

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee without Sunday (12 months) \$8.00

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, 10th and 15th Streets. Chicago Office: 10th and 15th Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

THE BEE BUILDING: The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

Notary Public: N. P. Felt.

Just now we are sending to Europe a steady stream of American gold. If crops are good it will return in the fall in exchange for American products.

If the city of Omaha owes Frank Morrissey a living he should be pensioned at once. That would at least relieve the people from further imposition under the pretext of sanitary inspection.

When Hon. William Doeh, the Wahoo warbler, flies to speak in the Cincinnati convention next Tuesday, the delegates will think a Kansas cyclone and Mrs. Lease have made a combined attack upon their nerves.

MEXICO is to revolutionize her revenue system. It is proposed to abolish all import duties. This is the result of the pan-American congress which opened the eyes of our sister republic to the absurdity of imposing an embargo upon her outgoing commerce.

SENATOR KYLE exhibits rare good sense in abstaining from participation in the Cincinnati conference. He will devote the next few months to obtaining information as to the wants of his constituents in South Dakota. Kyle is the most promising of the three alliance senators.

AUSTRALIA will be an independent republic to all intents and purposes, but the queen of England, represented by the governor general, will be the figurehead of the Australian commonwealth. The governor general will have nothing whatever to do but look dignified, draw pay and enjoy his leisure. The people of Australia will be governed by themselves. It is a curious combination of the English and American forms of government.

AMERICANS are justifiably concerned about the health of James G. Blaine. No other American stands so near the great heart of all the people and no public man would today be mourned with such universal regret. Fortunately for the country Mr. Blaine's present illness is not regarded as serious enough to awaken apprehensions, and the hope and prayer of every American is that his life may be spared to complete the fabric of commercial supremacy so well begun.

MAJOR DENNIS, the plumbing inspector, has been vindicated by Master Plumber Morearty and the committee on investigation. Great beads of grateful perspiration rolled over the scarred and sun-tanned brow of the gentleman who learned the plumbing business in Poughkeepsie, as he heard the fulsome praise of his work and worth which was incorporated into the committee's report. Nevertheless it will be just as well for persons having plumbing to be done for keep cases on the plumber, even if he should show a license from Major Dennis.

GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL was never so deeply wounded in battle as by the defalcation of his own son, his confidential secretary. General Green R. Baum was never so pained by the malice of partisan attacks upon his sterling character and well-earned reputation for integrity and ability as when it was discovered that his own son, his assistant chief clerk, was guilty of office brokerage. Two worthy sires, two disgraced sons, two able, honorable, patriotic citizens, humiliated, broken in spirit and pitilessly sacrificed by dishonest, ungrateful and unfaithful heirs.

SOUTH DAKOTA has vindicated the integrity of her court machinery. The grand jury in Mondak county has returned indictments against the cowardly cowboys who murdered the friendly Indian, Faw Tails, last winter. It now remains for the United States army to court-martial the four droppers of the Seventh cavalry who deliberately shot down a helpless Ogalala woman and her three children. The Indian sense of justice and the white man's sense of fair play agree in the opinion that if Plenty Horses, the Indian, is to be tried and punished for shooting Lieutenant Casey, then the white men must be brought to trial who deliberately shot down Indians.

WAREHOUSES AND EXCHANGES.

The warehouse bill is the opportunity; the exchange the means of utilizing it. Without the warehouses an exchange is impracticable and without an active center for trade the warehouses will not make a market. We should not lose sight of the relation of the one to the other in our enthusiasm over the encouraging prospects before Omaha as a great grain and provision mart.

The warehouse men and the dealers in products will naturally enough become the active promoters of the whole enterprise of creating a market. It is therefore entirely reasonable that they should wish to direct the preliminary steps leading to the desired end. It is not necessary to have a new organization for the promotion of the grain and provision trade in Omaha, but it is essential to interest in the subject the men who know what they want, how to get it and when to commence operations.

The board of trade is now organized and consists chiefly of a name, about \$200,000 worth of property and a secretary. There is no life about it. It manages to play the agreeable by proxy to visitors and to get out annual reports. As a force in the upbuilding of the city's interests it has long been of no consequence. If it cannot arouse itself from the lethargy with which it has so long been seized, then it is high time to retire from the business absolutely and make way for a vigorous organization.

