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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Total sold..... Defiy average net circulation...... *Sunday. .. 24,420 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-nce this lat day of August, 1394. (Beal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. (Beal.)

The courts will be called upon before long to appoint receivers to gather up the fragments of several failed political booms.

Breckinridge of Kentucky will, if he succeeds in securing a renomination to congress, be the first man who will have ridden into public office upon a breach of promise suit.

China never knew what a high financial standing she held until she intimated that she might soon have some 5 or 6 per cent bonds for sale upon European money markets.

The woman suffragists have been once more sat down upon in New York. But the woman suffragists have been sat down upon so often that they have ceased to mind it any more.

The rain coming now without the assistance of the rainmakers would be conferring some benefit upon the people if it did nothing else than cast discredit upon the business of bombarding the heavens.

President Cleveland took his own time to not the Bland seigniorage bill. We may be sure, too, that he will take his own time to reach a determination as to his action on the tariff bill just passed.

China and Japan ought to take a few lessons from the more civilized nations upon how to carry on a war with a rush. This inactivity at the seat of hostilities is becoming decidedly monotonous.

It is perhaps well for the new president of France that he does not smoke. He might therwise accidentally get hold of a cigar some day that would prove to be a miniature

WAGES THE FIRST LIEN. Judge Caldwell's order in response to complaints on the part of Atchison employes, commanding the receivers of that road to see to it that wages be promptly paid not later than the 15th of each month, will certainly be halled as an important precedent in the development of receivership law. There seems to have been some delay in the payment of wages on the Atchison railroad. The receivers not being inclined to give the

There is certainly need for some kind of a system of independent railway auditors. matter due attention, it was brought by the NO MORE TARIFF TINKERING. employes directly to the notice of the circult judge by whom the receivership had The resolution offered in the senate yesterday by Senator Murphy of New York, and been instituted, and the remedy was im-

adopted by a vote of 27 to 16, declaring mediately applied. Under the order of that no further tariff legislation should be Judge Caldwell the employes must be regconsidered at this session, will doubtless put ularly paid before the designated time. If the earnings of the road are not sufficient an end for the present to efforts to secure to pay the wages of the men as directed, action by the senate on the several supplemental bills passed by the house. There the receivers are not only authorized but required to borrow from time to time, as is nothing surprising in this expression of occasion may demand, a sufficient sum of the senate, because it has been apparent money for that purpose. No pretense whatfrom the first that even were there an asever will be accepted as an excuse for failsured majority favorable to these free raw ure to carry out the order to the letter, and material measures it would be impossible to that the receivers may be better able to do pass them at this session. The minority as directed by the court their obligations could so load them with amendments, and for money borrowed to pay wages are made was prepared to do this, and could have so a lien upon the property of the trust prior prolonged discussion, as to prevent action on them for an indefinite time. This being

rounded with the safeguards of a public

to a corps of auditors under the supervision

of the Interstate Commerce commission, and

the cost assessed against the railroads

whose books are audited, the accounts of

the railroads of the country might be kept

constantly of public record, and the danger

of misrepresentation reduced to a minimum.

and superior to all liens thereon. We have in this order a recognition of the the case, it would have been more than foolfact that it is only through the assistance ish to make a fight for the passage of any of the men who put their daily labor into of these measures. As a matter of fact, the conduct of bankrupt railroads that the however, while there may be a majority of object of the receivership, namely, the conthe senate favorable to free sugar, if that tinued operation of the road pending reorpolicy could be adopted without danger to ganization, can be accomplished. The emthe treasury, there is not a majority in favor ployes therefore have a first claim upon the of free coal or free iron ore, and these measearnings of the business, and, more than ures are no less certain to fail at the next that, have a first claim upon the property session than at the present one. It might itself in case the earnings of the busihe otherwise if the house of representatives ness are for the time being inadequate.

certificates must be in desperate straits in-

INDEPENDENT RAILWAY AUDITORS.

