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lishing company, does solemnly awear that the school directable of like Dally Brs for the week ending May 12, 1891, was as follows: Sunday, May 7 Monday, May 8 Tuesday, May 9 Wednesday, May 10 Thursday, May 11 Friday, May 12 Saturday, May 13 GEO. B. TSECHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this lith day of May, 1803. N. P. FEIL.
Notary Public.

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for the Manufacturers exposition and it should be improved to the utmost. THERE is a manifest disposition on the

This is the last week of preparation

part of the Nebraska press to put the fall campaign in motion. Why not wait? The people are tired of politics.

IT MAY be safely assumed that any books or records that the impeached state officials may need in their defense have not beer stolen or misplaced.

THE introduction of honest methods in the state government will leave but poor picking for the rings which have for so many years fattened at the public

THE attorney general of the Sunflower state has gone into the courts in an effort to break up the paper trust. Attorney General Olney isn't saying a

THE Colorado editors who had so many bitter words for the republican national ticket last fall are now confessing that the people of the United States are afraid of democracy.

IT is not yet too late for Auditor Moore and State Treasurer Bartley to refuse to pay the state printing ring the price it demands for the defense of the asylum and cell house boodlers.

THE news of another great bank failure in Australia will not have a reassuring effect upon the minds of investors. After all American investments are likely to prove the most desirable.

MANY of the state papers are commenting on the exposure of the state printing combine in a manner which must certainly cause a tingling of the journalistic ears in the vicinity of Ninth and P streets in Lincoln

THE sale of Omaha district grading bonds at a handsome premium is proof conclusive that there is nothing wrong with the city's credit. The fact that the bonds are short lived, all being payable in five years, makes the sale at so high a premium all the more gratifying.

THE Washington quid nunes now allege that the administration will sanction a compromise by which the repeal of the Sherman act is to be accompanied by the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank notes. The statement may be taken with a liberal margin for its truthfulness, as the president will doubtless hesitate before encouraging a return to the disastrous days of an unrestricted state bank currency.

THE Washington Star says that briefly there are four things which it is the desire of the democratic party leaders that the coming congress should dispose of as rapidly as possible. They are the repeal of the federal election laws, the levy of an income tax, the repeal of the Sherman law and of the tax on state bank currency and a complete revision of the tariff, making a very decided reduction of the duties all along the line.

OF COURSE the Nicaraguan revolution has been followed up by the assertion that it was incited by New York capitalists. A Central or South American revolution that was not incited by the Gotham schemers would be a novel episode in the history of the lower half of the continent. Another English correspondent is getting in his work.

THE prospects for a general rate war between Missouri river points and Chicago are daily becoming more apparent. While a bitter war would have a disastrous effect upon the reads, there is a widespread feeling throughout the west that the present special rates to Chicago are unreasonably high. A one-fare rate for the round trip would be more gracefully and gratefully accepted.

SECRETARY LAMONT seems determined to weed out the leave and detachment service list of the army. He may reconsider his revocation of the order granting five years leave to Lieutenant Lemley, who had engaged in the service of the Colombian government, out of compliment to that republic. It is said that he did not understand fully the circumstances under which this unusually long paried of leave of absence was granted. But he is now contemplating revocation of the two years' leave of Captain George C. Davis, who is filling a contract with the Nicargua Canal company under a special act of congress authorizing the granting of the leave without pay. The secretary evidently does not propose that the cabinet officer who holds the portfolio of the war department shall be a mere figurehead, even in these "piping days of peace."

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT CONSTITU-

The supreme court of the United States has decided the act of May 5, 1892, commonly known as the Geary law, to be constitutional. Five of the justices -Gray, Shiras, Blatchford, Jackson and Brown-constituting a majority of the court, concurred in the decision. Dissenting opinions were offered by Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field and Brewer, Justice Harlan was absent. The decision rests upon the power of the nation, which is undisputed, to restrict or prohibit the immigration of aliens into the country, and it asserts that this power may be extended to require the removal of such aliens from the country. The court declared that the legislative power of the government had in this act in no wise transcended any of its constitutional limitations.