The board of trade with its chamber of commerce, is the nucleus of an important institution. Around the valuable property and within the ample walls of its building the grain and provision trade of this country ought to be centered. The best men in Omaha pay their annual dues and acknowledge membership of the board. They do very little more, but perhaps a little prodding will awaken them to the fact that unless they arouse themselves and do something there will be a new organization created here which will sweep the old to the wall. This would be unfortunate, but it is inevitable. This city cannot wait for a board of trade to open its drooping eyes.

The board has proposed to the grain and provision men, through its directors, to delegate to such of them as are members of the board of trade, authority to organize a grain and provision exchange. The proposition deserves consideration. The old organization cannot afford to let the new one grow into a rival and the proposed new one cannot well afford to ignore the prestige, facilities and property already secured after years of existence by the old. The proper course is to combine the interests and utilize all the advantages already available so that the enterprise may start off with every reasonable prospect of success.

Meanwhile do not forget that we are short of warehouses, and that the crops will be moving inside of three months. What is done must be done quickly. Omaha can afford neither to hesitate nor parley. She must seize her opportunity promptly and firmly or perhaps miss it entirely.

PROFIT SHARING ABROAD.

A report recently made to the board of trade, and transmitted to the state department by Hon. John C. New, consul general at London, presents a complete history of profit sharing in France and England. The principle was brought into operation in the former country about 1848 and attained some popularity in England about twenty years later. In France the results have been substantial, a considerable number of firms representing a great variety of commercial enterprises having adopted the policy in one form or another. In many of the establishments where profit sharing has been practiced a considerable increase of profit has accompanied the development of the policy and its advocates contend that where it is in operation the money set aside for the benefit of labor is not any transfer of cash from the pockets of employers to those of employees. It is paid out of a fund which owes its existence to the profit-sharing system. This additional profit is supposed to arise from five sources: Reduction of waste material; superior excellence in the work done; diminished expense of superintendence; greater stability in the staff and consequential reduction of risk in commercial enterprise; increase of practical information connected with the business, the workers being stimulated to aid the managing staff with suggestions as to improvements and information as to new processes.

There are various plans of profit-sharing, but the testimony is that they all develop a higher order of efficiency in the workman, produce larger profits and better relations among all concerned in the business, and the choice of one or another of them in any particular case seems to depend upon such considerations as the nature of the business and the economic and intellectual condition of the workmen to be called into partnership. If they are thrifty, saving men, the opening to them of the chance of securing shares in the firm by giving them the right of purchase, the aiding them by a division of profits to accumulate the necessary capital, are ample means for the purposes in view. If, on the other hand, the workers are poor men living from hand to mouth, who have not hitherto saved any money, whose thoughts have never been directed to saving or to the occupation of a capitalist, the prospect of gradually building up a right to a share is too remote and nebulous to produce the desired effect of stirring the energies of the workman, whilst the assurance of an additional sum in hand to meet the expenses of living is something of which the advantages can be easily understood. The report gives numerous examples of the successful working of profit-sharing both in France and England, and the results are shown to be uniformly of a character to commend the system. The testimony of all who have adopted the policy is that of unqualified approval.

According to the latest information accessible there are 23 profit-sharing establishments in the United States, but the number is probably somewhat larger than this. Nearly all of them pay the bonus in cash, and so far

as known all of them have found the same beneficial results from the system are noted abroad. The employers are more industrious and more faithful, there is greater care exercised by them in protecting the property and interests of the employers, and in every direction there are practical advantages from the system which are found to amply warrant the bonus that labor receives. Although the profit-sharing principle makes slow progress, it is gaining ground. The company recently organized in Pennsylvania to establish an extensive tin plate plant, which is expected to employ several thousand men within the next two or three years proposes to adopt the profit-sharing policy. It has been demonstrated to be the most efficacious means for establishing and maintaining friendly relations between employers and employees.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

The endowment of educational institutions in this country are increasing to magnificent proportions. Last year the two principal universities, Harvard and Yale, received upwards of \$1,000,000 each, and besides these generous bequests there were gifts to other educational institutions of less note which altogether amounted, it is estimated, to not less than \$10,000,000. Of this munificent sum given in a single year for the promotion of education not less than one-half went into permanent funds, the income of which is to be forever devoted to the work of higher education, the remainder being expended on improvements and in other ways. Never before were bequests so numerous and generous as now for promoting culture and advancing the standard of education, and in the United States there is being created more permanent funds than in any other country for maintaining and improving the great seats of learning. In this respect the present generation is planting deep and strong for the benefit of the generations to follow.

The record is one to be proud of, and yet munificent as the sum was that found its way into the treasuries of the universities and colleges last year it represented but a very small fraction of the actual gain in wealth made by the American people during that time. Ten times the amount might have been given to the cause of higher education without making any strain upon the accumulations of our people for that single year. Still the figures are gratifying as attesting the growing popular interest in the cause of education. We have been regarded by the world as a wholly materialistic people, caring for nothing but the almighty dollar. The estimate has been altogether unjust, and viewing what has been accomplished in material development, there is nothing to regret or be ashamed of. But having got the wealth, we are demonstrating that we know how to use it for advancing, elevating and improving the intellectual, moral and social conditions of the people, and at the rate of progress making in this direction the time is not distant when we will leave the older nations behind in this as we have already done in material development. The example set by the benefactors of our educational institutions will be emulated by others, and as the endowments grow in volume the universities and colleges of the land will extend their usefulness, as they are even now endeavoring to do, until the whole people of all classes are enabled to take advantage of their privileges. Then shall America become the instructor of the nations and the leader of the world's thought, supreme in intellectual influence and authority, as she is certain to become in commercial power.

THE NATIONS ARE RESPONDING.

China is the last country heard from in favorable response to the invitation to be represented at the world's Columbian exposition. Under all the circumstances, it would not have been surprising if the Celestial empire had declined to participate in the fair, by way of rebuking the hostile policy of this country, but Chinese statesmen are more tolerant and have broader views of things than they are generally credited with, and it is not altogether improbable that they may regard this event as an opportunity to show this. At any rate the decision of the Chinese government, toward which the United States has for some years manifested anything but a courteous and friendly feeling, is deserving of appreciative commendation, and it is not to be doubted that the exhibition it will make will be one of the most attractive and interesting in the fair. The example of China will doubtless be promptly followed by Japan.

That the exposition will be in the most generous sense a world's fair can no longer be doubted. Great Britain has a commission, with the prince of Wales at its head, authorized to prepare a grand exhibit. Germany will send over a great display, and France has given assurances that she will do likewise. The Russian government has set apart a liberal sum, and the merchants and manufacturers of St. Petersburg and Moscow are pledged for a similar amount, for the purpose of sending her the greatest exhibit ever before collected by a single government. Other European countries not yet heard from are almost certain to accept the invitation to be represented in the exposition, for they can hardly afford to be absent. Every country on this continent south of the United States, from Mexico to the Argentine Republic, has been heard from and is making preparations to send a full exhibit of its resources. Mexico has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the purpose, and will erect her own buildings, as will a number of the other southern countries. All America will be represented at the exposition as it has never before been represented anywhere. The American people are warranted in anticipating the greatest exhibition the world has ever seen, both in vastness of display and the number of novel attractions. The last Paris exposition had but one really notable attraction outside of the fair itself—the Eiffel tower. There will be at Chicago a number no less wonderful than that triumph of engineering skill. In view of the splendid promise for this year

enterprise, it is to be hoped there will be no more quarrels or controversies to retard the progress of the work to be done, and impair the interest in the fair which foreign countries are manifesting. It depends upon ourselves whether the Columbian exposition shall be an unprecedented success, for all the rest of the world seems ready and willing to help us make it so.

THE FLAG AND THE PEOPLE.

Nothing more encouraging or more eloquent was said by President Harrison in any one of his 140 excellent speeches than when in Omaha he remarked: "I have seen enough American flags to wrap the world around." It was an epigrammatic way of saying that nothing had been so impressive in all the long, interesting, enthusiastic journey as the magnificent spirit of patriotism evinced everywhere, by everybody from Washington to Los Angeles and Puget Sound and back to Omaha.

In the south among the battle-scarred veterans of the confederate army and their children, proud of the wounds their fathers wear, yet loyal to the present union, the beautiful banner of our country floated from every housetop. It was waved from the door of the log cabin of the colored man as well as the great windows of the brown stone front of the millionaire. There were no rebels, no republicans, no negroes, no democrats, they were all Americans and the cheers which greeted the president told in unmistakable tones the delightful truth that Americans of all shades of political opinion, of all races and of all sections are patriots.

