Omaha. The Bee Building.
South Omaha. Corner N and Twenty-fourth Sts.
Council Buffs. 12 Pearl street.
Chicago Office. 217 Chamber of Commerce.
New York. Rooms 12, 14 and 15, Tribane Bidg.
Washington, 1807 F street, N. W.

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

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company, Omaha, Drafts, checks and postofiles orders to see made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. being duly sworn, says that 666,463

Less deductions for unsold and returned 11.676 654.787 Dally average net circulation *Sunday. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in m presence this 3d day of July, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

to the yellow label, as many people may The mayor of Detroit and fifty other mayors marched up the hill and then

The white ribbon is not necessarily related

marched down again. Turkey is being thoroughly shaken up, too. But it is the earthquakes that are doing the work and the national troops have

not been specially called out.

The present strike is liable to evolve som new legal precedents within the various labor organizations as well as within the adminisistration of the federal government.

The testimony taken by the senate sugar scandal investigating committee may be of great bulk, yet it can have but little weight so far as influencing the action of the senate is concerned.

As the pendulum swings back and forth the taxpayers of Omaha feel a sense of relief from the assurance that Bellwether Hascall's term of office expires in less than six months.

All the apologies which Attorney General Olney and Judge Grosscup may offer for the unwarranted and illegal seizure of the private papers of President Debs cannot excuse the officers who executed the seizure for themselves violating the law.

A great many railroad officials have been interviewed upon the strike situation, but not one of them has yet ascribed his troubles to "hostile legislation." It is not too late. "Hostile legislation" must come in for the bulk of the blame.

The renomination of Governor Nelson by the republicans of Minnesota was expected as a matter of course, and the convention could have done nothing else without subjecting itself to severe censure. Governor Nelson has made a most excellent governor and his re-election is an assured fact.

Mayor Bemis will be promptly on hand at the appointed hour to refute the impeachment charges that have been filed against him. If any one asks for a continuance or attempts to pursue dilatory tactics it will be the two solled saints who are posing as his accusers. The bold bluff of the Wiley gang won't work

The unusual conditions that have existed at the leading hog and cattle markets for the past two weeks ought to make South Omaha show a marked advance in the weekly table of animals slaughtered. The South Omaha dealers ought also to make every effort to retain the advantage that has been thus thrust upon them.

Chicago thought she had discovered the effectual remedy for the smoke nuisance in an enforced closing of the furnaces owing to the threatened general strike. But it seems to have been all a mistake. A smoke consumer that consumes is the only device for permanently abating the smoke nuisance that has yet made its appearance.

An American bullet-proof coat is now of fered for public inspection to demonstrate that America still retains her lead in the field of invention. The new coat is said to weigh less than Herr Dowe's and to be equally resistant. We may expect America to soon produce a bullet against which Herr Dowe's garment will afford no protection.

If Major Balcombe has been designated sewer inspector for the ensuing year, what position does ex-Sewer Inspector Furay claim to hold the present moment It is an axiom of natural philosophy that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. As applied to political science position is only another name for

According to the view of the Wiley con tingent in the city council, the electrical instruments in the office of the city electrician are entirely useless for the work of electrical inspection. This is doubtiess true so long as Hascall's acting city electrician is permitted to hold the fort. Every instrument must be useless in the hands of men who do not know how to use it.

Mr. Howell admitted at the council meeting Tuesday that he had made a mistake in the composition of the special committee to investigate the office of the city electrician. He slipped a cog, to to speak. The result was that two of the members of the committee brought in a report radically at variance with the Cowgill blackwash which Mr. Howell and the rest of the Wiley com bine wanted.

The inquisitive correspondent who wrote to the state superintendent of public instruction to learn whether a member of a district school board could legally employ their sisters, cousins or aunts as teachers must feel relieved at receiving an affirmative answer. Had he requested information as to the legality of the state superintendent employing his wife as his assistant he would have been edified by receiving the same reply.

GRIEVANCE AND REMEDY.

AT A THE DAY WHITE WITH THE THE THE TANK THE TOTAL

The trouble with workingmen is that they seldom reach out for the proper remedles for their grievances. For instance, we are told that President Compers of the Federation of Labor will recommend a boycott of Pullman cars by all trades union workmen. Now, what effect would such a boycott have on Pullman and his company? The bulk of Pullman's patronage does not come from workingmen. Few of them have the means to indulge in the luxury of sleeping cars, and those who are obliged or able to use the sleeper for their families on account of sickness could not well forego the use of the sleeper. At best the boycott would not be lived up to for twelve months or even a shorter period.

The way to reach Pullman where he is most vulnerable is to get congress and the legislatures to require all railroads to furnish patrons with sleeping car accommodations of their own and probibit all future contracts with sleeping car companies. If the companies were obliged to run sleepers of their own at reasonable rates Pollman would soon go out of business. Pullman's stronghold has been the patent, but most of his patents have already expired, and such as are still in force would not prevent the building of sleepers that would accommodate even the most fastidious tourist.

