal: Congressman Bryan says he's "hungry for stiver." Uncle Sam will pay Bryan his salary all in silver dollars if he wants it. There's plenty of silver if any man wants bay in metal, or wants to swap his gold for it.

New York Sun: The Nebraska newspaper are much pleased over the fact, if fact if be, that in the exclone in Sloux county a farmer and his horse were taken up into th air through the roof of a shed and deposited 200 feet away, sound and kind. This is not much for Nebraska. Why, when Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the boy orator of the Platte, was making a Fourth of July oration at Coon Prairie in 1891 the current grew so strong at the perihelion of his peroration that the building and the whole au dience, including the orator, were straight to a distance estimated at three miles and a half, and didn't come down until the next morning. Indeed, Bryan has never come down. He tastes clouds yet.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Indeed, Mr. terests of the party that has twice given him a seat in congress. In reply to the nothing to say more than that there are always people who think more of harmony than of principle. Mr. Bryan must be fatoo intelligent not to perceive that his course is one admirably adapted to producing dissensions and divisions in the party at time when there is a strong demand fo the utmost possible harmony. It is plain that the young orator of Nebraska is to b a disturbing element in the party in his own state and elsewhere if his influence counts for anything away from home. It is equally clear that the populists or the republicans are to be beneficiaries of his exertions, for these have a tendency to bring defeat to the democrats, Mr. Bryan must, therefore, be ranked among the men who think themselves greater than their His disregard of the welfare of the that brought him into prominence, his effort are indications that his brilliant career is to be brief. His star is setting.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The canaler's bawl can hardly be classed as a social event. The Colorado incident looks like an attempt to feather the governor's nest. Senator Hill's presidential boom has con

tracted the southern plantation blight, The enterprising rain maker should no verlook the canals of Mars in his business. Congressman Bland's free silver presidential boom was conspicuous by its absence at the Omaha crush.

The Allen-Chandler and Hill-Harris exchange of compliments suggests a reconsecration of senatorial courtesy. The bookmakers of Chicago, having pock eted a snug sum, class the American Derby

as the literary event of the year. Pennoyer will remain executive of Oregon until next January. Sympathy for the afflicted should not be limited to victims of the late flood.

Strange as it may appear, the output of raw material by the New York investigators injuriously affects certain lines of "the finest" industry in the city. Owing to the continued application of a

current of high potency certain aldermanic pipe lines show marked symptoms of small-pox. Their condition is pitiful. Cheyenne bookmakers hesitate about plac

ing odds on the governor. There is a sus-picion abroad that the Arizona Kicker man has accepted the presidency of a cemetery trust in that vicinity. There's a candidate for sheriff in a Georgia county whose enemies accused him of having kissed sixty-nine babies in one

village. The fellow is a base plagiarist of the smacks of David. Dispatches announce that the atmosphere in the senate on Saturday was unbearable, but left the reader to grope in the dark for a cause. A Washington paper mentioned the

fact that Senator Call removed his shoes. The up-to-date residents of Chicago are seriously considering plans for monuments to themselves, to be unveiled after their death. The present difficulty seems to be the carving of an allegorical figure typifying

Ex-Senator Ingalls is in New York, not with a view of editing a magazine, it is now stated, but on the invitation of Thomas H. Hubbard, who is said to have offered Mr. ngalls \$25,000 a year to become editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

Congressman Conn of Indiana, who was poor leweler and instrument maker until a happy invention a few years ago made him rich, has bought the paper that Washington printers started some months ago. This makes him an esteemed Conn-temporary.

An Augusta (Me.) clergyman walked into the store of a merchant, wet to the skin by thunder storm. The merchant had som exquisite old brandy, of which he was very proud. He offered the dominie some, as a joke, not dreaming that his guest would The minister not only took a big drink, but put the bottle in his pocket. The merchant is negotiating for a revolving selfkicker.

Looking Out for the Wherewith. New York World.

New York world.

It is true beyond doubt that a number of United States senators habitually use their places to line their pockets. If they were more courageous they would accept direct bribes, but being cowards attempt to dodge their consciences and the law by an indirect process. rection which increases their guilt in pro-portion to the increased safety it gives them in their venality.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A new elevator is to be built at Randolph. Blomfield's electric lighting system is an

premium of 377

Pender's water works bonds sold at a The Brokes Bow rain makers are now

emanding their money. Cedar Bluffs has a new opera house and it will be dedicated July 4 with a grand dance. The Grand Army of the Republic will hold

reunion at Tecumseh August 13 to 17 in clusive. The new flouring mill at Fairfield will commence operations some time this week. They are already grinding feed.