When the Pacific coast was reached and as the presidential train pursued its way among the flowers and fruits of that favored region, on up to the great American mediterranean sea, and back across the great backbone of the continent into and through the fertile plains of Nebraska, and thence to the national capital, at every station, at every farm house, on the laps of the coats of men and around the waists and shoulders of the ladies, in the songs of the school children and the music of bands, in the speeches of welcome and the newspaper notes before and after the visit, the same spirit of loyalty to American institutions prevailed. The very atmosphere vibrated with the swelling patriotism of American citizens. No foreign potentate ever received such a cordial and sincere reception, and no man on earth could today, outside the presidential chair, awaken an hundredth part of the enthusiasm that greeted the president of the United States.

Flags enough to wrap the earth around—and every man, woman and child proud of the banner and prouder still of the nation of which it is the sacred emblem. There is nothing pessimistic about the American flag. No man ever looks at the stars and stripes to be depressed. It is only on occasions of the character just passed that we realize the power of that beautiful emblem of our liberty, our hope, and our country. It is profitable once in a while to reflect upon the fact that Americans are the most patriotic people on earth.

THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.

The Chilean revolution presents some peculiar factors for consideration and such as may be of considerable interest now that the government of the United States has become involved through a point in international law. The Itata and Esmeralda are now in the hands of the insurgents, and it is not entirely impossible that the insurgent leaders desired to force the hand of the United States into an expression of sympathy toward them, pro or con. By so doing they may have tried this one means of forcing the Balmaceda government in the American court of arbitration according to the treaty of 1890. In this way the insurgents could present their claims and have them at least looked into as they have asked the Balmaceda government to do.

The causes of the war seem to be the actions of an oligarchy in oppressing the poorer and more ignorant of the population. Like almost all of the South American republics, land is owned in Chile in vast estates, and in such a way as to exclude the farming classes from acquiring any considerable amount of property. The laws make suffrage contingent upon property qualifications, and in this way the rural population, or about one-half of the entire population, is doubly at the mercy of the land owners.

At the time when the nitrate fields were given Chile by the treaty at the close of the Peruvian war in 1882 the army and navy were in the control of the landlords, their favorites being placed in command so the lower classes could not rebel, and at that time almost all the learning was in the hands of the governing faction. But about that time public education was brought in play, the lower classes provided with opportunities and the development of the mines, agricultural resources, and with British capital, the nitrate fields, was begun. This gradually drew from the army and navy the oligarchical support that was rendered the government and replaced with a class of officers and men who were not in favor of the rule of the aristocracy, and upon the first untoward move of the government the military support was almost entirely withdrawn from it.

This state of affairs led to the rebellion which has been continually in favor of the insurgents, and the results of which may be foretold. The present president represents the moneyed interest, his term of office expires September 18, 1891, so his five years of service is nearly complete, and he desires, since by the constitution he is ineligible to re-election, to continue his power through another election. The people have protested, for it is an easy matter for him to succeed through the manipulation of the electors. The insurgents offered to submit their claims to arbitration but the government could not permit such a thing and now as the result of all this the government will fall. What effect the fall of the government would have upon the United States cannot at all be defined; but this is certain: the Itata matter will in no way

cause complications even though she were blown to the bottom of the sea.

WITHIN the next two weeks Civil Engineer Peary of the navy will start on his expedition toward the north pole. He will be accompanied by five men who have had experience in arctic exploration and know the enormous difficulties that will confront them, while Peary himself has made one trip to the interior of Greenland. The proposed exploration is to be made by sledge after the party has been taken as far north as the whaling fleet can go. The general impression is that this method of exploring the arctic region is extremely perilous, but Mr. Peary says it is far safer than travel in Montana and remote districts of the west, because there is nothing rugged about the country. There are no precipices to fall from, and if one stumbles he falls upon the soft kind of a cushion of snow. Peary expects to beat all previous records of search for the north pole, and if he succeeds he will win some glory, but popular interest, and perhaps scientific interest also, is not stirred now as it once was by expeditions of this kind. It is pretty generally admitted that the results can be of very little practical value to the world.