Another blunder which representative labor leaders are making is in their demand for compulsory arbitration through federal courts and boards of appointive commissioners. Compulsory arbitration doubtless offers the most rational solution for the settlement of labor troubles, but arbitration will not arbitrate if it is one-sided. For instance, there is a law now authorizing the president to take the initiative in arbitration by the appointment of a commission. Whom would Grover Cleveland appoint? Would be select an impartial board that would decide the controversy fairly between the railroads and the railway union, or would be appoint men recommended by Olney and picked for this purpose by the corporation managers? How would it be with arbitration by federal judges nine times out of ten? Most of these judges owe their places to political influence, which nearly always means corporate pressure. Their social intercourse is nearly always with men of great wealth and corporation lawyers and their sympathies are naturally and perhaps unconsciously molded

by the same influence. The only way for the railway employes to assure redress of grievances and fair treatment is through government supervision of public carriers engaged in interstate traffic and compulsory arbitration by arbitration juries composed of an equal number of men on each side of the controversy, chosen for each case and locked up like a jury engaged in a murder trial to prevent outside tampering. All such arbitration trials would very properly be under supervision of a court, but free from all judicial interference as to the determination of the merits of the respective claims or the facts. Verdicts rendered by such juries would be respected and cheerfully submitted to by the workingmen as well as their employers. It stands to reason that professional arbitrators would never be so respected because of their relations to the appointing power and their susceptibility to influences from the parties that have most to give for their good will.

THE REAL SOURCE OF LAWLESSNESS. The masses of American workingmen are loval to the government. There is no truer or more steadfast patriotism than is to be found among those who labor for a living No portion of our people can be more certainly relied upon to sustain the authority of the federal government and to maintain the national power under the constitution and the laws than the great body of American wage earners. These men love the republic, they know the value of free institutions, they respect the constitution and the laws made pursuant thereto, they venerate the memories of the great men who founded this free nation, and they honor the flag which is the emblem of liberty. In the great conflict for the preservation of the union the reliance of the government was upon the men who labored for a livelihood. It was the loyalty and the patriotism of the toilers of every kind that went to the rescue of the government in its hour of greatest peril. From the mills and workshops, from the factories and farms, were recruited the great armies of heroic and self-sacrificing men who responded to the calls of the government to protect it against the assault of rebellion. In that period of supreme danger to the union and of supreme trial to republican institutions the reliance of the government was upon the yeomanry of the nation, upon the strong arms and willing hearts of the men of toll. who surrendered everything to their love of country.

That there is the same loyalty, the same devotion, the same spirit of patriotism among the workingmen of today that actuated those of thirty-three years ago there can be no doubt. Put to the same test as were the men of that trying period between 1861 and 1865, the men of today would respond with no less alacrity to the support of the government if it were in danger, whether from domestic or foreign enemies. Let but the announcement go forth that a million men were needed to repel a foreign foe or put down an insurrection and the call would be responded to as rapidly as men could be enrolled for the service. Herein is the safety of the republic and the security of free institutions. It seems necessary to apply this to existing conditions, with a view to understanding how far the real workingmen of the country are to be held re sponsible for the lawlessness that has marked the conflict which now appears to be drawing to a close. There has been violence and destruction of property, and the common idea is to charge these violations of law to the workingmen who have entered into what they believe to be a justifiable contest in the interest of labor. The leaders deny the justice of this allegation. They claim that the lawlessness has been due not to the men who are combatting for what they believe to be their rights or the rights of their fellow-laborers, but to an element which has no legitimate connection with them, and which uniformly avails itself of such opportunities to manifest its malicious spirit and its disregard of law. These leaders assert that the mobs which have destroyed property and committed acts of vandalism consist for the most part of the lawiess criminal elements common to large cities, and that these acts are abhorren to the great body of workingmen who are involved in the controversy with the rail-

road companies. There is no reason to doubt that this claim is well founded. Unquestionably a careful investigation, if it shall ever be madeand unfortunately it is to be apprehended that no such investigation will be madewill show that very few of the legitimate workingmen engaged in the railroad strike tion. His disappointment is naturally quite are guilty of the acts of violence and lawless-

but that nearly all of it has been due to men who were not employed by the railroads and who have nothing in common with the strikers. In nearly every large city, and especially in Chicago, there are hundreds of idle and reckless men who seize such opportunities as are now offered to gratify their destructive instincts and wreak their vengeance upon society, and this element has been more than ordinarily aggressive in the present conflict. Justice to workingmen who honestly think that they are engaged in a rightful cause, but who have no intention to violate the law, demands that public opinion should discriminate between them and the element which is instinctively at war with law and order, and avails itself of every opportunity to manifest its lawless and destructive purpose.