The disclosures made in the case of the

Atchison railroad by which the earnings of

the road had been systematically overstated

by something like \$7,000,000-disclosures

which have no parallel in any other country

of the world-have naturally led many people

to examine into the arrangements elsewhere

in vogue by which investors are protected

against the misrepresentations of directors

and officers. Under the system of railway

management which prevails in the United

to be chosen in November should be demo From this will necessarily arise a new kind cratic, but it is a foregone conclusion that i of railway security, the receiver's labor will be republican. lien certificate, a certificate that will take Yesterday's action of the senate is notice precedence of the ordinary receiver's certio the industrial and business interests o ficate, which is now taken to be the highest the country that they may dismiss all fear claim against a bankrupt railroad. A railof further tariff tinkering by this congress road, of course, cannot long continue with and proceed to adjust themselves to the new an increasing amount of such outstanding

certificates, because they denote that the under the circumstances and will be genroad is actually running at a loss and that erally welcomed and commended. the deficit of operating expenses is gradually eating up the road itself. Receivers THE ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR WORTH. who are compelled to resort to labor lien The acquittal of Major Worth, the officer

who gave the offensive order in the Cedarquist case, from charges of violating the Judge Caldwell's order is also evidence of order issued by President Lincoln in 1862 a growing disposition of employes of railenjoining the orderly observance of the Sabroads in the hands of receivers to take their bath, will not in itself create much stir in differences with the latter directly to court army circles, because it was to be expected for adjustment. It cannot but tend to conby all who were at all familiar with the firm the confidence of aggrieved employes facts in the case. The friends of Cedarquist in the superiority of this method of securwho made the findings in his case a political ing relief over that of inaugurating strikes issue hoped for a measure of vindication in and boycotts. They see that in some courts, the verdict in the Worth trial. In this they

conditions. It was a proper thing to do

at any rate, where they have a just comare doubtless disappointed, although it is plaint, their interests will have a fair hearquite possible that they may carry the quesing. If we had more judges like Judge Caldtion up to the higher authorities and enwell on the bench the antagonism too often deavor to have the latter set aside the find found between employer and employes would ings of not guilty and to order another court soon give way to more amicable relations nartial. and lead to a better appreciation of the In reviewing and approving the findings mutual dependency of each upon the other.

in the case of Major Worth the commanding general of the Department of the Platte, General Brooke, calls attention to the real ground upon which the verdict is based. It is not that the order of President Lincoln

of 1862 is no longer in force because of the later publication of army orders omitting it and purporting to be all the orders that apply at the present day. For an orderly observance of the Sabbath is an established custom of the rgular army dating back from its very time of origin and being merely

necessary in it can be had in those countries at a very low price. The peasants of Euother federal regulations that are technically office. If the work of auditing were confided violated are seized upon as a protext for rope and Asia who raise silk worms do it as a business and not as an amusement. They are content with earnings on which the American farmer's family would starve. It is said that they move out doors in the spring and give up their houses to the worms. They have time, for want of something else to do, to pick the leaves and feed them to the come without much further delay. worms, and study the temperature and re-

move the sick. They have time to reel the slik by hand and iffe satisfied with the pit-Hee to protest against the lil treatment actance they get for such work.

This is the sort of competition which Americans must meet in order to make slik culture in this country a success, and it is obvious that it will be a long time before cooking. He asserts that yesterday fifty-four the conditions here are such as to enable us to meet this competition so as to make silk culture profitable. Still, it is perhaps well to have the proposed experiments, since only by such means can there be obtained a praccall for an official investigation. tical demonstration that will settle control versy as to the practicability of making this industry a success.

THE WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCT.

It appears that the estimates of increased gold production throughout the world, made by the director of the mint, are being more **npoket** than verified by the returns. It is stated

presence known yesterday.

And More's the Pity. Galveston News.

The Picturesque in Fiction

Reserve Wealth of the Golden Belt.

Fate of the Peacemaker.

The Legal Adviser.

Self Interest in Congress.

Denver News.

For State Treasurer.

Nebraska City Press.

xercise of due care. The full bench

The day has passed for the soliciting

Philadelphia Record.

that the first six months of 1894 have shown an increase in the production of the United turesque lying will have an opportunity to master all the intricactes of deceptive de-tail by close reading of the war bulleting from Corea. Except for mere outline, we shall know nothing at all about the actu-alities of the war until the war shall be States, as compared with the same period of 1893, of nearly \$3,000,000. Usually the first six months are less productive in this country than the second six months, for obvious reasons, and this being the case, it is over: Al like dipl reasonably assumed that if the second six

nonths of 1894 should show only the same Kausas City Star. The people of Nebraska are to be com increase as the first six months the product for the year would advance to more than mended for promptly repudiating the sug-gestion of officious eastern papers that con-tributions be called for for the heat suf-\$41,000,000, an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 over 1893. According to a dispatch from erers. Washington, the reasonable presumption is that the increase will be proportional to the gross product and that the yield of American mines for 1894 will reach \$43,000,000, which would be the largest production of gold in