MAYOR CUSHING has his good qualities and THE BEE never fails to commend him when he does the right thing at the right time. But why in the name of common sense does he want to perpetuate the offensive methods introduced by Frank Morrissey as garbage-master in the face of the pronounced public sentiment. The garbage-master business has been an outrage from its inception. There is no reason why a lot of leeches should be given official countenance to oppress and despoil all classes of people, and particularly those who have little homes. Instead of creating a monopoly in the matter of garbage collection for the benefit of one man, the door should be thrown open for free competition among parties who own teams and appliances for doing this work, and if any tax is to be levied let it be in the shape of a license fee upon garbage collectors, payable annually or quarterly. In any event citizens should not again be subjected to the imposture of the former garbage-master.

A JOURNALIST whom all men honor, and none more than the members of his own profession, is Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor and editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Last Tuesday was Mr. Childs' 63d birthday, and the typographical union of Philadelphia celebrated it by a banquet. Among the letters read on the occasion was one of a highly complimentary character from Secretary Blaine, and during the day the great philanthropist received cablegrams of congratulation from England, France and Germany and from all parts of the United States. The esteem in which Mr. Childs is held wherever he is known, and especially the warm affection of those who know him best, is the most gratifying compensation of a lifetime of effort to make others happy. There can be no greater honor than to have a place among the world's greatest philanthropists.

THE Real Estate Owners' association is now fairly on its feet. The articles of incorporation are filed and the officers are elected. Mr. George P. Bemis has been selected as secretary, which means that the executive details will be carefully managed and the new organization will not be allowed to fall into any drowsiness or lethargy. A better selection could hardly have been made. The Real Estate Owners' association is in the hands of the president to the board of directors. If it fails to be a power for the good of the city we shall be disappointed.

A Credit to Omaha.

The reception given the presidential party at Omaha was a credit to the metropolis of Nebraska. Omaha does things right when she starts out, and she did things right yesterday.

Has a Right to Be Proud.

President Harrison's reception in Omaha was in THE BEE building, which is the finest newspaper office in the entire west. Mr. Rosewater experienced some pride in the honor paid to him and his property.

Bound to Have the Best.

The daily market reports in THE OMAHA BEE are now equal to those published by any Chicago newspaper. Considering the fact that these reports are very expensive it shows shrewd and liberal management on the part of Mr. Rosewater.

Better Than Represented.

Postmaster General Wauwacker, in his speech at Salt Lake, made a very good impression upon the people of that city. And so it has been everywhere. Those who have heard him have been made to feel that he was a much better man than he had been represented.

Temperance Drinks.

The "best article" sold in some of the Leavenworth joints makes manna. A man who took several drinks yesterday became so wild that he started in to tear the postoffice building down. It is a very ugly structure, and the sight of it no doubt added to the man's frenzy.

A Suggestion.

An exchange suggests that the most of the young girl fiancés of an aged and wealthy lover can be expected to promise to love him as long as he lives, not as long as she lives. Why should she be deprived of the privilege of enjoying his wealth with a young man of her own generation?

The Almighty Dollar.

At heart the citizens of Italy are very little interested in the fate of the men who were killed in the New Orleans uprising. But they are vastly concerned over the prospect of losing the American tourists this year. In the present state of general pauperism the Italian looks hungrily for American dollars. A few Italians more or less don't matter, but a few dollars will help out amazingly.

Ellixir of Life.

A girl in beauty is a joy forever. Especially in summer. She fadeseth never; if rouze and powder are at her command, A weight of years that's wondrous she can stand.

MORE GUBERNATORIAL GIFTS.

Official Surprises in Store at the State Capitol.

AFFAIRS OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Louis Heimrod Unwilling to Be Deposed—Investigating Stamford's Complaint Against the B. & M.—The Supreme Court.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 16.—(Special to THE BEE.)—To the casual visitor at the state house excitement is rarely visible, and even newspaper reporters have difficulty in learning of important affairs of state until the latter have been committed and the cold formal announcement is ready to give out to the public, but enough is scented in the air sometimes to give an inkling of coming events. Governor Thayer put in yesterday considering the claims of a number of gentlemen anxious to serve the state—at fat salaries—and three or four appointments have been determined upon. The official hours will not fall until next week, but some of the changes will cause great surprise. The governor left town this afternoon to spend his Sunday where office seekers cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Auditor Benton was busy with affairs growing out of the failure of the Nebraska Fire insurance company of Omaha, whose certificate he revoked yesterday. Acting on the advice of the attorney general, he declines to say what action the insurance department will take by rumors of sensational developments are in the air. The auditor is very much gratified with President Eminger's interview in THE BEE, vindicating him from Vice President Madden's accusations.