The citizens of Mason City are negotiating with rainmakers with the view of having them come to that place and operate,

Some Coxey lightning struck a Burt county corn crib and consumed 125 bushels of corn, including the crib. The corn was insured. Irrigation in the Republican valley is no onger a myth. Practical workings may be een near McCook, where 3,000 acres are irrigated. Lyons is "having a lockup built," to cost

not over \$300. A local paper says it is not intended for their own citizens, but for visitors from neighboring towns. The York soap works are making five diferent brands of soap now, two laundry and three toilet. They are having a pretty good

sale also, considering the times. Fourteen head of horses were killed by a stroke of lightning in Cheyenne county last The animals were standing close gether near a barb wire fence when the bolt

The National Humane society has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest and convic-tion of the parties whose horses were killed m the 100-mile race at Chadron on the 6th of June W. A. Denny, the veteran stockman, passed

through Chadron the first of the week with 2,500 prime young Herefords that he had shipped from the south for his ranch in the sand hills. Water melons have made their appearance

in the local market at Hastings and retail for 50 cents each. Musk melons have also come in and the price of them is proportionately high. The village board of Beaver Crossing has passed an ordinance limiting the number of

hogs which a person can own in that cor-poration to two head. They evidently don't want any hogs in that section. On the road between Papillion and Springfield are many patches of oats which will yield thirty-five bushels per acre. Before the rains came these same fields were pronounced valueless by the croakers,

Crop reports at Clay Center show that the

wheat crop will not be quite as short as it was feared. The late rains have given the wheat new life, and although the straw is short, the heads are filled clear out. An S-year-old son of I. N. Ramer, living

at Miller, was bitten on the arm by a rattle-snake last Thursday. For a time the follow-ing day the boy's life was despaired of, but he finally rallied, and now is in a fair way o recover. The contract has been let to dig an irrigating ditch in Holt county twelve and one-half miles long. The ditch will tap the Elk-

horn near Emmet and terminate at

miles south of O'Neill, which will irrigate about 10,000 acres. A Sarpy county family by the name of Snide about two years ago were presented with lovely twin daughters, and, in order that the girls might have proper protectors through life, Mrs. Snide last week presented her husband a pair of bright, robust boys. The Missouri river is giving trouble to farmers south of Brownville. Whole fields of corn and potatoes are submerged and will

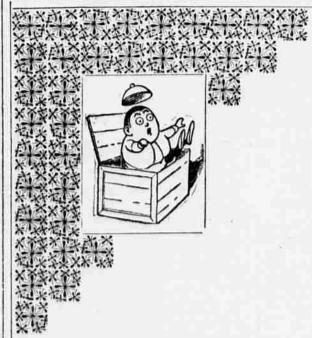
be worthless. The river continues to rise and may overflow much valuable farming land on both the Missouri and Nebraska sides. The franchise and entire plant, consisting of houses, reservoir and nine miles of mains, of the Hastings Gas company were sold last

week for \$60,000. A new company will op-erate under the original charter, but the new franchise will be altered so that the plant can be remodeled. Beet growers in Dawes county are plaining about the ravages of a long, dark, hungry bug that is stripping the leaves of the sugar beets in that vicinity. Some fields have been badly damaged by them. Probably the best way to get rid of them is to give them a dose of paris green, if the

eets are expected to an A York breeder reports a hen that hatched out sixteen chickens from eight eggs. The eggs were very large and each one had two volks. They had noticed a number of the sort and kept enough for a setting, just to try an experiment. About a dozen were put

under a hen, but only eight hatched out. Those eight, however, proved to be twins. I. A. Fort, president of the State Irrigation association, addressed the people of Elm Creek a few days ago on the subject of irrigation, after which a local irrigation association was formed, with a capital stock of The people there are thoroughly aroused as well as converted to the value of irrigation, and great results are expected in that locality before the season of 1895

Something very unusual about the garden business round about Western this year is the fact that a large proportion of the seed planted several weeks ago is just coming through the ground since the late rains. The ground, when the seed was planted, did not contain moisture sufficient to either germinate the seed or cause it to rot, but was just state of preservation until sufficient rain did fall.



Going to the Bottom.

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 morestilts given away to boys in boys' department-See the \$4.50 combination suit with another pair of pants and cap to match.

Browning, King & Co., S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas.