THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

George H. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 13, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, May 7	26,000
Monday, May 8	23,744
Tuesday, May 9	23,641
Wednesday, May 10	23,826
Thursday, May 11	23,173
Friday, May 12	23,721
Saturday, May 13	24,651

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of May, 1893.
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281

THERE is nothing discouraging about crop prospects in Nebraska this week.

THE Chinese will be permitted to register but they will not be allowed to vote.

EDITORS who have nothing else to write about are now discussing the prospects for a war with China.

OUR own Julius Sterling Morton is pluming himself over the weather service he is giving the country. The recent rain in Arizona was the first in seven years.

THE ghost dancers on the Sioux reservation are comparatively quiet, but there are indications of an impending outbreak among the ghost dancers in Nebraska politics.

AFTER all, the Cordage trust, the Columbia National bank and the shell game do not differ materially from an ethical standpoint. All are swindling devices for fleecing the unwary.

THERE are more evidences of crooked work at Lincoln in connection with the indictment of the asylum boodlers. The attorney for Lancaster county may yet be called upon for an explanation.

THE installation of exhibits at the Manufacturers' exposition is progressing as favorably as could be desired. With a large installation of visitors next week the exposition will be an unqualified success.

A DENVER firm has apparently secured the contract for the erection of the Omaha postoffice. While it is to be regretted that the contract could not come to Omaha, everybody will unite in the hope that work will be no longer delayed.

THE administration has taken Albert Watkins in out of the wet. Watkins, it will be remembered, is the Lincoln patriot who ground the knife which Secretary Morton artlessly thrust into Congressman Bryan's ribs in the last campaign.

CENTRAL Wyoming will take a hand in state politics in 1894. The central and northern portion of the state will make large gains in population in time to participate in the next election and "the Union Pacific combine will be asked to take a back seat."

THE secretary of the navy has established the same policy pursued in the War department respecting long grants of leave to officers to enable them to engage in pursuits foreign to the service. Secretary Herbert says that he does not think that an officer educated by the government should be permitted to utilize his knowledge and experience for his personal advantage and still remain on the official pay rolls.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S outspoken opinions in favor of the union of Canada with the United States appear to have rendered his presence in the Dominion as distasteful to the politicians of that country as it was to those of England. An attempt has been made to expel him from the St. George society of Toronto, which would have proved successful but that the law protected his membership. Nevertheless, he goes right on bravely fighting with all his old-time vigor in favor of continental union.

THE Pullman Car company still owes this city and county thousands of dollars for delinquent taxes. This company owns property in this city and enjoys the protection thrown about all property; it profits by the traffic of this city. If it is right for the railroads to pay taxes it is equally just that the Pullman company do so. Yet it has taken advantage of every legal technicality to cause delay in the collection with the hope of compromise or final evasion. The case now pending should be speedily disposed of. The road of the taxshirker should be made rocky and unpopular.

PERSONS who have been apprehensive lest the Mexican boundary survey of the line between that country and the United States should slice off some portion of the edge of the territory of the latter may become reassured. There was no foundation whatever for the rumor that an error had been discovered in the original line that would throw several thousand square miles of Arizona and California into Mexico. And now Colonel Barlow, chief of the survey, states that the survey makes no change in the location of the entire line whatever. Its sole purpose is to reestablish it where the monuments have been destroyed.

OVERWORKED STATE OFFICERS.

The attempt of the impeached state officials to plead overwork as an excuse for carelessness and neglect will not help their case with fair-minded people. Their own records show that during their first term of office they held but 174 board meetings, leaving 452 working days of the biennial period in which to perform the other duties pertaining to their respective offices. But even the record of 174 board meetings does not prove that they were overworked to any serious extent. Facts will bear out the statement that the meetings did not cover an average of more than three or four hours each.

By far the most important duties devolving upon the impeached officials were those pertaining to the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. And yet this board held but sixty meetings in the two years. At these sixty sessions the board presumed to supervise expenditures amounting to nearly $1,250,000. The appropriation for public buildings alone amounted to $271,000. And yet these officials have the assurance to claim that they were overworked when they devoted sixty sessions to inspect plans and specifications, examine bids, select material, award contracts, audit claims and approve accounts for an expenditure af over $1,000,000 of the people's money.

How the state officials must have worked during those sixty sessions!

A MISTAKEN INFERENCE.

It is truly pathetic to see how industriously the republican papers are now defending the state officials whose impeachment trials are now being conducted. The *State Journal* leads in the assault upon every man who dares to hint that the officials may be guilty.—*York Press.*

It is a fact much to be regretted that some of the warmest defenders of gross carelessness and criminal negligence in the management of state institutions are the newspapers which are of the republican faith; but the inference that the republican press as a whole is defending the impeached officials is an entirely mistaken one. To the honor of the republican newspapers of Nebraska be it said that a large majority of them take the position that if the republican state officials now on trial before the supreme court permitted the state to be defrauded when they might have prevented it they should be promptly removed from office and their places filled by honest and capable men. But very few of the republican papers of Nebraska are attempting to shield dishonesty and carelessness in their party representatives.

The fact that the *State Journal* "leads in the assault upon every man who dares to hint that officials may be guilty" possesses not the slightest significance. That newspaper has for years been the self-constituted champion and apologist for the rings and corporations which have persistently plundered the state ever since it came into the union. It stands today self-convicted of an attempt to extract nearly $25,000 from the state treasury in the matter of state printing contracts. It has been built up and supported by the contributions of the rings and the corporations. It is simply the paid hireling of the boodlers at the state capital and every word of invective and every assault upon decency costs the taxpayers of Nebraska just so much a line.

TAKING RADICAL ACTION.

The directory of the Columbian exposition has decided to take a radical course in the matter of Sunday opening. It proposes to pay back to the general government the money that has come out of the national treasury for the fair and thus relieved of all obligation to the government to open the fair on Sunday, the government exhibit alone, perhaps, to be excepted from this arrangement. The board of directors was practically unanimous in favor of this action and it seems to be practically assured that it will be carried ito effect. It is claimed that whereas congress withdrew a portion of its appropriation the effect was to nullify the contract with the general government for keeping the fair closed and that it is now entirely within the power of the local management to pursue whatever course it shall deem to be expedient with regard to the question of Sunday opening. So far as the government exhibit is concerned it may be kept closed, but the federal authority, as now seems to be determined, will not be permitted to go further than this.

The position taken by the local directory seems to be entirely sound and tenable. Referring to the relations of the federal government to the fair the New York *Sun* takes the view that it has no right to interfere with the management and no power to prevent the opening of the exposition on Sunday if the managers of the enterprise think best to exhibit on that day. That paper says: "The government's jurisdiction extends to the government's own buildings, exhibits and employes, no further. To that extent the regulation of affairs belongs to Washington. Beyond that it belongs to Chicago, subject only to the laws of Illinois." The *Sun* takes the position that it is unimportant whether or not the federal government has failed to perform its part of the agreement and says: "What we wish to make clear is that even if Chicago, without plea or pretext, should disregard the Sunday clause in the act of congress and openly defy the federal government's authority, she would be within her rights, and there would be no constitutional process by which the federal prohibition could be enforced." That journal submits the following very pertinent questions: "Under what statute can the executive proceed through the civil officers of the United States to close the doors of the buildings in Jackson park, or to arrest and punish any individual concerned in the Sunday opening? Will the president invade Illinois with United States troops, declare military law in Chicago and suspend the act of habeas corpus until the World's fair directors shall submit and obey? What section of what article of the constitution gives to the United States the power to regulate the opening or closing of places of entertainment in Cook county, Illinois, or in any other county of any state of the union? Furthermore, where is the constitutional warrant for imposing upon Cook county, Illinois, a federal police regulation which applies to places of entertainment nowhere else?"

If it be contended that to open the exposition on Sunday would be a breach of faith on the part of the management, the answer is that the government has not fulfilled its part of the contract. It it said that the local directory has determined to adhere to the position it has taken and it would seem that it clearly has the weight of argument and of authority on its side, as it unquestionably has of intelligent and unprejudiced popular sentiment. It is hardly to be expected that the course it has decided upon it will be permitted to pursue unchallenged, but there is every reason to believe that in whatever contest it may be involved it will be able to triumphantly maintain its position. There is no power outside of Illinois competent to compel the closing of the fair on Sunday.

A FEW FIGURES.

The agitation for a 5-cent bridge fare between Omaha and Council Bluffs is not likely to cease until the people of the two cities can be convinced that it is impracticable by better arguments than any which have so far been advanced. It cannot reasonably be urged that the company operating the bridge and the motor line cannot afford to lower the fare. A very brief analysis of the figures covering the cost of construction and equipment, operating expenses, capitalization and interest, will convince every fair minded business man that the plant can be operated at a remunerative profit with the fare cut in half.

The statement submitted to the city council of Council Bluffs, sitting as a board of equalization, shows that the entire cost of the bridge and motor plant was $655,395. These figures include cost of the bridge, cost of main line, with the Broadway extension and the Douglas street branch, electric plant and machinery, are light plant, rolling stock, buildings, stocks and shares, real estate, office furniture, expenses of selling bonds, accrued interest and stationery. No item seems to have been omitted.

The operating expenses for the first fourteen months of the plant were $50,944, while the earnings for the same period from all sources were $172,010. Deducting the operating expenses from the earnings, the net income of the company was $122,066.

The company is capitalized for $1,500,000—more than double the actual cost of its plant, and, in addition, it is bonded to the extent of $400,000. Thus the patrons of the bridge line are expected to pay the interest on an excessive bonded indebtedness and to earn a dividend upon a heavy capitalization. That they are doing so will be ascertained by carrying the figures farther. The bridge company for the first fourteen months of its history earned a dividend of nearly 19 per cent on its actual cost. It earned a dividend of nearly 10 per cent on its capital stock. Granting that it pays 6 per cent on its bonded indebtedness, the company would still be able to deduct the annual interest charge of $28,000 from its net income and yet pay a dividend of 6 per cent on its capital stock, or 12 per cent on its actual investment.

The above figures will convince even the most conservative that the bridge fare can be lowered without injury to the company. It may be fairly presumed that the lower fare would greatly increase the traffic between the two cities without a corresponding increase in operating expenses, and while the public would gain by the lower fare, the company would not be the loser.

THE 600 delegetes, representing their respective presbyteries, convene in Washington as "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America" today. The most important work which will engage their attention are the appeal in the famous Briggs case, and the question of the revision of the articles of the standard of faith. That the assembly will be overwhelmingly anti-Briggs is now conceded, but the probable method of its adjudication is wholly conjecture. The subject of the ecclesiastical doctrine of the church will take precedence of the case, and it is altogether probable that the advocates of drastic revision will meet with defeat. That the president and vice president, the entire cabinet, with one exception, a majority of the supreme court, a heavy per cent of congress and a number of governors are Presbyterians and will be among the visitors or present as delegates will add greatly to the interest the public will take in the proceedings of this important religious convention.

PROHIBITION stands in North Dakota. The supreme court of that state has declared that the law is constitutional. The points made against its legality in the test case at Bismark were recited at the time in these columns. They were based on the constitutional inhibition, and are held to be of no force. The court says that the prohibition article of the constitution which received a majority of the votes cast, though not so great as the vote polled for governor, is valid under the enabling act passed by congress; that the law for its enforcement was adopted by a regularly convened legislature and is not vulnerable to the constitutional objections that its object is not fully expressed in the title, or that it contains more than one subject, or that it is not uniform in its operation or that it inflicts cruel and unusual punishment.

THE present favorable turn in the weather is most timely for the farmers. Notwithstanding the unusually backward season and the hitherto discouraging crop outlook throughout the country, this general outburst of sunny weather places a different aspect on the prospect. After all there is encouragement now for the belief that the general yield of all this year's harvests will be larger than the most sanguine would have predicted a few days ago. Where wheat has been injured beyond the hope of recovering to the extent of paying for harvesting farmers are turning it under preparatory to the planting of corn, and the indications are that the corn acreage will be considerably extended beyond the early calculations for the season's operations. Doubtless the farmers will realize the profit for so doing in the market for the new crop.

MINERS, like farmers, have their troubles with the railways on account of the rates for transporting their product. Thus the Idaho *Statesman* complains that these corporations refuse to make any concessions in rates on ore from the Coeur d'Alenes. The main reason for refusing the reduction asked for is that it would involve a readjustment of mineral rates from all points. The rates now in vogue threaten to paralyze the mining industry in that section, it is claimed. To a man looking on it would seem that the conclusion reached respecting what should be the policy of the roads is correct. It should be to make rates that will keep every mine working at its full capacity, provided, of course, that a fair margin of profit is secured.

WHATEVER may be the grounds to justify the intimation of the Salt Lake *Tribune* that the law for the prevention and punishment of polygamy is being disregarded in Utah and just over the line in Idaho and Wyoming, if officials ignore the offense in the expectation of thereby obtaining political advantage their conduct is glaringly reprehensible. Be he democrat or republican, or of whatever party, the official who would thus prostitute his responsibilities should be summarily removed and be held in the light for popular execration. Public interest has not yet been entirely diverted from Mormon affairs, and the apprehensions indulged in by the *Tribune* will serve to revive attention to the situation in the territory and adjacent states.

THE new president of the National League of Republican Clubs, W. W. Tracy, is a prominent young citizen of the city that gave President Lincoln to the nation and where his remains now repose. The gentleman is an ardent political worker and possessed of fine ability and great energy. That he will address himself to the work that lies before him with all his characteristic earnestness and vigor goes without saying among those who know him personally.

Clear Out the Leeches.
Nebraska City Press.

There is a general demand in best republican quarters for a renovation of leaders and a cleaning out of pretenders and leeches in high places. But who will begin the job?

Symptoms of Coming Defeat.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Sir Charles Russell, the English advocate before the Bering sea commission, has succeeded in losing his temper, which is probably but the forerunner of his losing his case.

The One Safe Field.
Globe-Democrat.

The crash in Australia grows worse and worse, while the wreck in Brazil and Argentine is very far from being repaired. The only safe field of investment open to the European capitalist is the United States.

Consolation, Viewed from Afar.
Boston Globe.

The western farmers will have one consolation if the crop of wheat this year should turn out only medium. They can sell their staple without delay and get good prices for it. Some of the Kansas grangers have a saying that a phenomenal crop is as bad as none at all so far as the profit to the husbandman is concerned.

Everlasting Push.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The commercial persistence of the American is illustrated by the effort to introduce the use of corn as food in Europe. Formerly it was insinuated into the digestive apparatus of the old world in the form of pork, but objection having been raised to that in some countries, the scheme is now to give them the raw material in its simplest form.

A Nuisance and an Evil.
Minneapolis Times.

The croaker is the cause of all the business troubles. If he was suppressed confidence would remain, and confidence is about all that is needed to keep the country in a splendid financial condition. The croaker is usually a failure in some line of business. Perhaps his wife keeps boarders and he has nothing to do but whittle and croak. He is a rather funny fellow except when he begins to be personal and name people who in his opinion are in a bad way. Then he becomes a menace to the community and should be suppressed.

A Southern Hero.
Washington Post.

Judge Chrisman of Mississippi has made for himself an enduring fame by reason of his heroic attitude toward the ruffians, outlaws and bandits of his state who call themselves white caps. He has had the firmness to punish them in their criminal and to defy them in their personal capacity. He has made it known that so long as he occupies the bench, rapine, murder, persecution and brutality will be punished according to their deserts, and he interposes between society and violence the bulwark of a fearless heart and a harsh and potent hand.

Grover's Head in a Bag.
Philadelphia Telegraph.

Those who have seen President Cleveland lately say that he is making use of a queer expression which shows that his mind is not clear upon many matters brought before him. A banker who spoke to him about the policy of issuing bonds saw Cleveland make a queer motion or gesture by which he seemed to surround his head with both hands, and then he said: "My head is in a bag; I don't see my way clear; but I shall see through this by and by." Then a prominent New York man met the president by appointment to talk with him about the political situation in that state, and while they were discussing the proper treatment of Tammany and the state democracy Mr. Cleveland made a queer, waving motion before his eyes and said: "My head is in a bag, but I shall see clear in a little while, and then I shall know what to do."

Profits of Procrastination.
New York Recorder.

The fact is, democracy obtained possession of the government on false pretenses. The evils it condemned it is now beginning to see are not evils at all, and the leading features of the policy it opposed will probably be adopted by it before the Cleveland administration comes to an end. That has been the history of the party during the last thirty years. Nearly everything which it condemned in 1890 it supports in 1893. Mr. Cleveland is wise in his policy of procrastination. The Chicago platform, if fully carried out, would revolutionize the industries of the country and bring wages down to the lowest point they have ever reached in the republic. The party which brought that ruin in its train might as well abandon the field of national politics for a generation to come. The longer Mr. Cleveland persists in doing nothing the better it will be for the republic.

Prime Causes for Humiliation.
Chicago Post.

