OFFICES: Cmaha, The Bee Building. South Omaha, corner N and 25th Streets. Council Bluffs, E Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial nexter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

RUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Hee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-many.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

tate of Nebraska.

County of Douglas. | 88

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Fublishing company, does solemnly swear
Fublishing company, does solemnly swear
Fublishing company, does solemnly swear
Fublishing company, does solemnly swears Fublishing company, that the netual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 22, 1891, was as follows: Sunday, Aug. 16. Monday, Aug. 17. Tuesday, Aug. 18. Wednesday, Aug. 19. Thursday, Aug. 20. Friday, Aug. 21. Saturday, Aug. 22. 6.80

Fworn to before me and subscribed in presence this 22d day of August, A. D. 1891. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

County of Lougias, as

County of Lougias, as

Ceorge R. Tracheck, being duly sworn, deroses and says that he is secretary of THE BEE
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of THE DAILY BLE for the
south of August, 1850, 20,730 copies;

The County of County Publishing company, the Dally Bl.E for the daily circulation of The Dally Bl.E for the month of August, 1860, 20,550 copies; for September, 1990, 20,870 copies; for October, 1870, 27,762 copies; for Notenber, 1870, 22,471 copies; for January, 1891, 22,444 copies; for Ferruary, 1891, 25,312 copies; for March, 1891, 24,665 copies; for April, 1891, 23,925 copies; for May, 1891, 16,840 copies; for June, 1891, 20,917 copies, July, 1891, 27,221 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in me, presence this 3 day of August, A. D. 1891, N. P. Fell, Notary Public.

AMERICA has a corner on the food products of the world.

SENSIBLE farmers will not insist upon converting the government into a loan agency.

WE are conspicuously a people who give their allegience to institutions and not to men.—President Harrison.

THE Norfolk railroad meeting was very much like those of Lincoln and Kearney. The railroads came out of it with flying colors.

WHILE American farmers are rejoicing in abundance Russian peasants are starving. The conditions which earlich one country desolate another.

A FREE land rests upon the intelligence of its people and has no other safety than in well-rounded education and thorough moral training.-President Harrison.

UNCLE SAM has a right to borrow money when he needs it, but not to loan it. He has no right to a bank account big enough to enable him to shave notes for other people.

HAVING invited an English poet to fair, there is nothing inconsistent in requesting a French engineer to make the plans for a tower.

SEVERAL very bitter controversies over church property rights have recently been appealed to the courts by warring factions in religious sects. Perhaps if the property were taxable it would be less difficult for them to agree as to whom it legally belongs.

CONVERTED Chinamen come very high. It is stated that the per capita cost to the Protestant missionary societies of the world is \$10,000. Unfortunately the progress made among the Celestials in America is not much greater than along the Yang-tse-Kiang, though there is a great saving in ex-

HARVEST excursionists are now enjoying the beauties of Nebraska and their number is legion. The first excursion was an unqualified success. The next occurs September 15 and everybody in Nebraska should constitute himself a committee of one to bring people out here to see Nebraska and participate in our jubilee.

GOVERNOR PAGE of Vermont has notified Secretary of War Redfield Proctor that he will be appointed United States senator to succeed Senator Edmunds. The resignation of the latter does not take effect until November 1. Meanwhite the press correspondents and political gossips can amuse themselves by reorganizing President Harrison's cabinet for him. .

THE republican party of Nebraska is strong enough to grapple with the present situation if private interests, corporate inter-meddling, and pot house politics are sidetracked for honesty of purpose, the public good and able leadership. We have no patience with people who would throw down their arms, turn to the enemy and beg for quarter without striking a blow.

HIPPOLYTE in a dispatch from Portau-Prince is represented as a much abused ruler. It is stated that he shed tears over the crimes of which he has been accused and is peaceably disposed. Nevertheless he sits in his office and grimly defends his brutalities of May 28, when the streets ran with blood and the black president was making peace with his enemies by murdering them.

PRESIDENT MOFFATT of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company having resigned some former Omaha railroaders are beginning to pack up their grip-sacks and east about for new jobs. The resignation is regarded as the signal for a revolution. The New York people have made a mistake, however, crowding out President Moffatt and his successor will hunt a long time for a the senate, therefore, it will fall more efficient corps of lieutenants.