HERE'S A HOW D'YE DO.

Under the order of Judge Scott the sheriff of Douglas county is now acting as receiver for the creditors of M. F. Martin & Co. By virtue of this order the sheriff's office has become a rent collecting agency

for houses rented in violation of law. If there is another place in this country where a sheriff has been empowered by order of a court to act as rent collector for the owners of disorderly houses we have yet to hear from it. . The idea of a court directing a law officer to become the go-be tween for violators of the criminal code is something entirely novel in American jurisprudence. What would be thought of a judge who would direct the sheriff to act as a receiver for a gambling house or a lottery shop, well knowing that the proceeds must come from the law breakers and that the receiver hip constituted a permit to let the concerns run in full blast.

For once we believe that Martin is right when he declares the sheriff has no authority to act as receiver for the castles and dives which he and his associates have erected in the Third ward.

The anti-vice crusaders and municipal re form league seem to have entirely over looked this new departure in managing the social evil. It is certainly unique. The question they will have to debate now is whether the sheriff shall refuse to obey the mandate of the court at the risk of being incarcerated for contempt in the jail of which he is custodian, or whether he shall obey the order of the court and lay himself liable to impeachment for aiding and abotting violators of the statutes.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The only reference to interstate commercial in the federal constitution is contained in that clause which empowers congress to regulate commerce "among the several states." This power congress has, of course, always had, although it has exercised it but sparingly, and scarcely at all before the enactment of the interstate commerce law in 1887. To what extent the authority of congress goes under this clause has therefore been at issue before the courts com paratively little and the law upon this subject is consequently illy defined.

The whole theory upon which the federal authorities have been acting during the present strike is that the power to regulate includes the power to protect, and that in order to enforce the law regulating interstate commerce it becomes the duty of the president to protect the agencies engaged in interstate traffic. In a carefully written article in the New York Times attention is called to the fact that the law contains no specific provisions for the protection of the corporations against the interference of any other power to prevent them from fulfilling their legal obligations, or for penalties for such interference, and that it is a question how far the power to regulate which has been at into evereige by the interstate con law carries with it the powers to protect the railroads in performing the duties required of them. "If the federal power. it continues, "can compel railroads engaged in interstate commerce to afford reasonable facilities at all times for receiving, interchanging, forwarding and delivering passengers and freight, does that not of necessity involve the power and the duty to protect them from obstruction and hindrance to the performance of that obligation? How can the government compel them without suppressing any force that assumes to prevent them, thereby setting itself up against the power of the United States?" This is evidently the logic by which the courts will be besought to affirm that the power to regulate necessarily implies the power to protect.

This vista of the possible application of the power of regulation and protection hereafter we may do more than merely contemplate. We may look ahead and ask where it will stop. The United States supreme court has decided that no state can impore a discriminating tax upon commercial travelers because it would be trenching on the power of congress to regulate commerce. Can every drummer who finds himself at tacked or in danger appeal to the federal authorities for protection? The same court has decided that interstate commerce includes all kinds of interstate communication. Is not, then, the telegraph me senger, the ferry man, or the telephone girl entitled to the protection of the national government as well as the locomotive engineer and the brakeman? The court has also decided that the interstate commerce clause of the constitution forbids a state from levying a tax upon unbroken original packages imported from without, since such a tax might interfere with interstate commerce. Are original packages of goods destined for shipment to some point in another state or just received from a consignee in another state subject to the protection of the federal government equally with those that are actually in transit? If so, when is the federal government at liberty to withdraw its protection? Does the federal protection extend only to the goods when addressed and ready for shipment, or does it attach to them during the process of manufacture, or, further back yet, during the production of

the raw materials. An inquiry of this kind has apparently no limits. Start the authorities at Washington on the way toward the protection of interstate commerce and they will find no resting place until they shall have covered almost the entire sphere of industrial activity. Yet this is the logical outcome of the theory upon which the federal government has conducted itself during the pending strike. No greater step toward the centralization of power in this country has been taken since the close of the war of the re-

Congressman Durborow of Illinois was very much surprised on Tuesday to learn that not only had he not been renominated for congress by his party convention, but that his name had not even been presented for the consideration of the delegates. Mr. Durborow had been home a week before and had returned to Washington satisfied that his fences were in good repair and confident of his renomination with practically no opposikeen, but not quite so keen as it would ness that have characterized the contest, have been had he been nominated and

will be able to say election expenses, a saving of some mom t in these times, and may console himself that he will not be the only democratic congressman who will prefer private life after their present terms expire.