No American has reason to be proud of what the last few months have brought forth from the three branches of government. Within a short space of time one or another branch of congress has passed and the supreme court or the executive has sustained a law abrogating trial by jury, the habeas corpus and the right to bail as regards citizens of the two most wretched nations on earth—the Russians and the Chinese. So much for liberty.

The Wild Race for Office.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The joyful signs of growing disgust with the spoils system multiply daily. That which the persistent efforts of zealous reformers could advance to only a partial accomplishment is bringing itself to pass. The distribution of patronage is becoming a task so disheartening and so actually impossible that those charged with it will be compelled presently to adopt some other method. Never before was the prospect of taking the offices out of politics as good as it is today. That the president is disgusted with his office as chief of the hucksters is no secret. He has secured for himself what relief he can by his orders forbidding office seekers to come to the white house.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Queen Victoria has reigned for fifty-five years—about twenty more than Albert Edward hoped for.

The exploits of new locomotives and ocean liners afford proof that this age is traveling at a rattling pace.

General S. C. Armstrong, founder of the normal institute for sindians and negroes at Hampton, Va., is dead.

"Woodly," President Cleveland's summer home, was once the property of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

An American company proposes to build a $2,000,000 hotel in the City of Mexico. An improved quality of mixed pulque will be served.

Zimri Dwiggins is not a fascinating name for a financial Naboleon. Under any other name his operations would smack no less of robbery.

Amid the crash of shallow banks and boom concerns, the voice of David Hill is heard not. An expedition to discover his whereabouts is in order.

Fifty sideshows are connected with the World's fair, and probably twice that number are operated outside the fence. It is a wise dollar that escapes.

Infanta Eulalie's hesitancy about visiting the United States was probably due to the report that fourteen pianos were to be played in her honor in New York.

Mrs. Jennie Northen of Princeton, Ky., died recently from her first attack of measles, leaving a daughter aged 90. Mrs. Northen's reputed age was 110 years.

The staff of the American consulate at Liverpool presented to T. H. Sherman, the retiring consul, a superbly bound and illuminated album, ornamented with the consul's monogram.

Nat Brigham, the new United States marshal of Utah, was a leading tenor in his class in Harvard. It is presumed his vocal notes will not produce discord by coming in frequent contact with the crisp notes of Uncle Sam.

It was announced in court in New York one day last week that Edward S. Stokes, who shot James Fisk, jr., was pardoned and restored to all the rights of citizenship by Grover Cleveland in 1884, when the latter was governor.

Mr. Edgar Scott, son of the late railroad king, Thomas A. Scott, on completing his 21 years last August, came into the income of $1,000,000. At 25 years of age his income will be doubled and his prospective fortune will be something fabulous. He is unmarried.

The notorious Blythe estate of San Francisco, valued at $4,000,000, is again involved in litigation. State courts decided in favor of Florence Blythe as the natural daughter of the dead millionaire, but the gypsy Blythes have taken the floor for the purpose of showing that Florence is a fraud.

The youths' congress at the World's fair will convene June 17. Delegates to this congress may be either boys or girls, and are drawn from the grammar and high school grades of the public schools in every county in the United States and of the public, private and parochial schools of all foreign countries, though confined to the ages between 13 and 21 years.

Mrs. Rachel Copper, a colored woman, who died last week in Philadelphia, was in her 113th year. By the time she was 108 she had through thrift and industry accumulated several thousand dollars worth of property, of which she was robbed by an ungrateful young colored man whom she had adopted, and was left in terrible destitution in a little cabin in the woods, where she had lived all her life.

The career of Hon. John Balance, premier of New Zealand, who died recently, was a romance of real life. In 1839 he was born in a cabin in Glenavy, near Lough Neagh, and received his education in a parish school. Then apprenticed to an ironmonger, he served behind the counter until he was 27, when, emigrating to New Zealand, he was for some time unsuccessful. Taking to journalism he achieved success, in time being elected to the House of Representatives and becoming its prime minister and one of the most highly honored and respected of colonists.

JOYOUS RIPPLES.

The young husband behind the perambulator of his first born may be said to be right in the push.

Boston Transcript: Bicycle riding does not appear to be conducive to amiability. No sooner does a man bestride a wheel than he gets his back up.

Atchison Globe: The office never seeks the man because it can't push its way through the crowd of politicians.

Cleveland Plaindealer: There are more than 1,000 different things made from petroleum, including angels.

Troy Press: Naturally it is the strongest candidate who carries the day.