THE CHILIAN CONFLICT.

other contest which it is expected will be decisive. The reports of the fighting near Valnaraiso have shown the desperate determination of both sides, and whichever side is finally victorious the indications are that it will be so wasted in strength that the vanquished will be able to secure terms which will prevent any of the appalling inhumanities that usually follow such outbreaks in South America and insure a prolonged period of peace. Already the conflict has been productive of most bitter consequences that will be felt for a generation, but it would seem that whatever the result it must bring compensation in the improvement of the government and the establishment of a system that will be less liable than the present one to abuses which can only lead to such conflicts as that which is now convulsing one of the most prosperous and progressive of the South American countries.

It has been a prolonged struggle that is now rapidly moving to its culmination. The present constitution of Chili was adopted in 1833 and for 57 years the government was peacefully administered under it. Balmaceda was chosen president in 1886, his term expiring the present year. He was elected by the liberal party, and three years ago a factional struggle was begun in that party which led on to the revolution. The constitution requires that the cabinet shall be in harmony with the majority of congress, and it is claimed in behalf of the president that he endeavored to comply with this requirement but was prevented by the schism in the liberal ranks. On the other hand it is thought that Balmaceda became dangerously ambitious, and after he had secured desired appropriations by appointing cabinet according to the constitutional requirement he broke faith by dismissing the cabinet upon the adjournment of congress and organizing another composed of his personal friends and followers. After other acts in disregard of the constitution Balmaceda finally committed a distinct usurpation of power by issuing a proclamation in which he announced his intention to dispose of the public funds and support the army and navy without regard to congress.

The supreme court of Chili had declared the acts of the president illegal and congress had deposed him, but he paid no attention to these circumstances, and then it was that the congressional party organized a revolt. The citizens of Chili rallied to the support of congress. The officers and men of the navy without exception offered their services. The enlisted men of the army and many of its officers remained loyal to the president, though it is said that all the leading generals and a large majority of the officers of the regular army are now on the side of the congressional party. As soon as the revolt took form Balmaceda assumed dictatorial power, arrogating all public authority and suspending all laws which might embarrass the exercise of his power. He suspended the newspapers and destroyed the presses, refused to obey the mandates of the supreme court, and finally closed all the courts. The congressional party organized a junta composed of the vice president of the senate, the president of the chamber of deputies, and the commander of the navy, and this body, with a regular cabinet, are directing the

revolution. The conflict has been carried on with varying results, and it would be hard to determine which party has the advantage in the present situation, though it appears to be on the side of Balmaceda, The sympathy of the American people is with the congressional party, which from the facts presented clearly seems to be battling for constitutional government.

THE SENATE AND SILVER. President Harrison having renewed the assurance to the country that a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver would encounter the executive veto, it is interesting to consider what would probably be the fate of such a bill in the senate when returned by the president with his disapproval. There seems to be no doubt that a free coinage measure will pass the next house of representatives. The. majority in that body is practically pledged to such legislation, and it is thought it can not be dissuaded from it, Still it is apparent that an effort will be made to induce the democrats in congress to drop the silver question. Senator Carlisle and Congressman Mills have publicly declared that this ought to be done, in order that the party may concentrate its attention wholly upon tariff reform. These leaders understand that the silver issue is sure to be fatal to the democracy in the east, and they do not believe it would be possible to make up for the loss of New York. Therefore they advise the party to drop silver for the present, and it is by no means impossible that they can exert sufficient influence to induce the majority in congress to do this. The result of the elections in Ohio and Iowa, where the republicans will make the free coinage issue prominent in the campaign, will have an important effeet. If the republicans are successful in both those states it will be a verdict for an honest dollar which the democrats in congress will not care to ignore.

But it is doubtiess safer to assume that the house of representatives will pass a | the boat and declined both his other free coinage silver bill, and such a measure would in all probability pass the senate. When the latter body voted on free coinage last January the record was 39 yeas to 27 nays, but the real strength of the free coinage men in the senate at that time was 52, the opposition numbering 36. In the senate of the Fifty-second congress it is expected that the free coinage men will make a stronger showing and may be able to command fifty-five or fifty-six votes. The senate consists of eighty-eight members, and two-thirds of these, or fiftynine, is necessary to pass a bill over the president's veto. Giving free coinage its largest possible support in

number necessary to override a veto, The latest advices state that the and the probability is that if brought to forces of Balmaceda and of the revolu- a test it will be found that the strength tionists are resting, preparatory to an- of free coinage in the senate is overestimated. At any rate, it is entirely safe to say that the country is soduring the present administration, and there is reason to hope that before its on this question, and the wholesome | Icans. effect of a general revival of prosperity, will result in eliminating it as a political issue. The position it now occupies' in public attention would not have been possible except for the depression from which the country is now being re-

BECOMING METROPOLITAN. Omaha's growth from a frontier vilage to a metropolitan city has been so rapid that some of the swaddling clothes infancy still cling to her. instance our street lighting is far behind that of many smaller cities and our streets are not indicated by signs as they should be. We have no central market and the greater part of our sidewalks are made of lumber. There are other village features which will come to the mind of the reader, but we are gradually emerging from childhood to vigorous and tasteful youth with good promise of a thoroughly modern style of dress and manners.