Justice Brewer, in dissenting from the decision, said that if it were upheld there would be no guaranty that similar treatment might not be accorded other classes of our population. Justice Field used very vigorous language in his dissenting opinion, characterizing the act as "inhuman, brutal and violative of the constitution in every section." He regarded the decision as fraught with the gravest dangers to constitutional liberty. A motion of the counsel for the Chinese for a rehearing and argument before the full court was taken under advisement, so that there will be no proceedings to enforce the law until the court has passed upon this motion, which it is to be presamed will be denied.

The court did not, of course, express any opinion as to the wisdom or justice of the law. As to the general public opinion outside of the Pacific coast states, it is pretty safe to say that it will be on the side of the minority of the court. What the effect of the decision will be upon our relations with the Chinese government is problematical, but the probabilities are that that government will adopt a policy of retaliation which may be disastrous to American interests in China. While the Chinese government does not encourage the immigration of its people and while it has shown great forbearance in respect to the discrimination against the Chinese in the United States, there is reason to believe that it will not longer tamely submit to what it has come to regard as an unjust and unwarranted persecution. After this decision it will not be supprising if Americans in China find it expedient to get out of that country as quickly as possible, taking whatever is offered them for the interests they may have

LOWER RATES DEMANDED. There is a very general demand for lower passenger rates to the World's fair than the railroads are charging. It comes from all quarters, and it seems that there is a sort of tacit agreement among the people everywhere that they will not go to Chicago so long as the present high rates prevail. A Kansas City paper remarks that "it is beginning to be apparent that the public in this part of the country proposes to wait for further reduction," and it suggests that if the railroads do not reduce the present high rates thousands will be kept away from the fair and the net earnings to the lines will be low. THE BEE is in receipt of a communi-

cation from a firm of live stock commission merchants in South Omaha who say they have been offered very comfortable quarters in Chicago to attend the World's fåir, but "do not propose to pay \$220 for eleven round trip tickets and will not go unless we can get tickets for one fare for the round trip." It is needless to say that a great many people in this section who desire to go to the fair feel that the transportation charge is too high, and it is not to be doubted that a considerable number of the people who think this way will not attend the fair if the present rate is maintained. The prevailing sentiment is that the railroads are endeavoring to take an undue advantage of the public and the disposition is to resent it. The practical way to do this is by withholding patronage and this is what many people have decided to do so long as the high rates are adhered to. The concession which the railroads have made is trifling. Everybody knows that they can afford to do better, and it would seem that self-interest would prompt them to make a more favorable rate-one that would invite travel. They have menifestly been governed, however, wholly by the idea that in any event they would have all the patronage they could take care of, that the eagerness of the people to visit the fair would lead them to go to Chicago regardless of the cost of transportation. It is already apparent that this is not the case, and it is practically assured that the railroads will find before half of the six months during which the fair will be open has passed that the rates they have established will bring them less net revenue than would a lower rate having the effeet to encourage travel. To people who have the means to go to the fair for a long stay the cost of getting there may not cut a very important figure, but this class is comparatively small, and it is the large majority, with limited means and time, into whose calculations the cost of transportation will enter as a most important factor. The man who wants to take his wife to the fair and cannot afford to spend more than \$100 for the privilege, half of which he must pay to the railroad company, the remainder allowing him to stay in Chicago only three or four days, in which time he could see only a small

at home, and the number of such per-It is perhaps to little purpose to appeal to the railroads to reduce rates. They will only be brought to do this by practical results. It is in the power of the public to compel a reduction by withholding its patronage and no other plan will produce the desired effect.

part of the exposition and the other at-

tractions, will be very likely to remain

IT WOULD appear that the ordnance experts have about concluded to report unfavorably upon the pneumatic gan system now in place on the cruiser Vesuvius. This determination seems

of the first tests which created such high anticipations of great practical results from the new invention. But in this connection the disastrous fallibility of the department experts who attempted to improve on Eriesson's Monitor may be profitably remembered by the secretary of the navy. The achievement of Ericsson's little cheese-box raft, as it was denominated by the old men-of-war tars, revolutionized the whole system of war ship building. The vessels constructed on the revised plans of the experts proved utter and costly failures. The chief reason these officers give for doubting the practicability of the Vesuvius gun system is the impracticability of working the valve gears with the certainty and despatch required in actual warfare. But so far as the press reports of their tests show there was no special zeal manifest on the part of the ordnance experts to secure the best possible results from their experiments with the pneumatic gunboat.