the United States since 1878, when the product was \$51 200 000

The world's gold product in 1893 was, in round figures, \$155,000,000. The director of the mint estimated the production

of 1894 at \$168,000,000. An increase of \$7,000,-000 in the product of this country would more than half bridge the gap between the actual production of last year and the estimated production for this year. It is stated that the returns already reaching the mint bureau fully bear out the estimated increase in South Africa and in Australia, and it is thought to be by no means impossible that Senator Allen of Nebraska has introduced a bill prohibiting any senator or repre-sentative, during his term of office, from owning or being concerned directly or in-directly in owning or in any manner deal-ing in speculative stocks, the value of which may denend unor a voic of concretes. the world's product for 1894 will approximate closely to \$175,000,000, or about \$20,000,000 in excess of that of 1893. This is more than the average annual value of the output of both gold and silver from 1861 to 1865, and only \$16,000,000 less than the average annual value in the years of great silver production from 1866 to 4873. The following

statement regarding gold production is very interesting: "The estimated gold production of \$43,000,000 for the United States during the present year was several times surpassed during the bonanza years following the opening of the California mines, but the production of the mines of the entire world never reached, even in that period, the figures of \$155,000,000 attained in 1893, or \$175,000,000 likely to be attained in 1894. The average gold production for the five years, 1856 to

Bartley, In this connection the Press rises to a 1860, the highest average up to the present five-year period, was \$134,000,000." The estimate for the present year is from \$25,000. 000 to \$40,000,000 in excess of this average. The recent reports of new gold discoveries

called to mind by President Lincoln in order that it might not be entirely forgotten in in Colorado, Western Australia, French luiana and Mashonaland seem to justify the estimates of this year's yield of the yellow metal. The indications are that the new African gold fields will prove to be enornously rich and the production in that quarter is quite as likely to exceed the estimates as anything else, for the rush to these fields insures a vigorous development. The gold finds in French Guiana, near the Brazilian frontier, and on the Venezuelan frontier promise great results, and the reports from Western Australia are of a nature to warrant the highest expectations. At any rate the estimates of a very considerable increase in the gold product for the current year will probably be verified by results. As the New York Sun says, mankind needs all the gold that can be got hold of. It is not likely that we shall have more of it than can be

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULFIT.

New York World; Rev. Mr. Wallace of prosecutions, involving heavy costs. These ortland, Ore., who attacked Kyrle Bellew abuses, perhaps, owe their origin to the laxand Mrs. Potter from the pulpit, should levote his time to elevating his sermons. ness of federal judges, but that they still Globe-Democrat: Rev. Dr. Cave, the elo-uent pastor of the Church of the Holy exist is due to the neglect of congress to enact legislation that will put an end to them. Retreaters, has returned to the city, and Abolishing the fee system would be one erhaps can be persuaded to Three Mistakes of the Almighty-Vicksgreat step in this direction, which should ourg, Gettysburg and Appomattox.

New York Tribune: The secension of ,000 members of a Catholic congregation a Baltimore and their determination to 1,000 members A private in the state militia writes The

establish an independent church, appointing their own pastor and reposing the direction corded the boys at the state encampment. of its affairs in the hands of a committee He alleges that they are served with half mey turn out to be a religious movement great importance and the procursor of rations, spoiled meats, water unfit to drink others of like sort. and not enough water with which to do the New York Sun: Those despatches that

passed between the chancellor of the summen were on the sick list as a direct result ner schools at Chautauqua and the president of the Catholic summer school at Plattsburg, of the sorry condition of things. Under such vere truly pleasant. In the name of th circumstances it may be difficult to popularize Institution the Methodist Chautauaua hishop. the annual encampments. The complaints Vincent, sent greeting and good wishes to the Catholic institution; and the president of the latter body, Roy. Dr. Conaty, imediately replied, expressing deep gratitude and sending best wishes to Chautauqua. W If the tattooed candidate has any friends in say that this was a pleasant exchange Douglas county they failed to make their We do not recall another incident of the kind. Bishop Vincent and Father Conaty spoke not for themselves alone. They spoke for their respective organizations, one of which is Protestant, while the other is a aredly Catholic. There is bigotry in the land, we A great many kind words are never are sorry to say; far too much of it, we must confess. Yet it seems that eminent leaders of the two great divisions of Christendom can take each other's hand in good faith Students of the art of systematic and picand exchange greetings in mutual good will.

