

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Table with 3 columns: Category, Quantity, and Total. Rows include Daily (with/without Sunday), Sunday, and Total.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of May, 1895. (Seal) N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

The Delaware peach crop and the California cherry crop do not concern us half as much just now as the Nebraska corn crop.

The prospect for a million-dollar depot is improving, and we shall not be surprised if the structure takes definite shape and form before long.

The most poignant regrets over the income tax decision will be felt by the clerks in the revenue office whose incomes have suddenly been cut off.

Now that the income tax is knocked out the question is, will the president call an extra session of congress to devise means for raising revenue enough to carry on the government, or are we to have another bond issue?

Hon. Charles Morrill, chairman of the republican state committee, gives it out cold that he had not thought of being a candidate for governor in 1896, but we take it he will not decline a secretaryship on the State Board of Transportation.

The new constitution of Utah has been formulated and is now ready for approval or disapproval by the president. Inasmuch as all signs point to the election of a republican legislature and republican senators, Mr. Cleveland may not be in a very great hurry to give his sanction to the document.

The city ordinances relating to the construction of theaters embody provisions for the protection of the public which should by all means be enforced without fear or favor. We do not know whether these regulations have been complied with in the architecture for the Cuyahoga theater. It behooves the building inspector to see to it that every precaution against a holocaust be taken now while the building is under construction.

William E. Curtis, who has been a resident correspondent at Washington for nearly seventy years, predicts that republicans will not make an alliance with populists in organizing the senate next winter, because they must realize that it will be a dangerous thing to do and that it will be a great deal better for them to preserve their dignity and independence rather than occupy a compromising position before the country. Mr. Curtis may be correct, but there is no telling what trading politicians may do when it comes to a struggle for patronage.

The dispensary law continues to be the bone of contention in South Carolina. The governor of South Carolina is a man that will not be trifled and has served notice on all whom it may concern that the state will not allow hawkers to resume business, nor will it permit blind pigs and blind tigers to evade the law. We apprehend, however, that those whom it may concern—the colonels, majors, judges and other members of South Carolina chivalry—will exercise the privilege of buying their rum and rice beer where they can get it the cheapest on tick.

Wharton Barton of Philadelphia declares that he would open the mints to silver tomorrow if he had the power. So would all the other bullionaires who have invested in silver mines. There would be millions in it if an ounce of silver which is now mined profitably at 65 cents would sell for \$1.20 at the United States mint. The trouble would be, however, that the mintage of silver bullion at such a ratio would cause the government to suspend gold payments within a week and the coined standard dollars would be worth no more than are the silver dollars minted in Mexico under free coinage. They would be worth their market price in bullion and gold would be quoted at a premium, just as it was between 1862 and 1878.

The law requires every corporation, including banks, loan and trust companies and other concerns that deal in securities, to make annual returns of their real property and chattels to the assessor the same as all other corporations and individuals. It appears, however, that some of these moneyed corporations positively decline to fill out assessment blanks under pretense that they propose to deal directly with the county commissioners. Such evasion of the statutes should not be countenanced. Suppose all the other corporations and assessable individuals should do the same thing and insist on dealing directly with the commissioners and the city council, where would the thing end? Why should the county commissioners make flesh of one class of property owners and fish of another class?

INCOME TAX DECLARED VOID.

The income tax law is void. By a vote of five to four the supreme court of the United States has declared the law unconstitutional. This result is due to a change of position by Justice Shiras from that which he took of the first hearing. It will be remembered that when the previous decision was handed down the court was evenly divided on the question involving the validity of the entire law. Justices Harlan, Brown, Shiras and White affirming the constitutionality of the law in whole or in part, and Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray and Brewer holding that the law, as a whole, was unconstitutional. On the re-hearing Justice Shiras joined the latter, while Justice Jackson, who was not present at the first hearing, and concerning whose position there had been much surmise, voted to sustain the law.