NEW METHODS NEEDED. If the investigation which led up to the impeachment trial now in progress at the state capital did nothing else, it at least opened the eyes of the people of the state to the fact that there is an urgent necessity for the adoption of new and better business methods in the conduct of the institutions under the direct supervision and control of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. THE BEE does not wish to be understood as condemning the management of all thestate institutions indiscriminately, for to do so would be an injustice to several superintendents whose methods have been deserving of the warmest commendation. But the apparent lack of uniformity in system, the absence of all checks or restraints upon the dishonesty of contractors, the frequent absence of any books or records, and the general inefficiency of the system of purchasing supplies is deserving

of the severest criticism. Nebraska has twelve large institutions scattered in various parts of the state. The maintenance of these institutions costs the state in round numbers nearly \$1,000,000 annually. Under the system now in vogue this immense sum of money is expended in a haphazard manner without little effort upon the part of the proper authorities to prevent waste or dishonesty. The contracts for supplies are let quarterly in a perfunctory manner and after the contracts are once let the members of the board claim that it is no concern of theirs whether the supplies are actually furnished or not. The people of the state will insist

that such methods shall be done away with and the affairs of the state institutions placed upon a strictly business footing. It will not be a difficult matter to accomplish. Even the "overworked" officials could do it state if they had the interests of the state at heart. A uniform system of bookkeeping should be established, provision made for the examina-

tion of all supplies furnished under the contract, both as to quantity and quality, and a system of reports arranged by which the needs of each institution can be ascertained every quarter. This done, an inspectoion of the accounts of the several institutions could be made expeditiously and at any time. The opportunitiess for fraud would be greatly diminished, and the general management of the state's affairs would not be open to the criticism it now so justly de-

DISHONEST BANKING METHODS. Thefailure of the Columbian National bank of Chicago, followed as it was by the suspension of nearly a score of smaller banking houses in Illinois and Indiana, is an object lesson which business men all over the country may well study with instruction and profit. The history of this bank fully justifies the distrust in which it was held by the legitimate banking interests of Chicago, and its failure has again demonstrated the one great principle, universally recognized in the financial world, that no business can be successfully and honestly conducted upon a purely fictitious capital.

The plan upon which the Chicago bank in question was organized and conducted will always be an ailuring one to dishonest men. The owners equipped the bank with but little capital, but by organizing a score of branches, the capital stock of all of them being recognized by promissory notes, the projectors of the system were enabled to draw from smaller business centers over a million dollars in the way of deposits. When the inevitable crash came the smaller banks were naturally drawn into the ruin. The Chicago men suffered but little, as they practically had nothing to lose. The real sufferers were the hundreds of tradesmen and working

people in the smaller towns. The people of the entire country may draw a few instructive lessons from the collapse of this financial fabric which had been so hastily erected by incompetent architects of fortune. They have a right, in view of the circumstances, to look with distrust upon any bank not organized and conducted along the lines of purely legitimate banking methods. A fully paid up capital stock, an adequate reserve, an utter avoidance of speculation, and a judicious conservatism in the matter of discounts, are the true indices of a legitimate business.

BLOUNT HEARD FROM. It is reported that the State department has received voluminous dispatches from Mr. Blount, now minister at Hawaii, and that he refrained from making any recommendations, leaving the president and the secretary of state to draw their own conclusions. The report states, however, that he does not think, in the logic of the situation, that the monarch should be restored. The provisional government, so runs the report, is becoming more in harmony with the wishes of the people every day. The commissioner, having refused to use his office to restore the queen, which of course he had no right to do, and having intimated that the Washington government was not so inclined, set aside that phase of the question, which also met with ready acquiescence. The mercantile and commercial interests, the commissioner is represented as restrange in face of the favorable reports porting, are largely in favor of some large

government brought about through the influence of the United States, whether it be on an independent basis or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