The Omaha Athletic club will soon have a home of its own built especially for its use by an old citizen. The building is central, convenient and commodious. It promises to stimulate manly sport and become an important local institution. It is a step toward metropoli-

tanism which is significant. The Metropolitan club is erecting handsome and ample quarters on Harney street and when the building is completed Omaha's first independent club house will be opened. In the matter of handsome clubs Omaha is far behind Denver and other western cities. The Omaha club will erect s building on the corner of Nineteenth and Douglas which gives promise of being the best appointed structure of the kind in the west.

We now have three large theaters besides other places of amusement. The new Boyd, soon to be opened, is in keeping with the wealth and importance Omaha. It will be as handsome a structure as our citizens could wish. It is thoroughly metropolitan and promises Omaha the best the iramatic stage produces year after year. Omaha is growing not only in population and wealth but is taking on the evidences of her prosperity.

THE secretary of the treasury has given notice that he will pay the 41 per cent bonds presented on and after September 2, and it is stated that the treas ury will be in condition to do this without calling on the gold reserve for the redemption of greenbacks or the government deposits in national banks. According to the latest information about \$21,000,000 of these bonds has been extended at 2 per cent interest. and the secretary thought the amount would run over \$30,000,000 before the day of maturity arrives, in which case less than \$20,000,000 will have to be paid. But whatever the amount it will be taken care of and without depleting promise, therefore, is that within the next thirty days the money market will be helped from the national treasury to the extent of between twenty and thirty million dollars, which will be very serviceable at this time, and that this will be done without interfering with the ability of the treasury to provide for all other demands upon it. The situation, in short, appears to be entirely sound and satisfactory, fully vindicating the assurances which from time to time Secretary Foster has given to the public.

A NUMBER of young people in Nebraska, filled with religious enthusiasm, have offered themselves to the Missionary boards of the several churches for work in foreign fields. The zeal of these young people for doing good to the heathen is to be commended and yet the cold blooded worldling cannot help thinking there is a very wide opportunity for religious work in this country. It is not the business of a secular newspaper to critisize the church work of the several denominations, but we cannot refrain from remarking that so long as at least 150,000 Indians right here in our midst remain pagans the American churches cannot very consistently carry the war into Africa. Not only are there 150,000 Indian heathens in America, but there are 150,-000 Mongolian idolators here also. It looks to a practical man who measures success by results as if American Christianity was going a long way for fruit which might better be picked from trees growing at home.

posed to have flopped clear out of the democratic boat into the independent fish pond, proves to have been only threatening to do something desperate. He had himself nominated as a candidate for county judge on the independent ticket and was elected as a Ragan delegate to the Tenth district independent judicial convention. Meantime Governor Thayer, thinking him a democrat, appointed him a world's fair commissioner. The dilemma did not disturb Samuel. however. His patronymic has never been misapplied. He simply staid in offices. A bird in the democratic hand in the Juniata statesman's opinion is worth two in the independent bush. Mr. Samuel Brass was never known to abandon his party when it was providing him with a living. He is not that

SAM BRASS of Juniata, who was sup-

kind of a democrat. THE National Patriotic Order of Sons of America has name enough to kill it if nothing else endangered its existence. It has invited disintegration by drawing the color line and absolutely excluding from representation the "unbleached Americans." If there be any inhabitants of this country, next to Indians, entitled to the distinction of being thoroughly Amershort three or four votes of the ican, as distinguished from Europeans,

the negroes are those inhabitants. The blackest of them have at least two generations of existence on American soil back of their claim to American citizenship. It is more than two generations since the nefacious slave cure against free and unlimited coinage | trade was abolished and probably not a thousand Africans exist in America today who were not porn under the stars successor is elected and installed the and stripes on American soil. They more thorough education of the people | have a right to call themselves Amer-

> SECRETARY PROCTOR is to be appointed senator, and of course will leave the war portfolio. It will be safe to expect a fake newspaper to announce the appointment of Senator Manderson to the cabinet vacancy. The imagination of the fakir will also work out a big deal whereby Governor Thayer shall resign and Tom Majors will take the executive office. Thereupon Thayer will be appointed United States senator. The deep scheme which originated in the brainless cranium of a foolish reporter will be galvanized again into existence and a double-leaded sensation will appear in a hyphenated extra-

A MAN entirely free from alliances with contractors, ward politics and franchised corporations, a non-partisan republican having the respect of the entire community, competent and well informed upon city affairs, is the style the people want selected for the vacancy in the Board of Public Works.