Hasten the day when bigotry and all malice shall disappear from our country, and from all Christendom, and from the whole world EDUCATIONAL. All the parties to the guarrel can lie

Johns Hopkins university has a \$10,000 thermometer The scheme to stop the employment of narried women as school teachers in Mil-

waukee has failed. The school board has decided that married women ought to know just as much about the management of children as if they were old maids. A curious return has been made concern-

of outside charity for any portion of the great Golden Belt of the United States. Each state in that section is amply able to care for its own unfortunate. ing some 289 instances of suicide by school children in the German empire during six years. The interest of the return centers in the motives assigned for these extraordinary acts. The largest proportion appear to have been attributable to fear of punish-If one interferes with two dogs that are fighting and is bitten, he cannot recover damages unless he show that he was in the ment. This might have been expected; nor is it altogether surprising that exercise of due care. The full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court so held in the case of Artemus Hodgson against Charles H. Hodgson and William T. Tap-ley. The parties live in Dedham. The plaintiff rushed up to the flathers, and seized one by the tail and pulled it away from the other. As the dogs became sep-arated one bit the plaintiff's hand, which held to its tail. The full court says: "The plaintiff voluntarily submitted himself to danger; and we have no doubt that the rul-ing of the court below was right." treme terror should be chiefly exhibited among pupils of the elementary schools. The fact that 20 per cent of the cases fall into this particular class should, however, afford food for reflection. The school savings bank system has been

demonstrated to be a success by the experi-ence of Norristown, Pottstown, Chester and other cities of Pennsylvania. In Chester the interest from school savings is money nearly \$32,000, the bulk of which was deposited in pennies, nickels and dimes. pupil alone is reported to have accumulated \$400. Flourishing school banks have been es tablished, after the Pennsylvania precedent.

in Colorado, Kansas and North Dakota, and there are now 400 such banks in the country. But Pennsylvania still has the honor of being in the lead of all the states in the number of these institutions.

may depend upon a vote of congress. ••• Senator Allen's bill is in the line of prac-tical reform and tends toward a higher standard of morals in public life. There is no lack of material in the history of con-gress to justify the enactment of the pro-posed law. Since it is the mission of the America will soon be able to boast another great national seat of learning in the magnificent Methodist university, the first ground for which will be broken at Washw. Since it is the mission of the party to undo vicious and corrupt ington during the coming fall. With ninety acres of campus overlooking the beautiful Potomac, with \$700,000 endowment already begistation, it is appropriate that a measure which seeks to remove the motive for many bad laws should emanate from one of its most gifted exponents. secured and \$1,000,000 promised women of the church through Mrs. John A. Logan, and with munificently endowed Lincoln. Epworth and Asbury halls in view, the original hope of a \$5,000,000 university seems In looking over the state papers the Press has noticed that among the probabilities and possibilities for nomination for state offices no one is mentioned for the office of state treasurer, now filled by Joseph S. Darthey not far from being realized. The 4,500,000 Methodists of the United States support even now 20,000 schools and academies and seven universities. OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

France taxes bicycles.

privilege and asks permission to submit for this trustworthy position the name of one, who, coming to the state in the early days, and undergoing all the hardships of Chicago has twenty-five negro lawyers. days, and undergoing all the hardsnips of a pioneer, has by strict attention to busi-ness, unswerving integrity and fair and im-partial treatment to all, won a place in the hearts of all with whom he has come in contact. The Press speaks of Mr. Anton Zimmerer. Mr. Zimmerer has been identified with the heart interests of Nabrasha is a straight. Uncle Sam consumes half the world's

No one has been within 460 miles of the north pole.

subaqueous tunnels, having an aggregate length of about 350 miles, 70 miles, 85 miles

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and 9 miles respectively.

XXXX

Electric shocks are used to overcome the long before 'twould melt?" And "If feit is the past for feel, why isn't effects of alcoholic drinks. Mrs. Annie Kenney, while asleep, leaped And "If felt is the past for feel, why isn't squealed spelt squeit?" "If horses had five legs, how fast could ponies run a mile?" And "Why do snakes in fairy tales so often gnaw a file?" "If you were ma, and she were me, who do you think I'd be?" "Who was it first discovered that four minus one is three?" "Who was it first discovered that four minus one is three?" "Who and those Philistines were by Sam-son overthrown, What was that good jackass' name who let him have the bone?" From morn till night he keeps it up, until I sometimes think from the fifth-story window of her home in New York to the ground below, and when picked up was found to be badly shaken up, but otherwise uninjured. Sir Walter Raleigh was the first white man to use mahogany lumber. In the year 1595, while at Trinadad, he repaired one his ships with a mahogany plank. That in-