When Chief Seavey sent that bombastic

offer of 1,000 policemen to quell the labor troubles at Chlcago he very naturally provoked the censure which has been expressed by the Central Labor union. Chief Seavey had no right to make such an offer and was in no position to fulfill it. It was a Falstaffian freak for him to tender 1,000 men in buckram when he had no authority to dispatch a single policeman from his own force, let alone 999 others from the different cities. The fact that he holds the empty title of president of the National Policemen's association does not confer upon him any power or authority over any member of the police forces outside of Omaha, and in Omaha he, as well as every patrolman, is subject to the orders of the police commission and mayor for duty only within the county of Douglas, excepting where criminals fleeing from justice are to be apprehended, and in such cases they cannot act beyond the boundaries of the state.

No other western city pays the principals of its schools as much for as little work as For years the principals took charge of their respective schools in addition to their work of teaching, and received salaries considerably less than those they now draw. The principal who has nothing but the supervision of other teachers to attend to is an innovation of the last few years. If we must have retrenchment, a return to the former practice offers a way that will entail the least possible hardship.

Senate amendments to the tariff bill restoring specific duties in the place of ad valorem duties are said not to be considered worth wrangling about by the members of the conference committee. If so, why all this recent noise about the advantages of ad valorem over specific duties? What becomes of the great democratic principle of taxing commodities on their value and not on their quantity or quality?

A Difference in Methods.

Globe-Democrat. Pennoyer of Oregon says Charles I lost his head for doing as Cleveland has done. Pennoyer's head went off recently with a whirl at the ballot box, and he couldn't trade it at an idiot asylum without giving trade it at an a heavy bonus.

The Modern Juggernaut. Chicago Tribune. Grade crossing fatalities in Chicago have averaged about one a day. Soldiers sup-pressed the stock yards riots with a smaller

average than that. The grade crossing is more dangerous to human life than railway It Would Help Mightily. Detroit Free Press. The speedy passage of the tariff bill would help mightly to put the country on a firm footing after the present storm blows over. It is hoped that the disturbance at Chicago and other points is not

keeping members of congress from bust

Deficits the Rule of Nations. Chicago Times. Chicago Times.

Misery loves company, and the people of the United States will not feel so badly over the \$70,000,000 treasury deficit of the last fice I year when they know that France has run behind \$30,000,000 in the same length of time, while little Italy has incurred \$15,000,000 additional indebtedness during the last welvementh. Considering comparative resources, the United States are much better off than either of the other countries.

Utah on the Threshold. Denver Bequitican.

The bill for the admission of Utah having The bill for the admission of Utah having passed both the bouse and the senate, it will now go to the president, and in all probability it will receive his signature. That will add another state to the union and strengthen the west in both branches of congress. It is hoped that the passage of the Arizona and New Mexico bills will follow soon. All the territories except Alaska should be admitted, but there is little hope of the admission of Oklahoma during the present congress, for the demorats do not want to let in a republican crats do not want to let in a republican state. They may find, though, that in ad-mitting Utah they reckoned without their host. It is by no means sure that Utah will be democratic.

The Secret of the Defeat.

Indianapolis News.

The American pride, the Vigilant, has driven before her the British yacht Britania three times. Of course, we may still take the same kind of pride in her that the take the same kind of pride in her that the Irishman took in his favorite race horse. He bet all he had on him. When the field swung into the home stretch with the Irishman's horse last, after a rueful face for a moment, he burst out with enthusiasm, "Look at him. See how he dhrives thim all before him!" With the yacht race it was first one thing and then another. The course was new; the crew did not know the ship; then the Britannia had the best start and the best breeze, and so on and so forth. The fact seems to be that the forth. The fact seems to be that the Britannia is the best boat. After all, the Englishmen are entieled to this consolation, for it has been lo! these many years that they have had to suffer defeat after defeat they have had in this game.

Arbitration Must Come.

The American people cannot afford to permit the manifold interests of this great country to be sacrificed again and again to the Moloch spirit which sets employer against employe and class against class, and tolerates no other method of settling questions at issue between capital and labor than the lockout, the strike and embitter-Boston Globe. than the lockout, the strike and embittering and protracted industrial war.
So long as brute force alone is invoked in
seeking to settle such controversies it is
impossible that the mob spirit should ever
die out. It may be repressed by the strong
arm of military power, but it cannot be
shot out of existence. The one and only
way which has been discovered to eliminate
this mob spirit from the body politic is arbitration.

bitration.

Nothing better illustrates the spirit of true Christianity than the golden rule. If the maxim, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," had been heeded at the outset of these costly troubles, what enormous loss, what costly destruction might have been avoided—and that, too, without the slightest injury to any honor-

without the slightest injury to any honorable interest at stake.

There is no such potent force in America today as the force of public opinion. Let it once be made clear that the judgment of the people strongly supports arbitration, and few men, however highly they may rate private judgment and "freedom of action" will venture to set that judgment

Moral Effect of Arbitration.

New York Recorder.

After the putting down is done, however, the question of giving arbitration a chance in future disputes of this kind will come up. The general public sentiment will demand it.