New Orleans Picayune: Knowledge is powwow when it meets in a go-as-you-please debating society.

Elmira Telegram: The greatest trouble with the man who learns to play poker is that when he gets the game learned he hasn't anything to play it with.

Buffalo Courier: The wide-brimmed stiff hat isn't much on beauty, but when it comes to style no one can say it's a slouch.

Indianapolis Journal: "You say she tried to stop a street car by whistling at it. Did she make a success of it?"
"Yes, in a way. It wasn't her whistling that stopped the car, though; it was the face she made."

Kate Field's Washington: Farmer (in pawn shop, surprised at the diversity)—"Pon my soul!"
Dreiballstein—How much you vant on it?

THE CASE REVERSED.
Puck.

Out of the darkness and the dew
One star like a trembling taper shown,
I was waiting, dear, for a word from you
As we walked in the quiet street alone.
One word—but ah, though I pleaded well,
No answering sound from your sweet lips fell.

Now it is years since we were wed.
Last night in the same old street we walked
And I listened mutely to all you said
As you talked and talked and talked and talked.
I was waiting to get in a single word
But no such ghost of a chance occurred.

DEATH OF JUDGE BROWN.

Douglas County Bar Takes Appropriate Action—Sketch of His Career.

When district court opened yesterday morning in court room No. 1, with Judges Keysor, Davis and Scott on the bench, a large number of the members of the bar were in attendance, and as soon as the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read Judge C. A. Baldwin arose and formally announced the death of Judge George F. Brown. He said that he had known the deceased from boyhood, having been schoolmates together. Their acquaintance had extended over a period of sixty-one years, and he had been given an opportunity to more fully know and appreciate the many sterling qualities of the deceased than perhaps any of the other members of the bar. There were many others, however, who had been intimately acquainted and associated with him for a number of years, and his personality had made itself felt by the bar at large. The speaker thought that a committee of the bar should be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions touching the death of this honored member of the bar association and report on next Saturday morning.

Judge Keysor announced the appointment of the following committee in accordance with the suggestion: Judge C. A. Baldwin, Judge Edmund Bartlett, Judge G. W. Doane and Judge E. Wakeley.

Judge George F. Brown, whose death occurred Tuesday evening at his residence, had been for a number of years a member of the bar of this county, and was highly esteemed by the legal profession and a large number of friends outside of that profession. He was born and raised in Portage county, Ohio, passing the youth of the average farmer boy. He graduated from the Meadville, Pa., college and then entered upon the study of law at Warren, Trumbull county, O., where he was admitted to the bar. After his admission he opened an office at Parkman, Geauga county, O., but soon returned to Warren, where he was elected probate judge, and he served in that capacity for two terms. At the close of the war he went south and located in Mississippi, where he was appointed judge of the circuit court. From there he went to Kansas, where he resumed the practice of law, and subsequently removed to Omaha, and continued to reside here until his death, which came at the advanced age of 73 years. He was a very conscientious man, and was an honorable and honored citizen. His wife died here two years ago. He leaves two sons and two daughters. The former are in the employ of the Union Pacific, and the latter are Mrs. J. M. Wolfe and Mrs. J. F. Talbot. A nephew, Frank Brown, is paymaster of the Union Pacific. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the late residence, 2909 Capitol avenue, with interment at Forest Lawn.

FALSE REPORTS OF FAILURES.

New York Bears Succeed in Depressing the London Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—It was learned that the early weakness in the London stock exchange this morning was the result of a bear canard. Rumors were sent last night to the effect that heavy failures were expected here today. They were sent for reciprocal effect here.

Minneapolis Creditors Complain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 17.—Holders of the paper of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company are displaying a good deal of wrath over what they assert is an attempt to sequester the assets of the concern. The papers filed are not a general assignment as expected, but a deed transferring from the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company to the Guaranty Building company the mammoth building of the concern, the consideration named in the deed being $2,000,000. The building is claimed to be free from incumbrance, except for a trust mortgage held by the Minneapolis Trust company. It is also asserted that such action was authorized by a resolution adopted July 17, 1891. Possibly every act of the company is entirely regular, but holders of paper of the loan company want to know why the company does not make a general assignment at once, when both President Menge and Vice President Lowry say they do not see how an assignment can be avoided more than two or three days. There being no claim anywhere that the company can tide over trouble, people to whom the company owes money vehemently assert that the doors should be closed and everybody given a fair show at the assets.