from the first decided to let the ques-

tion of the future government of the

Hawaiian islands be determined by the

people of those islands, uninfluenced by

any outside pressure, and there is every reason to suppose that this policy will be adhered to. Mr. Blount may be correct in the opinion that it is not in the logic of the situation that the monarchy should be restored. There is hardly a possibility that it will be. But it is not the duty or the policy of this government to take any part in deciding the result, except in the event that some other power should attempt to interfere. The latest advices from Honolulu entitled to credence represent that the interest favoring annexation is a good deal de pressed by reason of the inaction of this government and that business throughout the island is extremely dull. The provisional government, if not gaining in power, seems not to be losing. It is stated that Spreckels, who it was supposed at the outset favored annexation, is now vigorously opposing it, but his views or wishes in the matter are unimportant, since his motive in any case would be wholly selfish. A significant utterance of the leading organ of the provisional government is quoted, in which it is declared that "there will be no republic with the consent of the American residents of Hawaii, who, if they have not all the power they need to decide what the future form of local government shall be, have the strength to determine what shape it shall not take." This organ further declares that if the government of the United States under the present administration rejects annexation "then the provisional government will keep its ground until another quadrennial election shall have been held in America, in the hope that annexation will then be granted. Should failure again come the organ says the government will consider whether or not the welfare of the islands would be served by their proffer to Great Britain. It declares that talk about a republic is idle, and so is the plan to have an oligarchy. As these utterances are undoubtedly inspired by the provisional government they are to be accepted as showing the spirit that actuates the men who are in control of Hawaiian affairs.

If the State department has received a report from Mr. Blount it is probable that the American public will not have long to wait for an official statement of its character, which in view of the general interest in the question ought not to be withheld. As to the position of the administration toward the question, further than it has already been disclosed, there will very likely be little known until congress meets.

IT SEEMS a strange presumption for one not a bona fide resident of a town to seek to become its postmaster. Yet this seems to have been the ambition of some one not a citizen of Denver, between whose aspiration and the position Postmaster General Bissell has interposed the policy of the department.

As the best way out of a perplexing dilemma, the Chicago people are now discussing the advisability of returning the loan made by congress and canceling the obnoxious Sunday closing agreement. But they won't do it.

> Something to Crow About. Denver News.

Nebraska's latest legislature did more than elect a free coinage senator and break up the Lincoln nest of boodlers. It reduced the appropriations for state expenditures as con pared with the preceding legislature \$695.

Evidence of Insanity.

Chica, o Herald. A new danger now threatens office seekers. A man who appeared at the white house Thursday and asked to be appointed minis-ter to Mexico was hustled off by the police and charged with being a lunatic. There must have been something peculiar in his manner. Things cannot yet have reached such a pass that a democrat imperils his reputation for sanity merely by asking Grover Cleveland for an office

That Tired Feeling Is General.

Washington Pos Suppose cabinet officers and heads of departments do become tired. They are not near so weary as the people who are on the outside waiting for the places. A long, dreary wait without a salary attachment produces that tired, languid feeling in its most enervating form. Let the officers of the administration consider this question from the standpoint of humanity and jus tice and stop complaining of the official

The Lesson China Teaches.

Chicago Times. In China when a bank breaks the directorate and executive officials are forthwith be headed. Hence no bank in the flowery king dom has failed within the memory of man. Of course, such a rule couldn't be adopted in the United States, but a law might be made that officers of banks that have once gone liquidation be prohibited from engaging in the banking business again. That would in time weed out such mushroom institutions as the defunct Columbia and Chemical banks.

> Rule of a Finatic Minority. Cedar Rapids (a.) Unzette.

Resubmission talk is useless expenditure of breath. The prohibitory law must stand or be repealed. With more than half the voters of lows voting against a law, and with perhaps naif who vote in its support really opposed to its provisions, it does not take a profound student of civil government to foresee the danger to republican institu-tions created by such a condition. If a small minority has any sort of right to retain rule in lowa that right has never been defined by

A Large Gob of Truth.