WHEN a firm bids so low for coal as to ose money, the Board of Education goodnaturedly releases the bidder. Suppose the shoe were on the other foot and coal had dropped \$2 a ton since the proposals were asked and the contract was awarded, would the coal contractor release the board?

ASPHALTUM from California is going into the streets of South Omaha. The motto of every advertising committee in the Golden state is, "California beats the world." Having beaten the Barber asphalt monopoly here and in Denver, the motto appears to be well chosen.

UNDER the rules of the Board of Education school should commence the first Tuesday in September. Owing to a blunder of the secretary, however, in sending out notices it became necessary to postpone the opening of school one week.

THE Coliseum is sufficiently capacious to accommodate a national convention and four lines of street cars will handle the crown without difficulty, in case it is not deemed wise to erect a new central auditorium.

CHAIRMAN BIRKHAUSER wants an other clerk. Wiff the cartilaginous figure head of the Board of Public Works explain what another clerk can do to earn a salary and keep himself busy?

MAYOR CUSHING will now recall the fact that this paper suggested several times that he should name a republican for member of the Board of Public

OMAHA has the inside track now for the next republican national convention, but the enterprise must not be loaded down with side schemes.

COUNCILMAN LOWRY'S peculiar liter-

ary style was acquired wrestling with trunks at the transfer on Sundays and not in the sanctuary. SOUTH OMAHA made up a very attractive train for the trip to Creston and

the Blue Grass palace. South Omaha seldom sleeps. THE convention committee on finance must not put too many irons in the fire at once. We must catch the hare before

we cook it. PATRONIZE Omaha industries is a sentiment which should be taught by precept and example in overy family in

WHAT trades are still to be perfected before the Board of Education can elect

THE importance of a session of the grand jury this fall cannot be overlooked.

PARKS five and six miles out are luxuries; parks in the heart of Omaha neces

Doing Business on a Large Scale Philadelphia Press

When American farmers do business with Europe they do it on a large scale. It will take \$100,000,000 to pay for the wheat which France will this year be compelled to secure from this country.

Drowning Calamity's Roar. Minneapolts Tribune The hum of the threshing machine is

drowning the voice of the calamity orator. and ere long it will occur to him that he is wasting his time and an unconscionable amount of bad breath. Nebraska Products. St. Paul Globe.

Nebraska is to soud about the country this year an advertising car prepared by the business men's associations. It will display samples of about all the productions of the state, except the politicians. Doing Well Under Difficulties.

The emperor of Germany, for a man who is suffering from caucer, hydrophobia, a broker

knee cap, Bright's disease, the opium habit and delirium tremens, seems to be doing very well. He must have a most vigorous consti-Indeed He Could.
Namp High) Leader.
E. Rosewater, earther of The Omaha Bre.

was elected president of the Old Time Teleg raphers' association at their meeting in Washington, D. C. "Rosey" used to pound brass in the early days, and we presume if the occasion required could again take his

turn at the instrument. THE NEW YORK MASSACRE.

Chicago Heraid: That a building rotter from celiar to garret should have been left standing in New Yors in a crowded and busy thoroughfare is characteristic of that un-fortunate town. Were the massacre in Park Place the first of its kind it would create surprise. In fact no city in the country has so persistently violated all laws of building. New York Times: In the maze of conjecture and uncertainty as to the cause of th terrible calamity in Park Place yesterday the fact that the wrecked building was a flimsy construction of the Buddenslek order appears with tolerable clearness. A build-ing of good material solidly put together does not crumble and collapse utterly, even under

the shock of a severe explosion, as this Park Place edifice plainly did.

Philadelphia Press: There are many shell like buildings in other cities as well as in New York which are occupied by large numbers of persons. Inadequate building laws and loose enforcement of those that do exist one of the common faults of American cities. And while this remains the case the collapse of buildings by any slight explosion may be expected. The danger is creater in New York, however, than elsewhere.

Chicago News: The compassionate cry of rror which the accident must everywhere call forth will bear with it a note of admoniion and warning. It seems hard to add that it will also contain a severe reproof for those who are partly sufferers from the cytastro-But in the sympathy which is felt for the unfortunate victims will be mingled con demnation of the inexplicable folly of mitting dangerous business enterprises to be carried on in the heart of a populous city.