There is at present nd national law pro-viding for the creation of a permanent arbitration court to which appeals can be made by either party as a matter of

made by either party as a matter of statutory right.

Can such a law be formulated with any hope of making it effective?

Answering that question, is is said that no decree made by arbitrators could possibly be put into execution forcibly against the will of either party. That is to say, you could not drive 100,000 men back to work at the bayonet's point on terms that they would not accept. And that is so. Neither could the Pullman nor any other company be made to permanently carry on its works at a loss.

they would not accept, Allican have the Neither could the Pullman nor any other company be made to permanently carry on its works at a loss, with the possible good, then, could a national board of arbitration do?

Well, it could certainly be clothed with full powers to hear grievances and investigate them; to summon witnesses and papers; to go right into both sides of the dispute impartially, and to make a public finding, just as a jury finds its verdict.

Neither side, it is true, could be forced to abide the judgment of the arbitrators; but the judgment would stand, and its moral influence would weigh heavily in the scales of public opinion for the party it favored, and heavily against the party refusing to abide by it.

Arbitration cannot be enforced by police or armies. But if it were once set up by the national authority, qualified fully as a court of concillation, and its bench filled with men in whose integrity and fairness the whole nation would have confidence, its decisions would constantly tend to enforce themselves by the weight and pressure of their own moral prestige.

POUNCING ON PULLMAN.

New York Recorder: Mr. Pullman poses as a philanthropist. In the present criais he has missed a magnificent opportunity for the exercise of his benevolence on a very large scale. He should not have run away

Chicago Times: Mr. Pullman has not re-cated Mr. Vanderbilt's historical remark Vanderbilt's historical remark about the public, but it practically amounts to the same thing. And the public doesn't hesitate to express the same tender senti ment with regard to Pullman St. Paul Globe: The refusal of George M

fullman to discuss the pending labor disurbances, or to assist in any way in quelling them, is characteristic of the man, tire career has been marked by selfishness and disregard of the feelings or

Milwaukee Sentinel: Perhaps it would have been expedient for Mr. Pullman to consent to arbitration, but he had a right not consent, and this right cannot be from him or from any other man in a free He is not morally bound to grant force what he would not grant to persunsion Chicago Herald: The responsibility is on

Mr. Pullman of refusnig to end the strike. But the smallest mere formal concession was required of him. No sacrifice was asked dependence. He would have served his own sense of self-importance better by a con-ciliatory attitude than by more intractible and splenetic obstinacy. St. Paul Globe: Why do the mayors of

cities, the governors of states and people generally "appeal" to Pullman to consent to settlement of the existing troubles? Is ie a superior being, before whom every knee should bend and every head bow in suplaw, just as are ordinary mortals, and if he has committed any crimes let bim be indicted, tried, convicted and punished. But no manly man should bend the knee in suppliance at Minneapolis Times: There is universal con-

empt for the cowardly autocrat, whose ob stinate refusal to arbitrate the differences between his company and his employes was the primary cause of the trouble, and who, from his safe retreat at the seashore, con ues to defy public sentiment and mock at the distress of the country. At the first symptom of danger he sneaked out of the city like a thief in the night, leaving it a prey to violence, which he might have pre without pecuniary loss or sacrifice of personal dignity.

Chicago Dispatch: With millions of capital behind it, and the allied power of the trusts supporting it, the company now says to Chicago, "the public be d-d." It remains seen whether the city of Chicago will submit to have her trade paralyzed, her business ruined, her property destroyed, the lives poverished when the unreasoning obstinacy of one man alone stands between her and the establishment of peace and prosperity. The council committee has failed. The city of Chicago should now act.

Chicago Post: But though the end of this crisis has been deferred farther than ever by the stroke of this one man's pen, an end must come. And when it comes the people of Illinois will address their attentions to George M. Pullman. On that occasion it will be the duty of the governor and legislature of Illinois, the mayor and city of of Chicago and the attorney general of the state to strike the blow that has been staid too long. The so-called town of Pullman, as it stands today, is a crime against this comnonwealth and an insult to humanity.

Milwaukee Wisconsin: Pullman's extor ionate management of his sleeping car system has produced such a revulsion of feeling against him that even Senator Sherman, the ost conservative of statesmen, is about to introduce a measure in the senate to bring the Pullman cars all over the United States within the provisions of the interstate commerce law, with a proviso declaring that the charges shall be reduced 50 per cent. Sherman has declared that after the Sugar trust the Pullman Palace Car co rust the Pullman Palace Car company is the nost extortionate trust in the United States.