The official compilation of the appropriations made by the Fifty-second congress shows that \$507,000,188 was appropriated at the first session and \$519,504,349 at the second, a total for the congress of \$1,027,104,547. This was the congress that was pledged to retrenchment and reform. The democratic majority of the house was chosen to supersede a republican majority because the remajority of the nouse was chosen to super-sede a republican majority because the re-publicans had created "a billion-dollar" con-gress, but the democrats made "a billion-dollar" record of their own. There is a vast amount of humbug in American politics.

Merely Local Bubbles.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is nothing at all in these three failures to excite apprehension among any but the adventurous officers of other ambitious banks. Taking the whole country through, and a statement of the country through the statement of the country through the country thro banks. Taking the whole country through, business is large in volume and satisfactory as to profits. Officers of young institutions who will accept anything in order to swell their line of discounts are occasionally to be found, but more frequently at the west than in any other section. Failures of this kind are chiefly local in their effects and serve as a lesson to the their effects and serve as a lesson to the business community while seldom entailing disastrous consequences upon the country at

SIZED UP THE SITUATION.

Fremont Tribune: The evidence in the impeachment trial shows the asylum contractors were lightweights on the coal and our business, but heavyweights in the emexling business. Assuming this report to be authoritative it shows that the administration had

Elmwood Leader: Hill, Dorgan, Mosher, Allen and others are having quite a web of damaging testimony brought against them, and if they are found guilty we hope the web will be long enough to guide them to the penitentiary.

Central City Nonpareil: That bold, bad nan in Omaha still keeps calling the atten-ion of the people, through the columns of THE BEE, to the slack methods the board used in conducting the affairs of their office. Rosey believes a turning on the light even though some people may be found in compromising positions.

Lincoln Herald: The impeachment trial is progressing. The state is making a strong case and the chances are good for conviction. The selection of Judge Doane as the democratic lawyer for the prosecution was fortu-nate. In performing his duty to the state is also reflecting credit upon the party of which for many years he has been a promi-

Nebraska City Press: As to this man John Dorgan it would be cruel indeed to compel him to say a word that might in-criminate him or injure his good name. He riminate him or injure his good name. is a state's treasure, be careful with him. Don't give him offense lest he shake the dust of Nebraska from his feet. We cannot afford to lose him, for he may yet be placed in a position to do the state yeoman service at 65 cents per day.

York Democrat: In spite of the declaration of many of the republican papers that the impeachment trial is proving a farce, it is proving an era of bad if not criminal management of state institutious for years. The widence as far as it has gone has proven one thing very conclusively and that is that the state has been robbed, in fact skinned alive, by a crowd of fellows who have been warding off suspicion by shouting "Stand up for Nebraska" and robbing the state at the same time. The evidence so far is all that the prosecution has claimed and shows that the legislature knew what it was doing when it decided to haul the gang over the Grand Island Independent: The prosecu-

tion in the impeaciment case has in sub-stance finished the production of evidence and has been more successful than ever could have been expected. Great frauds have been discovered in the erection of the cell house, about one-half of the money pended for it having gone into the hands of swindlers, and greater frauds yet having been found in the coal purchases for the asy-ium, the state having been charged with om two to three times as high an amount coal as really was delivered. This has of coal as really was delivered. This has been proven satisfactorily by the books and papers of the railroad. There seems to be no evidence that the impeached officers have participated in these frauds and have received a share of the plunder, but it is evident that they have acted in the most careless way, sitting by quietly with closed eyes and ears, permitting all these frauds and steals to go on for years, without ever interfering for the protection of the state's interests which it was their duty to defend This trial and its probable result will be a great lesson to all state officers, who will earn that they must do their duty fully, and it will also be a lesson to our whole people teaching them that not for the sake of imprudent economy, incongruous duties must be piled together into one office to be loaded on weak and unwilling shoulders.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. Thieves at Table Rock broke into a car of

merchandise standing on a sidetrack and made a good haul. A lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen has been organized at Table Rock with ten charter members. The Odd Fellows of Fairmont gave a ban-

quet on the anniversary of the organization of their lodge, at which visitors were present from Geneva and Exeter. Rev. William Weeks, pastor of the Congregational church at Harvard, has returned

home with his bride and the people have given the couple a welcoming reception. While at work on the fair grounds at Fairbury John W. Herron caught his right foot in the grading machine, breaking his leg near the knee and sustaining a severe dislocation of the ankle. A team of Shetland ponies ran away with

Mrs. John B. Dinsmore at Sutton and she was severely cut in the forehead and had an ankle shattered by the fall and will be laid up probably for a long time. A Fillmore county farmer had a narrow escape while planting with a check rower. Lightning struck the wire, and following it

up demolished the planter, killed erses and shocked the driver into insensibility. Children playing with matches fired a barn

at Arapahoe and the resulting conflagration for a time threatened to destroy several big business buildings, but hard work by people confined the flames to the barn and an adjoining hay stack.