- For questions dark and cerie, let me recommend my boy,
 Who, though he is his father's pet, doth none the less annoy.
 By putting problems every day that no man living here
 Upon this earth can answer with a conscience that is clear.
 It's "Papa, tell me why it is that granite in so hard?"
 And "What's the slipp'riest thing alive, a cake of ice or lard?"
 And "Why don't lions learn to roar in English, so that we

lish, so that we Can understand 'em?'' And again "Just how wet is the sea?" "If it should snow in summer time, how

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

A high opinion of self implies ignorance of

"Money talks," but it often fails to tell the truth. The man who would be strong in mind

nust feed on facts. It is hard to please the man who never knows what he wants.

How quick some people backslide when their income is doubled.

No tears are shed when the man dies who has lived only for himself.

A thousand people want to live long to where one wants to live well

Truth always travels in the middle of the road, no matter whom it meets, One reason why more mountains are not

eing moved by faith is that so few people are willing to begin with mole hills. No matter what a man may say in church,

you know what kind of religion he has when you know what kind of company he keeps.

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS

Atchison Globe: When a woman has no diamonds of her own she says it is vulgar for other women to wear them in the day

Indianapolis Journal: "Anyway, eld Gotrox can't carty his money with him when he leaves this earth." "Still, it would be no uphill job if he could."

Chicago Journal: "There never was a husband," exclaimed Mrs. Strongmind, "that was worth his sait." "And only one wife," meekly replied the husband, "Her name, my dear, I think, was Mrs. Lot."

Washington Star: The good old times have passed away; a pleasant custom's gone; men once said "howdy" or "good day," but now they say, "move on."

Chicago Record: The Playwright-The theater manager won't take my play. He theater The Critic-That's all right, old man. Your fortune's made. Get a manager to start it out on the road as a farce comedy.

Kate Field's Washington: Millionaire

A tramp accosted him as he was on his way down town the other morning, and Gilders said, reprovingly: "Here, don't you interfere. I'm working this side of the interfere. street."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: When we saw the good man standing with the twins in his arms and singing "Let Cares Like a Wild Deluge Come," we knew the great religious convention was a spiritual success.

Indianapolis Journal: "I see you have not vet discharged that tailor's bill," remarked the senior partner, "No," remarked the junior partner, "but

I fired the man who came around to collect

Washington Star: "It isn't the coat that makes the man," said the Chinose philoso-pher. "No," replied Li Hung Chang, sadly; "its the yellow jacket.

Washington Star: He had hurt his knee on a bleycle and had been limping around for a week on a cane. "Hello," exclaimed a friend, meeting him one day on the street, "what are you limping about?" "About town," he replied weakly, and the friend passed on unsympathizingly.

Boston Courier: "It's all up with me," groaned Skylite, as he sank on the eighth stairway, endeavoring to reach his flat after a hard day's labor.

AUTUMN SONG Indianapolis Journal The man will stand the greatest chance or saving of his soul to lets his wife bring up the kids,

Who lets his wife bring up the While he brings up the coal. THE BOY AND HIS PROBLEMS.

Chicago Tribune

For questions dark and cerie, let me rec-

abstitute for an anarchist's bomb.

A Chicago paper announces the reopening of one of the local theaters "with a burlesque company newly painted and decorated." It is to be inferred that the paint and the decorations are to be the drawing feature.

According to the New York Sun there are gut six real democrats in the house and but one in the senate. The members of a minority party of such small dimensions must feel dreadfully lonesome amid so many of different opinions.

It is natural to suppose that the offer of seventy young men residing in Cleveland to go to Japan and enlist against China will have been exaggerated to 700 by the time it reaches San Francisco, and will look something like 7,000 when received in Tokio.

When foot ball becomes a purely professional game the public will no longer be concerned with modifying the rules so as to make it less brutal and less dangerous. The professional foot ball player will not get much sympathy when he is hurt.

The order of the secretary of the treasury for the printing of 3,000 copies of the new tariff bill for the use of officials in his de partment of the government must convey the impression that the secretary has no serious doubts that the president will sign the bill

Perhaps the walter girls who are striking against the order requiring them to wear uniforms might be mollified by permitting them to vote on the kind of uniform they must wear. We are sure they would not vote for bloomers, notwithstanding the close proximity of the woman suffrage atmosphere of Wyoming and Colorado.