New York Morning Advertiser: Whether there was a boller or gas explosion, or whether the old structure simply collapsed of its own weight, has not been fully deter There is an unconfirmed report that the building was condemned years ago. It had not of late been regarded as a good risk by insurance companies, and the fire depart-ment looked upon it with distrust. It is sick-ening to think that all these lives have been sacrificed to greed, but the evidence warrants a rigid inquiry.

Washington Post: Whether the secret of this calamity is discovered in some defective boiler or in the faulty construction of the buildings, or in other gross neglect or irregularity, it needs to be made known in the ir terests of humanity and the public safety. Life in all our great cities has become too cheap. Too many people are living from day to day over hidden mines or subterranean volcanoes or within rickety and crumbting walls. The cruel fate that overtook the vic tims of the Park Place horror is something not to be repeated.

BOIES AND HIS GUN.

Globe-Democrat (rep): Mr. Mills predicts that Governor Boles of lows will be re-elected; but the country has learned that Mr. Mills is in the habit of saying a good many things that nobod expected to believe. that nobody can reasonably

Minneapolis Times (dem): The Iowa campaign was opened last Saturday by Governor Bojes in a very able and instructive speech at Cherokee, in that state. The governor was temperate, thoughtful and argumenta-His opponents will find it difficult to detect any flaws, either in his facts or his

Denver Sun (rep): Governor Boies opened the democratic campaign in Iowa at the town of Cherokee last Saturday. He declared ought to have a tendency to drive the prohibition vote to the republicans. never any telling what the prohibitionists

PASSING JESTS.

A broker named Waterman was financially swamped in the recent flurry in rye. Pharmacoutical Era: Vender of Patent -You know that Shakespeare says:

"Truth hath a quiet breast."
Student-Yes.
Vender of Patent Medicine-Well. Truth
always keeps a bottle of my nerve tonic on Philadelphia Press: "See that young chap

over there?"
"That dudish little fellow?"
"Yes."
"Yes."
"You wouldn't suspect him of being a ban-

"Scarcely."

"And yet he held up a train once out west."

"Rubbish!"

"Fact. I was on the train a moment before, and saw him do it." "Where was it?"
"In Denver. It was at a swell wedding. I was awkward, and stepped on the bride's train. He was the page, and—what? Going?"

'I have a weight upon my mind."

I overheard him say.

That's good, said she, "'twill keep the wind From blowing it away." Munsey's Weekly: "Why were you out so

Munsey's Weekly: "Why were you out so ate?" asked the magistrate severely. "Couldn't get away from the club," said the ulprit sadiv. "What club?" asked the magistrate. "The policeman's club," said the culprit. MODERN MOTHER GOOSE.

Forest and Stream. Forest and Stream,
Sing a song o' trouting,
"Three-pound fish, I vum!
Biggest fish in that 'ere brook
That ever swallowed wum."
When the "whale" was hefted
He didn't weigh a pound,
Wasn't that a pretty lie
To be traveling 'round? To be traveling round

Epoch: "What sort of a fellow is Jorkins?" "Most considerate man in the world. Why, he even laughs at the circus clown's jokes for fear of hurting his feelings by keeping quiet." A big town in Iowa has divulged a novel idea—a citizens' banquet. It originated with a few level-headed fellows, who wrote to the

anyor: "You have been giving banquets to strangers "You have been giving bandines to strangers who were our guests and we who make the prosperity of the town were teft out in the cold. Now we want you to give us a banquet and we will furnish the money. Treat us like strangers and we will be satisfied."

SHE LOOKED WELL. Detroit Free Press.

she had read of patent medicines that whitened the complexion.

She took a dose of one of them before she went to bed.

In the morning, sure enough, her skin was whitened to perfection.

And it might be added incidentally in this That she never looked so well before, as now that she was dead.

Washington Star: "Shall I tell you a story?" asked Charley Nairzo.
"Yes." replied Miss Pepperton, "tell me a go story."

Binghamton Republican: "The shades of night are falling fast," sang Mr. Mitts as he went to pull down the blind and jerked it of the roller.

Baltimore American: "I never could under-stand why people think so much of the dor's instinct in attaching himself to man." mut-tered the tramp as he flashed down the road. Elmira Gazette: Jackson says he has found Galveston News: The pretty girl with a red

New York Herald: Jinks-How witty Miss Pruyn becomes after a few glasses of cham-pagne. Filkins-Yes, I have noticed that it makes her extra dry.

> EVERY YEAR. Chamber's Journal.