There was no change in the views of the court regarding those features of the law upon which the first decision was rendered. Taxes on rents or income of real estate and on personal property or the income from such property are unqualifiedly declared to be direct taxes and therefore cannot be constitutionally levied except by apportionment among the states according to representation. The court remained unanimous in the opinion that congress cannot tax the income from state and municipal bonds. Having announced their adherence to former conclusions the majority of the court say: "We are now permitted to broaden the field of inquiry and determine to which of the two great classes a tax upon a person's entire income, whether derived from rents or products, or otherwise, of real estate, or from bonds, stocks, or other forms of personal property, belongs, and we are unable to conclude that the enforced subtraction from the yield of all the owner's real or personal property, in the manner prescribed, is so different from a tax upon the property itself that it is not a direct but an indirect tax in the meaning of the constitution." Here is a very comprehensive definition of what constitutes a direct tax, but the justification of it is very clearly and strongly set forth in the decision, which bears evidence of most careful and conscientious deliberation and preparation. Having stated the reasons for declaring the law unconstitutional the court suggests that there is no real difficulty in the way of congress raising any amount of needed revenue by an income tax apportioned among the several states upon the basis of census, but only in some great exigency is there likely ever to be any attempt to do this. The decision against the income tax law of 1894 will, it is safe to say, put an end to anything like a serious demand for such a legislation. A few political demagogues may endeavor to keep alive a sentiment favorable to an income tax, but they will hardly be able to secure any considerable following. Only in the event of a war which should make a demand upon the resources of the government that could not be met by ordinary methods of taxation will there ever come from any responsible quarter the proposal of an income tax, and never under any circumstances will there again be proposed a tax so essentially inequitable and unfair as that which the supreme court has declared void.

The decision will be approved by a very large majority of thoughtful and fair-minded citizens. The supreme court weakened itself somewhat in popular confidence by its failure to pass upon the constitutionality of the law at the first hearing, but it will now regain what was then lost of public respect. It is pertinent to remark that partisan feeling had manifestly nothing to do with influencing the decision, the four democratic members of the court having divided equally for and against sustaining the law. The decision will deprive the treasury of revenue estimated at about \$15,000,000, and as the expenditures still exceed the receipts this loss of revenue may prove to be somewhat embarrassing, but that is a matter of minor importance in comparison with the settlement of a great question of constitutional taxation and the setting aside of an unequal and unjust law.

A PROSPECTIVE MINING BOOM. Perhaps there is no better authority as to the outlook for the gold and silver mining interests than Mr. D. H. Moffat of Denver, who is very extensively engaged in mining operations. In an interview with a representative of the New York Tribune, Mr. Moffat predicted a boom in mining at an early day, observing that no other industry offers such possibilities, and he gave the figures of dividends which various mines have paid in justification of his statement. He expressed the opinion that the recent discovery of gold deposits at Cripple Creek and also in the gold belt of Leadville will exceed anything found in this country since the days of California in the way of gold mining and the districts are hardly opened as yet. A number of mines mentioned by Mr. Moffat have paid in the aggregate about \$10,000,000 in dividends and they are now being operated at a profit, while other mining properties of a most promising kind are being developed as rapidly as practicable and equipped with the most approved appliances.

It is not only the gold mines that are paying generous dividends. Many of the silver mines are also being worked at a good profit, even at the present commercial price of the white metal. The figures given by Mr. Moffat refute the claim of the silver mine owners that the mining of silver is not profitable, and the fact that new mines are being put into operation is conclusive evidence against the claim. The fact is that except as to a few out-of-the-way mines, where the yield is small, silver production has been constantly profitable, especially in Colorado, and all the outcry to the contrary has been largely for effect in creating sentiment favorable to the free coinage of silver.

It is estimated that the output of gold from Colorado this year will be nearly \$20,000,000 and that of silver about \$15,000,000 in value. The tendency for the last two years has been to develop gold mining, and this will doubtless continue to be the case, but silver mining is by no means being neglected. There is reason to believe that silver will not decline to a lower commercial value than it has reached, but rather that with the increasing production of gold throughout the world the price of silver will improve, so that if it can be profitably produced at the present market price there is good inducement to continue mining it. The mining activity now taking place may not grow into a boom, but there is obviously a better condition in the near future for the mining interests of the west.

WHY REINSTATE SLAVERY? Chief Seavey cuts a big figure at police chief conventions, police picnics and policemen's balls, but that fact does not do for his shortcomings in handling the police and suppression of crime.—The Bee.