The base ball players who assisted in extinguishing a fire that was burning the buildings on their grounds are being slowly restored to their accustomed condition of idleness. The rude shock of being summoned to actually perform a little work came near being a serious matter in more than one in stance. It is only by carefully avoiding such exertion in the future that they hope to escape without any lasting ill effects.

There must inevitably be a great deal of experimenting under every new tariff that lowers the previously prevailing duties. Manufacturers cannot tell just how their business is affected until they try it for a while and apply the test to their profits Some of them will gain, but many must necessarily lose at least during the period of experimentation. For this reason people who expect an immediate revival of business the moment the new tariff law goes into effect are apt to be grievously disappointed.

At the meeting of the Society for the Ad vancement of Science in Brooklyn last week Prof. J. W. Spencer assarted that the North American continent was slowly but gradually sinking. Experiments along the Gulf of Mexico have convinced him that the shore line is several thousand feet lower than it originally was. There is no immediate dan- | will. They will undertake no reform in their ger, however, of the submersion of the continent. In fact, the occasion does not even | legialation. There might, furthermore, be warrant the appointment of a congressional some difficulty in this country in keeping committee to devise measures to prevent the the auditors free from the influence of di--ming catastrophe.

others, and the control of the directors is usually, as it was with the Atchison, completely handed over to the officers. In fact the directors of the Atchison have been scrambling over one another, figuratively speaking, in their haste to disclaim any knowledge of the transactions of their president. The auditors who make up the financial statements upon which the public and investors generally have to rely are appointed by the officers of the company and hold during their pleasure. Their relations are with the officers exclusively, so that the public information is only what the

officers agree to make public. In England, on the other hand, for upwards of fifty years stockholders have been protected against manipulated bookkeeping and misleading statements by a system of independent auditors that has given almost perfect satisfaction. It consists in the supervision of the accounts by expert auditors representing the shareholders, and is applied not alone to railroads, to banking companies, to all companies incorporated by special act of Parliament, to water works companies and to all companies described as friendly societies or as industrial or provident societies, where the independent accountant is required by law, but also to almost all other companies doing business of a public nature, which, with scarcely an exception, voluntarily submit to auditorial supervision the same as if it were legally demanded. The auditor is absolutely independent of officers and directors, and makes his reports to the shareholders, by whom he is employed. The duties of such an auditor are to ascertain that the funds of the company have properly been accounted for and the money has been expended in the way stated in the accounts, and that the accounts are put forward by the directors for the shareholders' approval are accurate in every respect. The English law requires no dividend shall be declared by a company until the auditor certifies that the half yearly accounts proposed to be fasued contain a full and true statement of the financial condition of the company. No directors would go to the shareholders without a certificate from the auditor, and so important is the latter in the view of

the law that when a vacancy occurs becomes the duty of it the directors to forthwith call an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders to elect new auditor, while in many cases, should the shareholders fail to elect, the government, through the Board of Trade, is authorized to appoint one for the current year upon application of a designated number of shareholders, and to fix the remuneration to be paid him by the company. Another feature intended to preserve the independence of the auditor is the limitation of his term to very short intervals, usually one year, although the incumbent is eligible to rz-election, and if faithful and competent, may confidently expect re-election.

A similar system could easily be introduced into the United States did it seem desirable, in fact, it has been introduced by one railroad, the New York, Ontario & Western, a railroad representing English capital chiefly. But it is idle to expect the railroads to introduce it of their own free methods until they are forced to do so by

lates the directors have absolute control the din of war and civil strife that pre vailed at that time. It is not that target over all employes, the auditors among practice on Sunday is a necessity or was a necessity under the circumstances in question. Into this the court martial did not deem it necessary to go, and this point remains still undecided. It is that "Where an officer of the army is vested by law or orders with a discretion in the performance of an official duty, and he honestly and with reason exercises that discretion, he is not to be held criminally responsible for any errors of judgment he may have committed." In other words, although target practice on Sunday under the particular circumstances might in the judgment of his superior officers be unnecessary, it was for Major Worth to decide at the time, and in so deciding with honest intent) e is not violating any order to which he owes obedience. This is a fixed principle of civil law. Wherever a civil of-

ficer performs a duty in nature judicial and performs it upon a correct theory of law and without malice or fraudulent intention, no court will review it because of alleged mistakes of judgment. For the first time, however, this principle is plainly enunciated as equally applicable to military officers who have a discretionary power entrusted to them. The importance of this ruling is not to be undervalued. If it should be approved by the president at Washington army officers everywhere will have a better understanding of their authority in cases where they must exercise their judgment, and knowing that its honest exercise will not entail upon them a liability to trial and pun-

ishment, will exercise it more independently and more fearlessly. SILK CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES. A bill before congress provides for an assistant chief of the division of entomology.