While William Kimball was putting the finishing touches of paint on the church tower at Hubbeil, the rope attached to the staging and on the ridge board at the extreme top of the tower, which supported him, suddenly gave way, precipitating him to the ground forty feet below, fracturing his right foot. He also sustained internal injuries and bruises, which will confine him to his bed for several weeks.

Edward Johnson and Charles Orleans, two desperados, have been arrested at Ord, the first charge being that of carrying concealed weapons. They are suspected of being horse thieves and to have broken into sev-eral houses and stolen property. Other charges will follow the first. There were found upon their persons revolvers, knives, saws, wrenches, and in fact they had a full outfit for carrying on the business in which seems they are engaged, that of burglary highway robbery, etc. A letter was found on the person of Johnson purporting to be from his mother in Omaha. It is found, however, that they are traveling under fic

SOME PEOPLE OF NOTE.

The duke of Edinburgh sports a gold bangie bracelet on his left wrist Mrs. Kansas Lease has joined a peace so lety. The quality of the muzzle is no known.

Mme. Albani has received the diamond decoration of the Order of Chefokat from the sultan of Turkey. At three score and ten, Miss Charlotte M.

Yonge is turning out novels with much of the fire and sentiment of youth. Yet there is no evidence that she has tell her love. Dr. William Everett, who has been sent to congress from Massachusetts, is one of the best classical scholars in the country an quote offhand from almost any of the classics.

Senator Morrill of Vermont, the dean of the United States senate, is fairly active for a man of 83. He was a conspicuous member of the congressional party at the New York naval review.

The death of his brother at the age of 82 leaves Prince Bismarck the sole surviving male member of the house of Bismarck-Schoenhauser. The prince is large enough to sustain the dignity of several families. Robert G. Ingersoll denounces war as be ing inhuman and unnecessary one of the heaviest stockholders in the Gatling Gun company. He may think that

City Librarian John Taylor of Bristol who died a few days ago, learned the trade of a blacksmith when a youth and ele vated himself by his own talents and energy. He was an authority on historical and antiquarian subjects. M. de Giers, the great Russian diplomatist

ample war equipments are the best means of

and foreign minister, is now a bent old man, his pale, thin face surrounded by a beard of snowy whiteness. When he walks he leans heavily on his secretary's arm and steps with the greatest care. Prof. Henry Drummond, who came from

London lately, has been lecturing in Boston Though he stated the proposition in ponder-ously intellectual terms, he plainly classified women as being all for peace and repose, while man is the active, energetic being. And now the activity and energy of the women's protests and criticisms are destroy ing the professor's repose.

Adjutant General Townsend, who died Thursday, achieved deserved distinction in the army, where he served for forty seven years, though he was never in action. Dur-ing two wars he was stationed in Washington, first as assistant adjutant general, and during the rebellion and afterwards as adjutant general. He became as such the

principal executive officer of the War de-partment and was twice brevetted for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services. George W. Childs, at Wootten, his country place near Bryn Mawr, has revived the pleasant custom of having friends who are visiting him plant memorial trees, and he has a monumental memorial forest springing up in which there are trees planted b famous Englishmen, by great artists such as Christine Nilsson and celebrities such as Grant, Bayard, Bancroft, the historian; Robert C. Winthrop, Hamilton Fish and many others.

Richard Bennett of Bentonville, Ark., who recently crossed the dark river at the age of 110, left a record that will give him a front pew among the masshacks on the other shore. He voted the democratic ticket with unfaltering regularity for eighty-nine years and left four boys with the injunction, "go thou and do likewise." There are some mitigating circumstances. Richard hob-nobbed with Old Hickory and drew inspiration out of the same bottle half a century or

INDIANA LYNCHERS.