Chicago Tribune: Possibly it may not have courred to Mr. Pullman that in spite of his high mightiness a rod may be in pickle for him, the application of which to his shoulders would be enough to make him smart. Fo nstance, there is an abundance of constitutional authority for the passage of an act of congress fixing the maximum rate for sleeping car accommodations at say not more than two-thirds the present charges on travelers. What is to hinder the rapid pas sage of such an amendment to the interstate ommerce law? And what then would hinder Pullman from suffering a far greate fall in his own estimation than any that could have occurred through a little sinking of false pride by listening to the city's mild roposal for an investigation of the difficulty that case his reserve fund of \$18,000,000 would not be ant to swell as fast in the future as in the past, to the general satis-faction of the traveling public, which has so long been paying his exorbitant charges And such an amendment would not be unfair There are plenty of men standing ready with mple capital to build a sufficient number cars to be operated at the reduced rate in case the haughty pride of Mr. Pullman should orbid him to accept the new schedule.

SMILING PROCLAMATIONS.

Philadelphia Record: The strike struck elow the belt when it hit the watermelon. Judge: Pedestrian-Would you take the ast cent a man had? Highwayman—Course I would, I used to be a lawyer, mister.

Arkansaw Traveler: "My eyes are fail-ng terribly," said Miss Smith, "I must onsult an optimist." Springfiled Union: Now is the time for to market her little lamb. She

Philadelphia Record: Bicycle Teacher-Now, all you need is confidence, don't you see? The Student of the Wheel-Oh, yes; I tumble.

New York World: "Are you going to the eashore this season?" "No; it's all we can o to keep our heads above water in the

Life: "Doctor, why is it that some peo-ple who are perfect wrecks live longer than others who are strong and well?" "Er-well-you see the others die first."

Boston Gazette: "When is a fellow lying low?" When he is whispering soft nothings into the ear of the summer girl." Yale Record: "There is one sign that should be placed over every letter box in the city." "What is that?" "Post no bills."

Austin Statesman: The spouse is unrea-sonable who accuses her husband of having taken a lark when he has only had twenty or thirty swallows. PESSIMIST'S SONGS. Chicago Inter Ocean. For Greenland's lcy mountains We oft a longing feel,

For there we know we ne'er would step Upon banana peel. I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls, But the dream was far from nice, For it was produced by having to buy An extra ten pounds of ice.

THEY ARE ALL DEAD. St. Louis Republic

There was a man who never told a lie— But he's dead; Never said it was wet when the weather Never said He'd caught fish when he hadn't caught

one, Never said he'd done something he hadn't done. Never scolded his wife and never got mad. And wouldn't believe that the world was so

bad.
A respecter of men, a defender of woman,
Who believed the divine, and that which
was human,
Meek as Moses—he never was understood,
And the poor man died of being too good,
And he's dead.
There was a woman who never had gossiped a bit—
She's dead, too; She's dead, too; Who hated all scandal, nor listened to it; She believed in mankind, took care of he

She believed in manking, took care of her cat,
Always turned a deaf ear to this story or that; Never scolded her husband—she never had one;
No sluggard was she, but rose with the sun;
Never whispered in meeting, didn't care for
a bonnet,
Or all of the feathers that one could put on it; Never sat with the choir, nor sang the

wrong note: Expressed no desire to lecture or vote; For the poor soul was as deaf as a post-also dumb; You might have called forever, and she wouldn't have come.
And she's dead.

COWGILL BEFLIES TO CRITICISM.

OMAHA, July 12 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I see in your fast evening issue that at the council meeting some of the councilmen saw fit to give me what they call a 'roasting." To celear myself of these charges I wish to explain some things that appeared in the minority report, and which was adopted by that honorable body, First, they say that I showed gross incompetency. As to this modesty demands that I only say that I believe that I did as well as any one else could do under the ordinance they saw fit (by Mr. Wiley's consent) for me to work under. My hands were tied by this means, and all the work the electric companies had done was in strict accordance with the ordinance. Why should it not be ordinance was so changed before pas ed and became a law that all wiring complied with it, but at last I got their consent to draft an ordinance, which I believe looked after the interest of the tax payer better than any they had adopted but they rejected the same with scorn when Councilman Wheeler saw an opportunity to send his name down through the ages to come not only as a councilman, but as a electrician, so he submitted a copy of the Chleago rules, and the city council adopted he same, greatly to Mr. Wheeler's renown

reports to their honorable body. I can call to mind some four or five during the year was in office, but when this honorable ody passed the ord-nance I was working under they saw fit to state that I should make an annual report. If they wanted more why did not they change the ordinance, or introduce a resolution to the effect imply that the permits and other blank forms of the office were in poor form. This may be true, but I thought I was employed by the city as an electrician, as an expert bookkeeper. I will to say that I did the best I could, after going claimed to be too busy. The council also found fault with me that I did not collect inspection charges. They gave me more work than any one person could do, and I importance. I felt if I could save one fire by keeping on with my inspection it would be of more value to the city that all collections I could make, and in proof of this statement that there was too much work for one person is the fact that Mr. Rheem has asked for help, as I did, but which they would not grant. They criticise my choice of instruments.