Attorney General Hastings has taken up the case of the defunct insurance company, but he found time this morning to write a very polite and complimentary letter to Secretary Nelson of the Omaha board of trade. Mr. Nelson had written an apology for the neglect of the state officers at the presidential reception. The attorney general assured him that the gentlemen with official titles understood it to be a mistake, and they regretted so much had been made of a trifling thing.

Oil Inspector Carne was in his official headquarters, as usual, this morning. He had Louis Heimrod's letter declining to be deposited. It was dated May 13 and mailed May 15, but was published as late as May 17. It is thought that Heimrod has not been bristk the past week, but Mr. Carne says he is running the office. Incidentally he gives the information that ex-Senator J. S. Hoover has been re-elected as McDonald of Omaha has been re-elected as deputy inspectors.

The board of public lands and buildings held a session this morning, and it was reported that they were considering the appointment of officers for the proposed industrial school for the deaf and dumb. Treasurer Hill denied the report. The board has a competent architect in charge of affairs here, and it would be a waste of money to engage a superintendent to see to the care of the building will be opened June 2, but the contract will not be let because it is doubtful if the structure could be completed. Plans can be erected for the proposed school. The board considered the demand of the colored people for recognition in the matter of appointments, but they were refused.

In the secretary of state's office, Nets McElwain was packing the papers in the late lamented contest preparatory to storing them away in oblivion. They were in stacks, each about three feet long by two wide and one high. Clerk Downey, assuming that the labor bureau will carry out the proposed investigation of child labor, is forwarding the work of the office in that direction.

Superintendent Gandy of the department of public instruction, is sending out a circular on state examinations for teachers. The examining committee is composed of W. H. Skinner, of Crete; H. R. Corbett, of York; and Miss Mary E. Hoxford, of North Platte. The next examination will be held June 23. Miss Hoxford will meet candidates at Grand Island, Mr. Corbett at Norfolk and Mr. Skinner at Lincoln. Candidates for state teachers' certificates must also pass grade county certificates. Prof. Gandy is also preparing a new institute manual. It is intended more for teachers than for instructors in order to assist them in preparing for the work of the institutes. It will be issued in June.

The secretaries of the board of transportation returned today from Stamford, whither they went to seek information about a complaint made to the board. The newspaper correspondents, naturally, accompanied Secretary Johnson in the search for news, and today he was found in a responsive mood. In answer to questions about the situation at Stamford and the western part of the state generally, he said: "The people of Stamford in Harlan county complained of the B. & M. road because the agency of the company had been discontinued at that place owing to the lack of business incident to last year's crop failure. There's nothing to ship out of the state from that western part, and the only business there is for the roads out there is the limited shipment of goods from the east. At many of the small stations there's scarcely anything for an agent to do, and the company, running these branch lines at a loss every day, naturally try to lessen the expenses in every way possible. When a station reaches a certain point in the decrease of its business receipts, it is discontinued, providing there are other stations a few miles away where the people can transact their business. Trains stop regularly at these discontinued agencies to accommodate passenger and freight business, and the trainmen are obliged to deliver and receive goods and give and take receipts therefor. It makes it inconvenient for the people at the station and they naturally complain and feel that they are mistreated. I don't blame them for feeling so. It's a serious matter for a small, struggling village that is contending with a rival a few miles away, to have its railroad agent taken away, especially when a little town depends largely on its railroad activity for its prestige and the value of its property. At the same time it is a hard thing to require a railroad company to maintain an agency at a station where there is nothing to give satisfaction in the adjustment of these local questions. The whole western part of the state has done business at a loss for the last year. The farmers have nothing to ship and consequently the railroads have little to do, and with each line

of business it is a question not of how much money they can make, but how little they can lose. The condition is initial and each must bear his share of the general loss. The prospect now, however, for the future is excellent. The crop outlook is the finest I ever saw. The business men of Stamford are an energetic lot of fellows, and they deserve better fortune than they've had for the last year. If the crop season is favorable, I look for a general advance in the price of real estate property. I believe the panorama of prosperity is swinging our way now."