London Stock Market Flat.

LONDON, May 17.—Stocks opened better, but weakened later. Buyers were scarce and there were many liquiditions. At 2 p.m. stocks were very flat and Americans dropped 2 to 2½ points. Almost to the close trading was disorganized owing to disquieting rumors and the general severe depression of prices, which were among the lowest. Before the close the situation improved, owing to competition in foreign liquidation of large account.

Another Minneapolis Bank Breaks.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 17.—The Citizens bank suspended payment this morning. A notice on the door says depositors will be paid in full. The officials declare the bank is perfectly solvent and the suspension is simply due to inability to realize on securities. The cashier says the bank will resume by Monday next at the outside. The Citizens is one of the smaller state banks. It has a capital of $250,000, and its deposits May 4 amounted to $283,913.

NEBRASKA MINISTERS PRESENT.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Session at Washington.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.

Among the commissioners of the general assembly of the Presbyterian churchare the following Nebraskans: A. C. Stark, Hastings; John Bell, Aurora; Edward L. Dodd, Grand Island; Sherwood Wilcox, Scotia; W. W. Harsha, Tecumseh; John Berk, Hooman; N. S. Harding, Nebraska City; A. Montgomery, York; John C. Sloan, Bellevue; James F. Quarter, Ewing; David R. Kerr, Bellevue, and C. A. Starr, Omaha.

The following are from South Dakota: Samuel Miller, Andover; J. M. Adair, Redmond; James H. Kinzer, Tilford; Edward W. Nugent, Rapid City; A. M. Work, Brookings; Chauncey McAllister, Woolsey; Ludwig Frigg, Lenox, and E. N. Smith, Bridgewater.

Miscellaneous.

A. U. Wyman of Omaha is in the city.

S. N. Kay was appointed postmaster at Ewing, Holt county, Neb., vice J. A. Woods removed.

HONOLULU REMAINS QUIET.

Lorin A. Thurston Appointed Minister to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 17.—Mail advices from Honolulu to May have been received. Everything remains quiet in the islands, with no change to note in the situation. The provisional government is on the alert against any attempt by the adherents of the late queen to reinstate her. Lorin A. Thurston, chairman of the commission sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate for annexation and practically the prime mover in the revolution has been appointed minister to Washington, to succeed J. Mott Smith.

New Deal in Office Seeking.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Sun's Washington special says: Cleveland's experience with office seekers has convinced him that the present method of appointment to office through political influence has become a scandal and he is revolving in his mind a scheme to do away with it entirely by a complete reorganization of the system, and he will probably recommend to congress the framing of a law for a commission on appointments as far removed from political influence as the supreme court, to make all appointments except foreign ministers and certain high officials nearest the executive, qualification for place to be the only question in making appointments.

Building Permits.

Fourteen permits to build were issued yesterday by the inspector of buildings as follows:

Emily R. Whitlock, Twenty-ninth and Harney, repairs	$ 50
W. S. Balduff, Twenty-ninth and Hickory, wigwam	1,000
Twelve minor permits	1,12
Total	$ 2,62

Today's Gold Shipments.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Of the $1,000,000 gold to be shipped by the steamship Augusta Victoria, $900,000 has already been withdrawn from the subtreasury. The banks will furnish the remainder. The assistant treasurer received greenbacks for the gold furnished by the government and delivered it in double and half eagles.

KEEP UP WITH THE PROCESSION.

Albany Journal.

There's an old and truthful saying
Worth keeping in your mind,
"Keep up with the procession
Or you'll be left behind."

The world admires the men in front
And greets them with a cheer,
But very little notice takes
Of those who're in the rear.

Although the ranks be crowded,
There's always room in front;
If you expect to win the fight
Then you must bear the brunt.

If you'll observe this precept
And keep it well in mind,
When Gabriel blows his trumpet
You'll not be left behind.

A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.

A DINNER DRESS.

This stylish dinner dress has an auberg velvet corsage draped around the bust fastened with a jeweled buckle. The Empi skirt is of nauve silk.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

We're Cleaning Up

You've no idea what a relief it will be when those everlasting hammers get out of the store. For years we've been hampered for room and for weeks we've been hammered for more room—and now we've got it—then comes the cleaning up. We'll be ready to show off our new room in a few days now. We're so glad to get done that we feel like as if we might present a house and lot to those who come to the grand opening 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.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.30. Saturday till 10

S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.