The fact that Chief Seavey "cuts a big figure" at police chiefs' conventions is fairly good evidence that his ability as a police officer is recognized by men who know what constitutes excellence in a police official. The fact is that there is no police official in the United States who stands higher among the police authorities of this country than does W. S. Seavey. As an organizer and a disciplinarian Chief Seavey has demonstrated marked ability. He cannot be said to be a popular man, and it may be that at times he has been unnecessarily gruff in manner. But when Seavey became chief he found an unorganized crowd of policemen who were strangers to discipline. Under Seavey the force has been built up. He voluntarily resigned in order that full investigation could be made on reports touching his official conduct. He has been fully exonerated, and he should have been reinstated long ago. The editor of The Bee is opposed to Seavey's reinstatement probably because Seavey did not sneeze every time The Bee editor indulged in snuff. But The Bee should particularize Seavey's "shortcomings in handling the police," if it expects to have its fight against him entitled to success. The people of this city are entitled to discipline and good order in the police force and these should not be sacrificed in order to please one man who has taken the chief duty of a public official to please the editor of The Bee.—World-Herald.

The Bee regrets that Mr. Seavey's overzealous friends compelled it to do some plain talking in regard to Mr. Seavey, but it will not shrink the duty imposed upon it. Eight years ago when Captain Seavey was made chief of police of Omaha the force of patrolmen numbered thirty and the men were literally raw recruits foisted on the marshal by ward heelers who used the police for political ends. The police commission law sought to divorce the police from politics and gave the chief of police enlarged powers coupled with greater responsibility. As a volunteer union veteran Captain Seavey brought to the task of police reorganization his army tactics and military discipline, but he never was cut out for a police officer and never acquired the tact that makes a police chief the terror of the criminal classes. In fact, Chief Seavey today could not detect or spot a crook if he passed in front of his nose. This is, however, not his worst failing. His vulnerable spot has been lack of the moral stamina so essential to an efficient head of police. He suppressed smoking among his men while on duty, but tolerated their consorting with gamblers, patronizing disorderly houses and the levy of blackmail upon keepers and inmates of brothels and other criminal resorts. He encouraged gift-taking and soliciting of gifts from this class of people and winked at sendals that should have caused peremptory dismissals of dissolute detectives. The figure which Mr. Seavey has been cutting in police chief conventions cuts no figure in the true estimate of his capacity as a police chief. He is a good figurehead on dress parade, very much like two or three parade marshals in our midst, who would strut themselves to death with a feather stuck back of their heads. It is not fuff and feathers that constitutes the most essential quality in a chief of police, but unbending integrity and an instinctive scent of the professional criminal.

The recent police investigation was a farce. Nobody appeared to take interest enough to substantiate charges which were matters of common notoriety. Mr. Seavey was exonerated and that should have been satisfactory to him and his friends. Mr. Seavey certainly has no cause for finding fault with the treatment accorded to him by The Bee or its editor. The Bee fought his battles and that of good government when the attempt was made to abolish the commission and oust him from office and the editor of The Bee was instrumental in holding Mr. Seavey in his place when he despaired of being sustained under the Broatch regime and had tendered his resignation. The intimation that The Bee has turned its back upon Seavey because Seavey did not sneeze every time The Bee editor took snuff is in keeping with all the stupid gabble concerning the attempt of the editor of The Bee to boss the police and fire departments. In all the eight years since Seavey has been chief of police the editor of The Bee has had no more than five or six talks with him and all these talks put together did not take up one hour. Mr. Seavey has never had a chance to refuse The Bee or its editor a request for political assistance in any shape, form or manner. He has never been approached directly or indirectly to play any part in a political campaign to sustain the editor of The Bee and never has been asked to contribute a dime toward any campaign on behalf of the editor of The Bee.

The Bee would have cheerfully stood up for Chief Seavey and fought his battles now as it did eight years ago had his record and conduct been defensible.

The closing of the public schools by the end of next week will deprive the boys and girls of Omaha of an opportunity which they never will have again in all their lives. They will lose one month's educational advantages which by rights they should have enjoyed. The policy of lopping off one month from the regular term as a matter of economy instead of lopping off funds and excessive wages cannot commend itself to the patrons of the public schools and friends of education. It is to be hoped that the precedent established this year will not be repeated. There is no economy in wasting 10 per cent of the school year by enlarged vacations.