They allo state that I did not make enough

namely the Thompson composit balance, D'Arsonval galvanometer with its necessary equipments, three cells of storage battery and the photometer. If I could have looked a year in the future and could have seen the city council would appoint to succeed me I probably would have made different choice, because the instruments are difficult to handle and hard to under stand, but in behalf of my choice I would say the Thompson composit balance would be accepted the world over by electricians as the most accurate ammeter, voltmeter and wattmeter made, and if the arc light question had ever gone into court have been necessary to have the best. the time the D'Arsonval galvanometer was purchased it was supposed that the fire and police wires of the city would be placed in the telephone conduits underground, such had been done this instrument, and all its attachments, such as the telescope and scales, microfarad condenser, would be of great value to the city. Why they left the storage batteries out is mor can tell, for I should think even they could see the value of them in testing capacity of fuses and calebration of instru-ments. Last but not least, the photometer. This is the instrument that has caused all the trouble, for it told what the candle power of Mr. Wiley's lights were, and did it well. If the representatives of the people had staid by it as they did by Mr. Wiley they would have been able to save thousands of dollars, and I would probably have been city electrician today.

And, further, it seems strange to me that even my enemies in that august body could not have shown manhood enough to give me a hearing, but no, as one of the members informed me, they did not want to hear my side of the case. I wish to say that when I speak of councilmen I do not mean them all, as there are four or five who have whom I have the highest regard namely Elsasser, Burkley, Cahn and Lemly M. J. COWGILL.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS

Cass county old settlers will hold their unnual reunion at Union August 8 and 9. The annual camp meeting of the Norfolk listrict will be held at Norfolk from August to 19.

Indications are good for a large gathering of Grand Army men at the district re-union to be held at Weeping Water August 21 to 24.

Mrs. C. M. Noble had two ribs and her shoulder blade fractured, Mrs. Patton was severely bruised and a baby was badly cut as the result of a runaway accident at Mc-

The Nebraska editors are now fitly repre sented by the Nebraska Editor, the initial number of which made its appearance this week. Messrs. Mason and Merwin have started well, for the little magazine is full of matter interesting to the craft, neatly arranged and beautifully printed.

A sad double drowning took place at Wahoo Clarence, second son of ex-Treasurer S. H Jones, and George, son of Joshua Jones, drowned in Wahoo creek. They were seen alive about 11 o'colck and their bodies were found at 3 p. m. No one knows how the sad accident occurred, as the boys were alone, and they were not missed until the accidental discovery of their bodies.

A traveling grocer of a Chicago firm called on one of Stanton county's prosperous farm ers the other day, says the Stanton Dans crat, and after showing all his samples of groceries and telling in laudable terms how nuch could be saved by buying of the Chicago man, all of which our man took in without a word of dissension, the grocery vendor chuckled to himself at having nalled his victim and with an air of confidence asked our man how much of each he would want The Stanton county farmer told him with out hesitation "not a penny's worth. seemed to take the breath out of Mr. Grocery man and in faltering terms he what the reason was, which was promptly given thus: "I depend on Stanton and Stanton county for a living and it is my duty to patronize our home trade first. If I should be out of money at any time our merchants carry my account for a year without a murmur. What do we have to to with Chicago, and what does Chicago care for us, except that they want our money? Supposing we should buy our goods of Chicago men, the consequence would be we should have no cities, no towns, no ools, no railroads, no nothing; and if we wanted a pound of coffee we could Chicago after it. No; you can go back to Chicago and I shall stand by those who ntand The grocer took his grip and left and is probably still rolling the thought in his mind that that man gave him some good common sense. It is too bad that people let themselves be duped by these traveling grocers, but it is a fact nevertheless, and thousands of dollars are sent to Chicago every year in that way. Receive the traveling grocer kindly and bid him a friendly farewell, but let him keep his goods.

MORMONS MAKING BIG PLANS

Will Give the New State a Big Boom at Its Birth.

WILL BUILD A NEW ROAD TO THE COAST

Plans All Completed for the Greatest Hallroad Enterprise of the Year Overtures for a Santa Fe Connection-All Done in Secreey.