I feel 'tis growing colder Every year; And my heart, alas! gets older Every year.
I can win no new affection;
I have only recollection, Deeper sorrow and dejection, Every year.

Of the loves and sorrows blended Every year; Of the joys of friendship ended Every year: Of the ties that still might bind me Until Time to Death resigned me, My infirmities remind me

Every year, When the cloud grows darker o'er us

When we see the blossoms faced That to bloom we might have aided, And immortal garlands braided Every year. To the past go more dead faces Every year, As the loved leave vacant places

Ah! how sad to look before us

Every year:

Every year. Everywhere the sad eyes meet us; In the evening's dusk they greet us, And to come to them entreat us, Every year. Yes, the shores of life are shifting Every year; And we are seaward drifting

Every year; Old pleasures, changing, fret us; The living more forget us: There are fewer to regret us, Every year. But the truer life draws nigher

Every year; And its morning star climbs higher Every year. Earth's hold on us grows sligher, And the heavy burden lighter, And the Dawn immortal brighter, Every year.

BREEZY SESSION.

Inspection of Grain Under the Warehouse Law Definitely Settled.

BOARD NOT ENTIRELY HARMONIOUS.

Full Test of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Newly Appointed Officers-Other Lincoln News of Interest.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 26 .- | Special to THE Beg. |-The State Board of Transportation met this afternoon at 3:40 to adopt rules and regulations concerning the enforcement of the warehouse law in the inspection of grain and to transact other business. The board balloted on its choice for chief

weighmaster and finally fixed on W. B. Taylor of Lincoln for that position. The unsuccessful competitors were Robert Dorgan, T. H. Reasoner and Mr. Morchant. The nominees for the position of chief registrar were John Jenkins of Omaha, T. L. Brown of McCook, S. P. Anderson of Bent-

rice, Mr. Merchant of Omaha and L. F. Hitton of Blair. Mr. Hilton was elected on the fourth ballot. Mr. Hilton is well known as the publisher of the Drovers' Stock Journal at South Omaha. The matter of appointing an as-

sistant to Chief Inspector Blanchard was then considered. Some of the members said that Blanchard had met them personally and that he had declared Mr. Thompson, the St. Louis expert, as his choice for assistant, but had not made any official recommendation of Thompson. The members had expected that Inspector Blanchard would show up, but he had failed to do so yet today.

One of the members doubted the propriety of interfering in the case of assistant inspector. Secretary of State Allen then in an emphatic manner said: "Most certainly we have a right. Since Governor Tnayer has appointed such an incompetent man as Blanchard to the position of inspector it is our duty as servants of the people to appoint, or rather see that there is appointed as his assistant, a man with brains enough to instruct Blanchard how to perform his duties. don't believe that Blauchard knows a bean from a kernel of wheat. We, therefore, need somebody to teach him."

After some further debate Attorney Coneral Hastings made the following motion: "I move that the nomination of Thompson as assistant is hereby confirmed, provided the chief inspector make such nomination to this board in writing within five days,"

of state, "if you will amend it to read be cause the chief inspector is incompetent for the position be holds After further talk Mr. Hastings withdrew Secretary of State Allen introduced the

Resolved. That the secretaries be and they are hereby instructed to prepare findings and recommendations upon the evidence received on the rate question without unnecessary delay and present the same to this board.

The rules and regulations prepared by the Board of Secretaries were then read. They are very lengthy and in brief make the fol owing provisions: 1. The offices of the chief inspector of grain

This was unanimously adopted.

1. The offices of the chief inspector of grain weighmasters and the warehouse registrar shall be kept open for business from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. from April 15 to November 15, and from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. during the remainder of the year.

2. The chief inspector shall keep a set of books in which shall be entered an accurate account of all grain inspected, the amount of inspection fees charged thereon, by whom payable and the amount collected; which books shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Railroad and Warehouse commission.

tion of the Railroad and Warehouse commission.

3. The chief inspector shall have general supervision of all his assistant inspectors and employes of his department.

4. The said chief inspector shall, previous to the first Wednesday of each month, transmit to the office of the State Board of Transportation a certified statement showing the expenses for the previous month, the statement to be accompanied by the bills of said expenses and pay rolls, giving names of all employes and the amounts due each.

5. Upon the approval of said bills and pay-5. Upon the approval of said bills and payrolls by the State Board of Transportation the same shall be paid by warrants of the state auditor, drawn on the funds of the depart-

ment.
6 Ail money collected for the inspection fund shall be deposited with the state treas-urer and no payment shall be made there-from except by order of said Board of Trans-

from except by order of said board of Transportation.