They Dispose of Conductor Price's Mur

derer With Neatness and Dispatch. BEDFORD, Ind., May 15 .- At 2:10 o'clock this morning a mob of 100 men appeared before the jail here, forced the sheriff to give up the keys and took John Terrell, who murdered Conductor I. F. Price at Seymour from his cell and hanged him in the jail

Terrell begged for his life, but his appeals were met with silence. The lynching was conducted in the most orderly manner, Terrell's cries being the only sound heard,

After lynching their man the mob re quested that the body not be taken down until daylight, after which it dispersed The mon hanged Terrell to a tree in the jail yard within twelve feet of the railroad track, so that all passing trains this morn ing can see his body. He was dressed as though he had been expecting them. They completed the job at 2:50 o'clock. There were forty-three men at the jail masked and about fifty or sixty standing guard at different points over the city.

Terrell's crime was the murder of Conductor I. F. Price of the Ohio & Mississippi road. The assassination was as cowardly as itwas brutal. It seems that Terrell tendered an old pass whose select for the conductor. an old pass when asked for his fare, which the conductor refused. After an altercation Terrell's father paid his fare for him. Price en left and was standing in the door with his back toward Terrell, who was closely fol bullet piercing the kidneys and passing for ward and out through the stomach of his vic Price lingered a few hours, regaining consciousness only within a few moments o Following the arrival of the murderer here there was most intense ex citement.

ONLY ONE MAN KILLED.

Explosion in a Shaft at Lincoln, Ill., Results in Loss of Life.

Lincoln, Ill., May 15 .- Last night a gas explosion occurred in the Citizens Coal shaft 400 feet from the entrance. The mine was shattered at that end. It was supposed ten or a dozen men were killed and much excitement followed, but the results turn out far less serious. Michael Gleason was buried under tons of debris and killed, and Joseph Page, mine boss, Mark Lyons and Henry Willmott were more or less injured.

MERRY TRIFLES.

Troy Press: People who pay doctor's bills seldom doubt the physician's ability to heel himself.

Philadelphia Record: No. Mand, dear, you are mistaken in thinking that you can clear your vision by straining your eyes. Rochester Democrat: It is a sign that the

trees have come to stay another season as soor as they begin to leave. Harvard Lampoon: "Time's up," sollloquized

Bagley as he came out of the pawnshop where he had just left his watch. Washington News: Heart failure doesn't do half as much damage to the human race as does swelled head.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I shall demonstrate the caws and effect," said the crow, as he followed the farmer who was dropping corn, Galveston News: Politeness, like beefsteak, had better be a little underdone than over-

Atlanta Constitution: "Well, the widow sued the editor." "Get anything?" "One hundred dollars. But she didn't have

it long."
"Why?"
"Editor married her."

Washington Star: "What do you want?" she

way.
"I'm lookin' fur a square meal."
"Well," she replied, with a gesture toward
the wood pile, "suppose you begin with a Harpers Bazar: "No," said the poet, "I do not waste much paper in composition. I write all my verse on a slate,"
"Delightful," said Cynicus, "You can rub them right out, then, and so destroy all evidence of your weakness."

BOOMING THE BUSINESS. Buffalo Courte

I would like to have a label," said the "Something which a big trade will in-And the printer fixed him up for his each and every can. "To the pure all things are pure." LABOR AND THE COLOR LINE.

OMAHA, Neb., May 14 .- To the Editor o THE BEE: On the pretext of trying to assir his race, and ostensibly to try to injur organized labor, I notice in today's Bun that Mr. H. B. Parks makes the following cough You must remember that there are "oath bound secret secieties," the law and doings which are known only by their members which are known only by their members while they have no written law that bars the negro, the fact of his not being a large part of their organizations, as well as the large number of applications made by them, and which lave been refused, say to the world that the have an unwritten law, the interpretation of which is: "No negro need apply."