Postmaster General Wilson is quite as optimistic now as he was when, as chairman of the house ways and means committee, he assured the country that under the operation of the new tariff law the government would receive ample revenue to meet all expenditures and have a surplus. Mr. Wilson now says that there need be no serious concern because of the loss of revenue from income tax, that business is reviving, and that the deficit will be a thing of the past. Everybody will sincerely hope that this assurance will be realized, but the utter failure of past predictions from the same source does not encourage confidence in the present forecast.

It is very commendable for General Love to take an interest in an old comrade who proved himself a gallant soldier during the war, but General Love makes a grievous mistake when he undertakes to have Captain Seavey reinstated as chief of police. Chief Seavey was an excellent drill master and on horseback at the head of a procession he cut a wide swath. As police chief, however, he has proved himself lacking in moral stamina and that high sense of propriety and integrity which a man occupying that position should exhibit on every occasion.

The Illinois legislature is investigating the department stores of Chicago. The points the investigating committee is wrestling with are whether department stores depreciate the value of property; whether such stores cause public humiliate and public injury; and lastly, whether by employing minors they keep grown men and women out of employment. What the legislature will do about it when the committee makes its report does not transpire.

Change for the Better. Chicago Tribune. "Coin" has found that a discussion with imaginary adversaries is altogether different from one with a flesh and blood antagonist.

Reduced to a Cash Basis. Chicago Times-Herald. Important to net value of \$150,000,000 of pensions reduced to cash value would not exceed \$75,000,000. Loss to pensioners, \$75,000,000.

Give Them a Monopoly. Globe-Democrat. Senator Allison wisely declines a challenge to debate silver. There is no reason why any republican should participate in a discussion that the democrats can so safely be permitted to monopolize as things are now working.

Now Watch It Grow. New York Tribune. The treasury deficiency now exceeds \$50,000,000, according to democratic estimates, and it is growing at the rate of nearly \$500,000 a day. In the light of these figures the tariff smasher should admit that it is a large and yawning condition, not a theory that confronts them.

Stupendous Jobbery. Indianapolis Journal. In 1878, when the democrats of the house passed a free coinage bill introduced by Mr. Bland, the late James G. Blaine in several platform speeches characterized it as "the most stupendous piece of jobbery that ever received the sanction of the national house." At that time the bullion in a standard dollar was worth 84 cents. When the bill was introduced it was worth 55 cents. The proposition to make it worth a dollar is a piece of jobbery more than double the size of that Mr. Blaine denounced.

A Shot at the New Woman. Globe-Democrat. Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania has vetoed an act of the legislature giving to married women the same control over their separate real estate that is exercised by married men. To give married women this power, he says, "is to invite ill-considered and selfish advice from meddlesome and impetuous relatives, and to afford new opportunities to the itinerant speculator on the credulity and inexperience of the people." The "new woman" should bring herself to bear at once upon the man who thus questions the capacity of her sex to manage its own business.

Encouraging sign of the Times. Chicago News. The business man has had much to encourage him of late. Things in general are coming his way. The signs are in his favor. We are glad to add to the mass of cheering evidence already accumulated the following good commercial item from Omaha: "OMAHA, Neb., May 18.—H. E. Cole was driving past the Lake Silvery association grounds yesterday and hearing a great hurrah over a home run stopped his turnout and peeped over the fence. He was arrested and the court found him guilty of the theft. He appealed the case."

If the Omaha president is upheld the saving to grocers, butchers, milkmen and expensiveness during the winter months will be something enormous. A grocer's boy, with one horse, a wagon and an ordinary load, stopping for thirty minutes to peep over the fence at the ball park, represents \$500 of arrested capital. Multiply it by 1,000,000 and compute the interest at 6 per cent and you have a moiety of the loss which a vigorous pursuit of the Omaha policy will stop.

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

Advertisement for "The Special Women Papers." It is the mission of the newspaper to publish news. Now it is a fact that from the man who waters his milk to the colored man who carries his bundle of goods, the newspaper is the only one who is open and who has profited from an act of transgression wants news suppressed. It would be a blessed thing for more than one congregation if those clerics who are accustomed to carp at modern journalism, in season and out of season, would carefully and prayerfully read, mark, learn and inwardly digest Mr. Wales' remarks on the province of the newspaper.