who is to devote himself to the study of silk worms, and for the establishment of five experiment stations, at an annual expenditure of \$25,000, where tests are to be made. If slik culture can be made a success in the United States there will be no objection to expending a great deal more money than is proposed to be appropriated by this measure, but there appears to be strong reason to doubt whether it could be made successful. The New York Commercial Bulletin says in regard to it that for two and a half centuries off and on governmental efforts have been made to establish silk raising in this country. Bountles have been paid. duties imposed and innumerable essays and speeches have been published and delivered

in aid of the cause, and yet our people do not raise silk enough to be worth mentioning. In every way efforts have been made to stimulate and promote the industry, and while something has been accomplished, the results have fallen far short of expectation American silk is produced, but it does not appear that the industry is profitable, for if it were it is reasonable to assume that it would have grown more rapidly. In view of the great encouragement that slik raising has received and the comparatively small results that have been achieved, it is hardly

possible to feel enthusiastic regarding the future. The cost of labor in this country is a principal reason why silk culture has not succeeded better. The raising of the silk worm has not yielded the returns that other agricultural activities have. Efforts to establish the silk worm industry in Australia failed because of the high price of labor, and its success in China, Japan and Italy has been in

put to good use. It may also be remarked that with an increasing supply of gold there will be less necessity for silver as currency, and one of the arguments chiefly relied upon by the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that the supply of gold was diminishing, will be effectually disposed of. The prospect of an increase in the world's supply of gold is one that everybody can view without apprehension.

It will be interesting to watch for the effect of the new law subjecting greenbacks to taxation on the tax returns of rich men and corporations who are known to have re sorted to the greenback exemption law in order to evade the payment of their just share of taxes. The corporations which have benefited most from this exemption have naturally been the banks, which have reported that the greater part of their re

serves and other cash on hand consists of the original United States legal tender notes. In this and many other states it will be nearly a full year before another tax return is made, and the danger is that the provisions of the new law will by that time be overlooked, if not forgotten, while the assessment of the tax shirkers is fixed no higher than ordinarily. The tax officials everywhere should make an indelible memorandum of the change wrought by the new law, and insist upon finding all the greenbacks that have hitherto been exempted from taxation.

That is a rather negative endorsement which President Cleveland received at the hands of the Lancaster county democrats They kindly and condescendingly recognize Grover Cleveland as an able statesman, endorse his administration, except where it disagrees with the majority of the democratic members of congress, and there they believe that the latter are right and he is wrong. Great is Grover Cleveland! But Bryan is greater. Great is the democratic administration where it agrees with Bryan! But condemned be the democratic administration where it disagrees with Bryan. And alas! The points upon which Bryan and Cleveland agree can only be seen with the aid of a microscope.

The efforts of Judge Bellinger of the federal district court out in Oregon to put a

stop to the bringing of petty criminal actions under the federal laws for no other reason than to make up a big cost bill for the professional jurors and witnesses, to say nothing of the clerks and the marshals, deserve commendation. These practices have become disgrace to the federal courts throughout the country. They are not confined to petty cases of selling liquor to Indians, but various | selzed him. -ectors and officers unless they are sur- no small part due to the fact that the labor

Mr. Zimmerer has been identified with the best interests of Nebraska, is a straight-forward, successful man of business, al-ways a loyal republican and entirely and especially qualified for the high office of treasurer of the state of Nebraska. The nomination of Mr. Zimmerer on the state ticket would be a step in the right direction. Of German descent, but strictly an American, he has for years past been identified as a leader in the republican ranks of the German-American element, and his counsels are sought not only by a

cident caused its introduction into England and into the commerce of the world. A Damascus sword is made of alternate