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The slender staff of Edward Nelson against William F. Lang has been appealed from the district court of Douglas county to the supreme court. Lang was charged with calling Nelson "a dishonest man, a villain, a forger, a perjurer, an outlaw," etc. Nelson got a verdict of \$1,000 in the lower court, and Lang has appealed on error. The suit of Hamilton & Co. of New York against the First creamery company, et al., about thirty-five shares of the creamery stock, has been carried to the supreme court. J. Brown G. Sabin is treasurer of the First city. Tennis Tillam is treasurer of the First city. David City is treasurer of the First city. Sabin has begun action in the supreme court to enforce his rights. The suit of Harlan P. Sherwin vs. L. L. Gahagan, Ephraim P. Ferguson et al., growing out of rival claims to the Sherwin stock of frugs and boots and shoes, has gone to the supreme court. B. G. Wright and Philip Walsh, both of this city, were sent to the hospital for insane today. The transfer from a floor fell upon Wright's head and he was associated as mischievous. A sunstroke. Walsh has been given insane by sleeplessness.

LITTLE SHOES.

Heaven Sun: Boston is asking for two-story street cars and omnibuses. Boston doesn't propose to pay for them, but it is willing to let a long as a feasible plan can be devised for looking over the fence.

Munsey's Weekly: She—Have you noticed the coolness between the kings abroad lately? (Thinking of the last poker game.)—Yes, they've associated as millionaires. I never see two of them together.

Springfield Graphic: First lawyer—I thought you were retained to defend Jerry Dick, the wife murderer? Second lawyer—I was asked to, but my conscience wouldn't let me. I was associated as millionaires. I never see two of them together.

Free Press: "Show me a man at the dinner table and I will tell you who he is," said the philosopher as he buttered a corner of his folded napkin and tried to take a bite.

No ball club likes to see its score printed in round numbers.

Somerville Journal: The smallest part of the cost of an engagement ring is the amount the young man pays to the jeweler when he gets the ring.

Life: When the Psalmist said, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till the change come," he was evidently in a big retail store and knew the cash boy.

Ram's Horn: The Lord very seldom gets acquainted with a man until after he is married.

ITS OWN BOSS.

A Grand Jury is Completely a Law unto Itself.

There seems to be a decided difference of opinion between Judge Dundy and United States District Attorney Baker with regard to the action of the grand jury in adjourning last Friday evening without first conferring with the court about the matter. Speaking of the adjournment Mr. Baker said: "The grand jury is a pretty good sized body of people when it comes to the question of authority to do as the members of the jury may think best. A good jury can do as it pleases as any body of men in the country. No judge, nor marshal or prosecuting attorney has any right to compel a grand jury to bring in an indictment or even to investigate charges against a man if the jury decide not to do so. About the only thing a judge can do with a grand jury if it does not suit him is to discharge the jurors and let them go home. In this particular case the jurors did not mean to be discourteous to Judge Dundy. It was simply an oversight, and when the court was informed they had done an unusual thing, they were all willing and anxious to go back to the court room and make the matter regular and satisfactory to the judge. The jury held a short session yesterday and took a recess until Monday.

Eternal Fitness Exemplified.

A lugubrious initiation took place in U. S. Grant post, Grand Army of the Republic, last Thursday night.

There were three candidates for initiation, or, mustering in, as the old veterans call it. These candidates were Dr. Parker, Dr. Sprague and Dr. Swartzlander.

In order that the initiation might be in keeping with the occupation of the candidates it was rendered as appropriate as the ritual would allow by having the guard, under which the candidates were admitted, composed of three old veterans, Dr. Van Gosen, Dr. Stone and Dr. Parsons. To still further carry out the suggestion the rear guard was formed of Undertaker Bart and Life Insurance Agent Cowgill. Some disappointment was caused by the failure of two of the rear guard to appear, those absent being Druggist Kinser and Tombstone Dealer Feaman.

In Spite of Tannamy.

Be still, sad man, and cease your grumbling. Low hanging clouds the sun are hiding; Into one street's sodas rain may fall; And cleave them wide of Tannamy Hall.

The Theosophical society meets every Sunday afternoon at 8 o'clock in the Free block. Lovers of truth invited. A free library always open.

B. PRICES DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts ARE Unequaled in Purity. Unequaled in Strength. Unequaled in Economy. Unequaled in Flavor. PRICE FLAVORING EXTRACT CO.