Mr. Parks may be a very more man and

Mr. Parks may be a very pious man an well meaning, but in this case he is wonder fully far from the truth, and in justice the organized tollers he should not make such statements unless he knew what he was talking about. Labor organization are not "oath-bound." The applicant simpl takes a pledge on his honor and there is no oath about it. This system of trying to class labor organizations with anarchists is almos criminal and is now being used by entirely too many people who undoubtedly are not s ignorant as that. Neither is there any "ur

written law" which means "no negro nec In the local assembly No. 5141, Knights of Labor, to which I belong there are severy colored people. Mr. E. K. Overall is considered one of the most popular organize laboring men in the city and has repeatedly presided over the Central Labor union with unqualified satisfaction and is now chairma, of the committee on home industry. Mr Overall has achieved no more than can an other good honest person who will adoptimiself to the workings of labor unions.

"In the A K. of the Knights of Labor I plainly says, "We recognize no one race creed or color as being more favored that r." What more does Mr. Park In Knights of Labor assembly No 729 there are a large number of colores people. Mr. Parks brings out one cas where a union has the word "white" in thei constitution. I offer no defense for that and there is none to be made, but I wish to say to Mr. Parks that there is another any to Mr. Farks that there is another union of the same craft that does not have the word "white" in their constitution, so in that case there is still a chance for the colored people. The most of the labor or ganizations are, from what I know of them.

ganizations are, from what I know of thems a living protest against race uncounlity. Enough wind; now to business. I make this offer to Mr. Parks and I make it in a sincere spirit. If Mr. Parks can find a colored person who wants to join a labor organization, who has a trade and the rewill stand inspection, let him bring him to me with the required initiation fee and a will do the rest, and if the organization to which he applies refuses him admission simply because he is colored, I will denounce them more bitterly than he has and refuse to further be connected with such an unfair and un-American institution. Now, 1 mean business, and if Mr. Parks does, let him come to the front with applications.

I do not make this offer to help the colored

people, far from it, they are highly capable of taking care of themselves, but I make it and will stand by it to show that Mr. Parks is entirely in error. His assertion that seven-eighths of the colored population in the north and west come from the south is decidedly right, which is about the only thing he does say that is right. Mr. Parks may mean something by that, but I am at : loss to know what it is. I might answer by saying seven-eighths of the English people ome from England. I maintain that the whole human race is being wickedly and un reasonably oppressed and the same power that oppresses the colored oppresses the whites as well; that power is the money power of the worm ination. Respectfully D. CLEM. DEAVER. power of the world and it makes no discrim-

FRANCE PREPARING FOR WAR,

trengthening German Frontier Defenses and Improving the Railway Service. Berlin, May 15.-It is states on semiofficial authority that France is greatly strengthening the defenses along the German frontier, increasing the garrisons and working night and day laying double tracks on the line of the Paris & Nancy railway in order to hasten the mobilization of French croops. The Frankfort Zeitung, commenting on these reports, says they are evidently

intended to influence the result of the com-Kitled by a D shear jed Workman, NEW YORK, May 15. Henry Gebhardt was foreman in a furrier's shop and August Indianapolis Journal: "Does Irvington | Wanner an employe under him. Last week keep a carriage since he married?" "Oh, yes; Gebhardt discharged Wanner. Early this I see him wheeling it most every day." morning Wanner shot and killed Gebhardt

> and then shot himself in the head and is dving.

rAtlanta Constitution. The folks that's not fer office is goin' to the An' they're sweatin', an' they're frettin', an a-bettin' they'll be there; They're makin' hay in Maytime. an' I reckon it's all right—
But I'm fishin' in the daytime an' sleepin' in
the night!

CONTENTMENT AT HOME.

The kurnuls—they're in Washin'ton; they've left the mules to graze, An' the woods is all n-fire, an' the cotton's in a blaze; It's "Grover, an' the clover," an' I reckon they air right— But I'm lishin' in the daytime an' sleepin' in the night!

It's good to be in Georgia-ain't go; no wish to As long as thar is fishin' in the rivers here at done lost the 'pintments an' cussin'

But Unrissin' in the daytime an' sleepin' in the night!

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in a week or so-provided they don't say anything about hammers—and speaking of hammers reminds us that we're hammering out a lot of suits, the prices on which have been hammered down to the lowest ebb.

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