7. The said chief inspector is authorized to collect until further notice on all grain inspected under his direction of follows: For each carioad 35 cents. For each wagon load 10 cents. One-fourth of one cent per bushel from bags. These charges are by law considered a lien upon such grain inspected and shall be treated as advance charges to be paid by the common carrier in whose possession the same is at the time of inspection. And wet grain inspected out of any public warehouse shall be paid by the warehouseman and added to his charge for storage.

Anditor Benton doubted whether the pro-Auditor Benton doubted whether the provisions of rule 5 could be enforced. Mr

Dilworth said that it was necessary, as no money could be otherwise gotten out of the treasury. Auditor Benton withdrew his obns and the rule was adopted. Rule 11 provides that no alterations or erasures shall be allowed upon the certificates issued by the chief inspector for any car of

grain inspected. Rule 12 provides for work on Sunday if necessary, but specifies that no employe shall be forced to do any service in his line of duty on that day if he has conscientious scruples against Sunday labor.

Rule 13 requires a bond of \$5,000 from each assistant inspector.
Rule 15 requires that inspectors must make their reason for grading grain fully known by notation on their books. No inspector shall in any case make the grade of any lot of grain above that of the poorest quality found in that lot when it pears evidence of having been "plugged" or "doctored" for the

Rule 19 provides that each inspector shall report all attempts to defraud the system of grain inspection as established by the State Board of Transportation Section 23 provides that the chief inspector shall not be a member of any board of trade

and shall not be interested in any warehouse in this state. Sec. 24 provides that neglect of duty, ac septance of bribes and improper inspectio shall be liable to a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 and impresonment of not less than three nor more than twelve month. Sec. 25 prohibits the drinking of any in-

toxicants by employes during office hours. Section 35 provides that the charges for weighing shall be as follows: Cartoad, 25 cents; wagon, 10 cents. These charges are by law a lien upon all grain so weighed and shall be paid by the warehouseman and added to his charges for storage. For weighing all railroad yard scale charges shall be \$1

Rule 47 provides that in case the grain is so dirty that the inspector cannot correctly adjudge the amount of seed and of foreign substance he shall make an actual test by cleaning some of it and making that as a basis for the remainder of the grain. In case the grain contains only a small amount of dirt or foul seed the inspector may use his dgment in the matter. Rule 50 provides that any persons making

an appeal from the decision of an inspector must do so within twenty-four hours after the inspection is made. The person making an appeal, if the appeal be made on a car load, must on making his appeal, deposit with the warehouse registrar the sum of \$5. This, in case the appeal is sustained, will be returned. In case the appeal is lost the money goes into the funds of the inspection The board then adjourned. IMPROVING THE SYSTEM.

Mr. Fair, manager of the Lincoin Telephone company, says that the corporation he represents has spent already about \$15,000 within the past few weeks in the endeavor to remove all causes for grumbling about the "roaring in a person's ear" when using the telephone. The roaring is due to what is called the "induction" of the electric railway system. As the rails of the street rail ways answer the purpose of return wires in that system of locomotion there is considerable escape of electricity into the earth. Naturally this electricity is attracted to the nearest electrical conductor and if there are any ground telephone wires in the vicinity they take up this free electricity and convey it to the ears of the person

listening at a telephone. Until recently all telephone systems had no return wire. At the phone and at the central office a wire was run into the ground and the earth answered the purpose of a return wire, it being an excellent con luctor. But with the constantly escaping electricity from the electric railway systems the return currents were disturbed and a man named McClure in Richmond, Va., con-ceived the idea of having the return current made on separate wires. His experiments proved successful and have been universally adopted by the leading telephone companies of the country during the last few months,

POOR CORN DISPLAY. Representative McKesson of Lancaster county says that the state fair comes too early this year for a display of corn. Owing the unusual amount of rain the corn, although in magnificent condition, is still green and full of milk. But small grains and vege tables are in excellent condition and will make splendid displays. What will be lacking in the display of corn, the present great staple of the state, can be made up in the display of beets, the future great product of

LEFT IN MEN'S CLOTHES. Cora Gordon, alias Sadie Yerick, the Omaha girl who was discovered at the police station masquerading in boy's clothing and passing for a young man under the name of Jack James, was liberated by the police to-day and allowed to pursue her way to Salt Lake. Utah in men's clothes. The police had received word that she and her lover, Jack Davis, were not wanted in Omaha and consequently there was no reason, they thought, for holding them any longer in custody. Judge Houston told them to get out of town and they got.