NEW YORK, July 12 .- A dispatch to . norning paper from Washington says: "The day the president's signature is affixed to the Utah bill will see the launching of the greatest railroad enterprise of the year. A transcontinental scheme has been matured and is only held back until Utah can be dealt with as a state. Behind the plan of development is the wealth and influence of the Mormon church. With the ouletsurveys have been made, the estimates compiled, the resources of the country carefully investigated. The work is In such an advanced stage that the blue prints of the

use for construction purposes. "The road surveyed and to be built ex-tends from Salt Lake City southerly and then westerly to a Pacific connection in the Los Angeles country. If the connection cannot Angeles country. If the connection cannot be made with the Santa Fe in southern Callthrough to the coast. But the probabilities are that a traffic arrangement will be made with the Santa Fe from the Needles through

gineers' maps are now here and ready for

"By reference to the map a branch of the Union Pacific will be seen reaching southwestwardly from Salt Lake City toward the coast country, but stopping short in the midst of the Sierras. The Mormons have ione better than that. a route which is a marvel to the engineers the ridges instead of crossing them. have tangents sixty and seventy miles long, demonstrating that what appears to be the longest way around is really the shortest

way to the coast.
"In southern Utah are anthracite coal beds which exceed Pensylvania's by one-half, but which have until now escaped the Gentile railroad builder. These coal fields

"Bishop Clawson of the Mormon church is the active representative of Zion in this project. He is here in charge of the lobby which has put the stat hood bill through to which has put the star mood bit through to the present hands so smoothly. Associated with the bishop is Mr. Trumbull, one of the xecutors of the Stanford estate.

TRYING TO FIND THE CAB DRIVER. Woman Unjustly Confined for Insanity

Wants to Prosecute Some One. ST. LOUIS, July 12 .- "Fifteen dollars reward for the carriage driver who drove Anna Stell from 1213 Chambers street to St. Vin-

cent's asylum April 21, 1884." The woman who inserted the foregoing advertisement in a St. Louis paper says she has been trying for the past nine years to solve the mystery of her incarceration in St. Vincent's insane asylum. down in health and spirits, but says before she dies she wants to bring to justice those who she believes have cruelly wronged her. She now believes that her son, Frank Stell who is the proprietor of a Franklin avenue, caused her to be confined in St. Vincent's asylum in order that he might get her property. Frank Stell denies his mother's assertions, and says that she is jealous of his wife, and that is the reason she has been trying to make trouble for him. He admits that she was not insane, but says she was taken to St. Vincent's to be cared for until she was better.

No villain in a chamber of horrors ever saw worse sights than those Mrs. Stell says she saw at St. Vincent's. She says she was not crazy when taken there, but by means of contrivances and apparitions they tried to make her doubt her own senses. She declares that she would have had to stay there until she died had she not established com-munication with a friend, Mrs. Henry Corders, who has since removed from the city. Since her liberation Mrs. Stell has called upon Mayor Walbridge and also upon Prosecuting Attorney Estep. She applied to him for a warrant, but was told that it would be necessary to get the testimony of the cab

surpose of her advertisement. Mrs. Stell, acording to the asertions of her neighbors, is not insane. Her story, told perfectly coherently, seemed to confirm her statements that she has never been in that andition.

Mrs. Stell said that just as soon as she ould get the names of the necessary wit nesses she would begin suit against her son, and would also endeavor to have some of the attendants of St. Vincent's punished for the way they had treated her.

ON A STRANGE PLEA.

Condemned Murderer Claims that No Court Has Jurisdiction to Sentence Him. DALLAS, July 12 .- Judge Rector of the federal district court has refused to grant a writ applied for in the case of F. P. Miller who is under death sentence for the murder of Police Officer Riddle. Miller was tried in the Forty-fourth district court, and, while the case was going through the higher courts, all criminal jurisdiction was taken from the Forty-fourth district court and transferred to the criminal district court of Dallas county so that Miller was sentenced by the judge of the latter court. emned man's lawyer asserts that no court has jurisdiction to sentence Miller and he therefore applied to the federal court to release him from custody. Miller's lawyer

will now apply to the United States circuit court of appeals. KELLY NEARING VASHINGTON.

He Will Consolidate His Industrial Army with General Frye's Soldiers WASHINGTON, July 12 .- Kelly, the leader of the so-called Industrial armies, is near here and is making arrangements with Frye to consolidate their bands at Roslyn, Va., asserts that he has 600 men between here and Portsmouth, O., and that the first de-tachment will reach Washington this week via the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. He says his men separated into bands in order

men were in one large body. Officer Killed by Toughs. ST. PAUL, July 12.-Officer Jacobson was shot and killed at Hastings, Minn., last night by two toughs whom he was trying to arrest. They were finally captured and proved to be two Canadians with burglar kits on their persons. They were lodged in jail, and an unsuccessful attempt to lynch them was made by a mob of 300 people.

cure more food than each could obtain if the

Nominated for Congress. CLEVELAND, July 12.-Clifton B. Beach was today nominated by the Twentieth Ohlo district republican convention to succeed Congressman W. J. White.

What to do with Milk Pails! Clean them with Pearline. You can't get them so thoroughly sweet and pure in any other way. Besides, it's easier for youquicker, more economical.

"The box and barrel churn are not hard to keep clean. A little hot water and a little

Pearline will clean any churn or do away with any bad odor."— The Dairy World, Chicago. Perhaps you think that some of the imitations of Pearline, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't

hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either, half as well as Pearline-besides, "don't play with the fire." If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest-send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York