ADMIRAL MEADE'S SHOT.

Cleveland Leader. If President Cleveland and Secretary Herbert want to make Rear Admiral Meade one of the greatest and most beloved characters in the world today all they need do is to bring him up before a court martial. Philadelphia Times. Admiral Meade has always had a questionable reputation for discretion, but it is charitable to believe that his high position is a responsible condition when he fired off his mouth to a New York reporter, in flagrant violation not only of naval rules, but of the unwritten obligations of an officer and a gentleman. Courier-Journal. Whether it is worth while to subject Meade to a trial or not is a question which must be decided by consideration of the good of the service, which, of course, out of the question of having officers of the army and navy, eating the bread of the people, going about circulating in public interviews the policy which the people have endorsed.

Denver News. Admiral Meade remarked: "I am an American and a union man. Those are two things that this administration cannot stand." There was too much truth in this and the admiral is now out of a job, but the ring of American independence in his words will have his life in the cabinet as secretary of the navy. His language was indiscreet, but not so indiscreet as the action of the administration.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Rear Admiral Meade has undoubtedly been indiscreet in his comments upon his superiors, although his expressions against the administration are not so severe as the comments made by certain army commanders against Lincoln and Stanton. Lincoln was very slow to take offense in such matters, but in the army and navy it is considered an offense that it will not do to wink at.

Chicago Times-Herald. Should President Cleveland determine, in view of the patriotic feeling which distinguishes sea dog, sprang, and in memory of his own worthy career, when put to the test at sea, to show compassion to Admiral Meade before retiring him from the service, he should do so on his disciplinary sense approved. He should comply with Meade's request to be retired. No officer capable of a breach so flagrant as this has a rightful place in the service of the country.

Philadelphia Ledger. It is time, however, that the reckless aspersions of the characters of our important public officers should be stopped. Hon. S. H. Mallory of Charleston, the president of the United States and the secretary of the navy cannot well afford to ignore the charge of demoralizing example to the army and navy. Globe-Democrat. The idea that because a man happens to be in the service of the government he must not exercise the rights of citizenship is an absurdity. A naval officer is bound to obey orders and observe the laws. But he is not bound to keep silent in the presence of a person who so flagrantly violates his prophetic on the income tax.

The American colony in London will celebrate the Fourth of July in the usual style. That is to say Ambassador Bayard will articulate the laity. General Grant, grandson, Algeon S. S. S. is a youth nearly six feet tall and fair of complexion. He was born in England, but is said to prefer his mother's country to his native land. The Salvation army will be in the van of modern progress which promises to penetrate China as a result of the war. The abolitionists never beat a retreat. They prefer the drum.

It is said that John W. Foster of Ohio will receive \$100,000 for his three months' diplomatic advice to China. It is better to be born lucky than rich," according to the old saw. To be born in Ohio combines both. The Japanese plenipotentiary returned to Li Hung Chang the peace ultimatum of his country and demanded an immediate answer. The Chinese commissioner replied, "Count it to the mark." They embraced.

Whitehall Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, will sail for home in June. Mr. Reid spent the winter and spring in southern Europe and Egypt seeking to restore his impaired health and was fortunate in recovering it. The death of Sir Patrick O'Brien, formerly a member of Parliament, recalls his reply in the House of Commons to Mr. Bigger, who had been nagging Sir Patrick for the fun he could get out of it. "Sir," said the latter, "if I were to say to this house that I regarded the honorable member for Cavan with contempt and disdain, what would the honorable member say?" "Sir," the house would say, "Pat, me bhoy, rought ye."

The big naval demonstration in New York harbor on yesterday cannot compare with the display that will be given at Kiel next month. At the New York review there were only twenty-two vessels under foreign flags, and of which only one—battleship No. 10—was at Kiel there will be several of the largest and most powerful armorclads of Great Britain's fleet, at least one of France's floating fortresses and some of the finest vessels of most other maritime nations.