WERE AIMED AT BURROWS. One J. H. Wilcox has caused to be printed in a number of papers a duplicate letter denying the statement in The Bee that the reso lutions in the late county independent con-vention denouncing boss rule were aimed at Jay Burrows. Your correspondent has taken the trouble to hunt up the man who drafted the resolutions, and to interview those who worked for their passage, and all uniformly agreed that the resolutions were intended for Boss Burrows alone.

WOULDN'T REGISTER THE BONDS, The bonds of Douglas county, amounting to \$148,000, have been presented to the state auditor for registration so that refunding bonds may be issued and money saved to the county by a lower rate of interest. The auditor refuses to register tnem. Mr. Bowerman, the deputy looks after these matters, says these bonds are in the same fix as the Seward county bonds which were refused registration a short time since under an opin-ion of the attorney general. The original Douglas county bonds were is-sued under chapter 45 revised statutes, which clearly defines what bonds may be refunded is, bonds bearing of interest than -that cent—and as these bonds bear exactly 7 per cent interest, they seek to re-fund under chapter 18, compiled statutes, and the question arises as to the power to refund

ds issued under a specific act, under some other act. The attorney general says that he has not investigated the present case yet. When Auditor Benton was seen in regard to the matter he said that he was governed by the opinion of the attorney general in connection with the Seward county bonds, which was as follows: "The only question is, can the bonds be

made to comply with the law! I apprehend that it will be readily conceded that the bonds could not be refunded under section 11, chapter 45. Refunding Bonds, for the provision there seems to be for refunding conds, bearing a greater rate of interest than per cent per annum. The couds here preented for you to register are for the purpose of refunding a 6 per cent per annum bo they should be registered at all it should be done under chapter 29 of the 1883 session laws. Section 1 of this chapter provides for refunding of bonds a rate not to exceed 6 per cen per annum. It further states the manner o issuing and time of paying interest and principal. But section 2 of the act provides that the provisions of section 1 shall apply to and shall include bonds heretofore issued by any county, which have been held and de termined to be valid and binding in the hands of bons fide holders thereof, in any state or federal court of competent jurisdiction within this state. I find no atute similar to this in any other state nor d) I find that there has ever been a construction of this one. I am constrained to believe that the act was introduced and passed with an eve single to some particular case. My opinion is that the language of section 2 can be taken only by way of limitation and that t is not broad enough to justify you in regisring the bonds until after the law has been judicially construed, or the county has suffered a court of competent jurisdiction to deermine their validity. My opinion is there fore that you should decline to register the

bonds? County Attorney Mahoney of Douglas was in the city today in consultation with Auditor Benton and Attorney General Hastings.
After reading the opinion of the attorney general Mr. Mahoney expressed himself as being of the mind that those objections could be overcome and the bonds registered. The auditor of course is perfectly willing to register the bonds providing he can legally

ODDS AND ENDS. Governor Thaver left today for Ord to at-

tend a soldlers' reunion.

John Earhart, the fellow who while drunk had baif of his right foot taken off by the cars, has sued the proprietors of two saloons for \$5,000 damages each. The men sucd are John Bauer and Dennis McCarthy. Ear-hart claims that these two saloon keepers sold him ligger that made him drunk Ed Mockett of Lincoln and Will Pixley of Omaha will have a three days' bicycle race in Bodanan's hall commencing September 3.

Western Pensions. Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The following list of pensions granted is reported by Tue Bee and xaminer Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original Phineas O. Avery, George L. Granger, Joseph W. Ohlford, James Allen, John Shill, James W. Woods, Oiney M. Whitcomb, Washington F Frederick Moline, William Wilmett, Henry Davis, Anderson L. Smith, James Pettit, George Martin, Paul Miller, Eldridge Mes-

George Martin, Paul Miller, Editings Messenger, Edmund Doran, Fredelin Abley.

Iowa: Original—John Stepbins, Baltes
Scheffer, Latham Ayer, Daniel M. Bucking-ham, Homer Doolittle, Wilson A. Weatherly,
John D. Moors, Henry Wilcox, Lester M.
Reid, Charles N. Donaldson, John L. Brennan, Andrew J. Reeves, Benjamin F. Prior, Hiram A. Himbaugh, Matthew R. McCrary, Charles Cope, David A. Alsbaugh, James M. Johnson, Albert Baumgartner, Rollin V. Ankeny, Ferdinand Epps, Jacob Hoop, Jesse George Wright, Increase - Hiram

Councilman James Donnelly, sr., departot for Denver yesterday, where he will re-main until Sunday looking after business matters.

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