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ranks of the German-American element, and his counsels are sought not only by a large class of German-Americans, but by native born clitzens as well. The placing of his name upon the repub-lican ticket would give it a tone and weight that is bound to carry it through to suc-cess. Honest, scrupulous and self-denying, he possesses those traits so essential to a a good official, and it is therefore with a a good official, and it is therefore with a layers of iron and steel, tempered so nicely that the point can be bent back to the hilt. the edge so keen that it will penctrate a coat of mail, and so fine a polish that the Moslem can use it as a looking glass to arrange his a good official, and it is therefore with a just pride and great pleasure that the Fress presents to the people the name of Anton Zimmerer for the office of state treasurer for the consideration and acceptance of the republican state convention, which meets at Omaha on Wednesday, August 22. turban. The world's tunnels are estimated to number about 1,142, with a total length of 514 miles. There are about 1,000 railroad tunnels, canal tunnels, 40 conduit tunnels and 12

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The voice of Gorman follows Cleveland to Gray Gables-"Unconditional Surrender."

In view of the general spread of the blues in the ranks, the national league of colored democrats evidently comprehends the entire party. The Chadron find of prehistoric skeletons

would not be such a severe strain on public credence if the discovery was deferred until the election was over.

The success of one of the popgun bills is a matter of little consequence to democrats in congress. Ex-Speaker Reed furnishes an abundance of free iron-y. democrats

Sarah Bernhardt no longer sleeps in a coffin, but she manages to work up a perspiration by enveloping herself in a sealskin sacque on a summer's day.

After a prolonged fight with the gas company in Minneapolis, the aldermanic back-bone won by a neck. The company imitated Day Crockett's coon and came down to \$1.30. The projectors of the Wellman expedition to the North Pole might engage the striking New York ballet girls to lend a picturesqueness to their pedal movement when the ice

The New York constitutional convention, by a vote of 95 to 59, rejected the proposed woman suffrage amendment. Be not downcast, ladies. Come wes Colorado and Wyoming. Come west and grow up with

Democrats display commendable self-restraint in checking enthusiasm over the passage of the tariff bill until the November re-turns are in. It is safe to bank on a snowstorm about that time.

Judge Holt was not the last surviving mem ber of the military commission that tried President Lincoln's assassins. John A. Bingham, who was for years in congress, and af-terwards served as minister to Japan, is still iving at his home in Ohio.

Kate Field's Washington gallantly apologizes for giving currency to a story reflecting on the courage of Marshal Brigham of Utah, During the late strike a report was circu-lated that the strikers led the marshal around Ogden by the ear. Despite her knowledge of western fibre, Miss Field took the groesque varu seriously and penned a few burn ing reflections thereon. Hence the retrac-

Maine has produced men of astonishing vigor and longevity, but none more notable in this way than Dr. Westbrook Farrer of Biddeford, if the stories told of him are true. Biddeford, if the stories to it of mine the stories of the is said to be a physician in active prac-tice, though 98 years old, and, still more re-markable, to be in the habit of visiting his patients regularly on a bleycle. He attrib-utes his exceptional vigor at this advanced age to the use of wintergreen tes, of which he is said to be an ardent advocate.

George Inness, the landscape painter, whose death was recently announced, was of Celtic descent, though born in this country, and seemed more like a Frenchman than an Dark and swarthy in coloring. American. lithe and slender in figure, restless and vivacious in manner, he revealed his nervous and excitable temperament to the least ob-servant. Mr. Inness's insatiable love of movement and intensity of mood led him to aervant. have many pictures under way at the same time, flying from one to the other for few or many minutes of work, as the impulse

I sometimes think If I am not quite crazy, I'm at least upon the brink; And when I ask him why he does not for

one moment pause, He answers me convincingly: "Why don't I? O-because!" And were it not that when he sleeps he I think I'd sell him to some man across the continent, Although I'm very certain if I sold him once that I Would move the carth to get him back and have him ask me "Why?"

The Fall of Pompeii (Pronounced Pom-pa-ye)

> Is not more complete than the Fall of Prices - pronounced half-pri-ces-in our men's suits-\$25 suits \$12.50-\$20 ones \$10---\$17 ones \$8.50-\$15

ones \$7.50-sacks-cutaways-light or dark-cheviots -cassimeres-worsteds-elegant goods-Boy's suits-\$2.50-all wool cheviot-6 to 14 years-all colorsanother-\$3-neat checks-latest cut-double breasted -and \$3.50-nice quiet patterns-same quality. another-\$4-little better-But-best of all-combination suit-\$4.50-extra pants-cap to match-neat little Scotch cheviot checks-guaranteed all wool-all 2-piece suits-straw hats at cost-nicest waistslowest prices-

> Browning, King & Co., Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.