The failure of all efforts to discover the sources of the hoodlums operations in the New York legislature is not surprising. Some years ago a thrifty member from a back county served through a term, saying nothing and doing regularly. On his return home at the close of the session he astonished his neighbors by breaking ground for a \$10,000 house and banking \$25,000 in addition. "What you had a legacy?" asked a friend at last. "Oh, no," replied the honorable, "I have just been saving a little." "But how did you manage to save \$50,000 on three months' salary at \$5 a day?" "Oh, that was easy," he rejoined. "You see my wife did not keep a hired girl last winter." This report is a strikingly imaginary large number of members practiced sharp economy in their domestic affairs during the session.

The Special Women Papers. Philadelphia Inquirer. "Women's editions" of newspapers that is, edited, compiled and edited by women are becoming quite common, and a perusal of them leads to the conclusion that after the women have had ten or twelve years' experience in newspaper work they will understand something of the methods of journalism. A few days ago a western newspaper printed one of these editions, and the woman, who was only a man, said he wanted three "sticks" to fill the editorial page. The feminine editor understood him thoroughly, at least she said she did, and she turned out a paper that was a yard stick of powerfully intellectual opinion by actual measurement. Then she sank back exhausted, but satisfied. Anybody who ever sees the composing room of a newspaper office when the last form was going to press will be able to repeat the remarks of the foreman.

A REBEL YELL.

Kansas City Times. If the governor of South Carolina were a little older his tongue would probably wag with a greater measure of discretion. Kansas City Journal. Governor Evans of South Carolina was too young to participate in the civil war. Consequently he doesn't realize just what it means for a "sovereign state" to have a head end collision with the United States. Chicago Inter Ocean. Governor Evans of South Carolina has consented to allow his state to remain in the union. This will be a great relief to the president. It would be unparliamentary to have South Carolina again rebel with a democratic administration at Washington.

New York Tribune. If the people of South Carolina find an orderly and honorable way out of the conflict of authority which has arisen between that state and the federal courts it will be because they have the intelligence, patriotism and courage to resist the specious arguments of the reckless demagogue whom they foolishly placed in the office of governor. South Carolina evidently stands face to face with a great opportunity to prove to the world that she is still loyal to the constitution and that she cannot be betrayed by fanatics or blatherers.

IOVA PRESS COMMENT. Sioux City Journal. The path of the serpent is crooked so that one cannot tell whether its head was going south or north was a straight line in comparison with the "deviousness" of ex-Governor Boies' gyrations on the silver question. Among those who read this latest production of his, in the light of his record and the peculiar existing circumstances, will first conclude that he has reasoned that the radical silver program will be carried out in the Iowa and national democratic conventions and then inquire at the silver shoring mark the ex-governor is sighting his gun.

Davenport Democrat. Another of the solid Iowa democrats who would grace and honor the chair filled four years by Horace Boies is Hon. S. H. Mallory of Charleston. He is not in any sense a candidate, but he possesses the qualifications to give Iowa a business administration second to none in the history of the state. It would be natural to name a citizen who has done more to develop the state or one whose record is more clean. He is not a lawyer, to be sure, but that is no disadvantage, as states which have profited by putting successful business men in high political positions know full well.

Des Moines Leader. In Mr. Boies the silver men would find a man of natural power of leadership, who is not objectionable in these regards, and withal one already well and honorably known to the country at large. He has not been identified with any of the angry controversies which have gone on in congress over this question and if a free silver man is to be nominated, and such Mr. Boies evidently desires himself to be considered, there is probably not another one in the country who would be less likely to drive out of the party anti-free coinage elements. Perhaps Iowa will have a candidate in 1896 and his name will not be Allison.

THE DECLINE OF SILVER.

Comparative Production of Gold and Silver for Twenty-Two Years. The following table, submitted in the report of the director of the mint, shows the actual production of gold and silver between the years of 1870 and 1892, inclusive. The figures show that within that period the production of gold increased only 33 per cent, while the increase in the amount of silver was 300 per cent. Thus it will be seen, as the Louisville Commercial says, the decline of silver is the result of a policy which regulates all values; the greater the supply the less the value, unless demand increases in the same ratio:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Gold, Silver. Rows from 1870 to 1892 showing production values.

Truth from the pulpit.

Minneapolis Times. The clergymen of the period have had much to say first and last about the mission of the public newspaper. But now have better set forth its work and purpose than Rev. Mr. Wales of Attleboro, Vt. Said Mr. Wales recently, with perfect truth: It is the mission of the newspaper to publish news. Now it is a fact that from the man who waters his milk to the colored man who carries his bundle of goods, the newspaper is the only one who is open and who has profited from an act of transgression wants news suppressed.

It would be a blessed thing for more than one congregation if those clerics who are accustomed to carp at modern journalism, in season and out of season, would carefully and prayerfully read, mark, learn and inwardly digest Mr. Wales' remarks on the province of the newspaper.

Advertisement for "It's Only a Dude." Who goes to the merchant tailor now-a-days to get his clothes—gets a stand-off most likely. You can stand off and look at him without exciting any envy on your part, because you know that we make up just as good suits for \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 as you can get at the tailor shop at any price. Nobody can tell the difference. Wear as long, look as well. We're ready to trade back any time you think you don't get your money's worth.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Harrington will have one of the largest creameries in the west. Sundry Jackson is under arrest at Chadron for attempting to shoot Sheriff Bartlett. Although not in the drought belt, Platte county has 500 acres under irrigation. Juniata citizens will form a joint stock company to operate a new creamery plant. Jacob Bloom is under arrest at Pierre, charged with stealing forty-three head of cattle. Ex-Congressman McKeighan is much improved in health and hopes to soon recover his sight. The mother of Charles Osborne, a Half county citizen, is dead, after having lived 100 years, 2 months and 8 days. Seth Abbott, a white-haired union veteran, was waylaid by two men at Chadron and robbed of \$500 back-paired money he had just received. Stanton claims the most degraded citizen in the state. After purchasing a pint of whiskey he induced a 6-year-old boy to drink enough of it to make him beastly drunk. Frank Sterz, a 45-year-old citizen of Newman Grove, hanged himself because he had a \$1,200 mortgage on his place. He owned \$2,000 worth of unencumbered property. The Grand Island sugar factory has contracted for an acreage of beets large enough to operate a new creamery plant. Hundreds of farmers applying for seed were turned away. Charles Wilson thoughtlessly induced Peter Moody's wife to elope with him from Dakin. The pair were arrested at Minden. Moody forgave his wife, but there was no one to forgive Wilson. Consequently he is in jail.

Silver and the Wage Workers. This proposition to adopt silver as a money to pay laboring men in the United States, then, involves the proposition to cut down the pay of the American laboring man to a level with the pay of the Japanese, Chinese, Indian and Mexican laboring man.

MAY TIME MIRTH.

Boston Courier. Apparently many of the young people of today read the good old sage book, something of the kind, "Shame the truth and tell the devil." Milwaukee Journal. How natural it is for man to imagine that the weather has a grudge against his clothes. Judge. Johnny—Papa, what do people mean when they talk about our constituents? Mr. Jenkins, M. C.—A constituent, Johnny, is a man who expects you to get him a job. Boston Bulletin. Son—And what does father do for the country? Mother—Nothing whatever, my dear; he is a member of congress.

Philadelphia Record. "This coin you gave me reminds me of some of the members of the party, throwing the counterfeit nickel over in his hand. How soft asked the curious passenger. "Fare, but false," said the other. Philadelphia Times. Such income as those living in air castles generally enjoy is mainly derived from rents in the clouds. Chicago News. The Humorist—Did you see my new hat? His Friend (who hasn't read it)—Sure. Nearly died laughing over it. The Humorist—My last book was an effort in pathetic verse. Indianapolis Journal. "No, I am not going to vote for the nomination of Figgins. I think him one of the most worthless men of the country. I shall vote for Wiggins." "Great Scott, man; Wiggins is twice as radical in his speeches as Figgins." "Yes; but Figgins means all he says."

HIS WISH.

Philadelphia Times. Oh where, oh where is Vanity Fair? I want to be seen in the show-biz there. I've money and beauty and college-bred brains. Though my scutehon's not spotless, who'd I mind a few stains? To caper I wish in the chorus of style, And wed an aristocrat after while. LIZA. Memphis Appeal. A plain, old-fashioned name, unheard by me for many years. But still I see it has the power to open a fount of tears; It calls up lost the youthful days among the hazy hills, Of mornings thrilled by mocking birds, of nights by whistling owls; And somehow even now I think, as often long ago, No days have been as sweet as then, when I was Liza's beau.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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