

THE DAILY BEE.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George H. Truesdale, secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 20, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, May 15, 10,000; Monday, May 16, 10,000; Tuesday, May 17, 10,000; Wednesday, May 18, 10,000; Thursday, May 19, 10,000; Friday, May 20, 10,000.

THE five-cent bridge discrimination against Omaha jobbers must be abolished. WORK has commenced on the proposed extension of the stock yards. The day is coming when the South Omaha yards will be equal to any in the world.

THE Nebraska beet sugar manufacturers have again found it necessary to deny the annual statement that they are importing Russian laborers to work in their beet fields.

IT LOOKS as though the people of South Dakota would permit Judges Carson and Kellan to remain on the supreme court bench of that state, but there promises to be a contest for the seat of Judge Bennett.

IF ATTORNEY GENERAL OLNEY would only swing his ax against the trusts as vigorously as some of the other department heads swing theirs against the office holders he would win more effectively the grateful admiration of the people.

THERE is something almost sublime about the nerve of some of the Central American republics. An American steamship has been boarded and searched for rebels by officers representing the Nicaraguan government. The United States fought a bloody war with England eighty years ago to establish the principle that American ships are not to be boarded by the armed agents of a foreign power.

THE gathering of delegates from the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas at Lincoln next month to discuss the proposed railroad from Bismarck to the gulf is already attracting much attention in all parts of the country. The convention will be a notable one on account, for it will be the first formal attempt of the advocates of state ownership of railroads to put their theories into practice. For this reason, if for no other, the proceedings will be awaited with interest.

THE extreme northwesternmost point of land in the state of Washington and in the United States, known as Point Roberts, and used as a military reservation, is to be thrown open to settlement. The point is connected by land with Canada and separated from Washington by the Gulf of Georgia. Those who will be benefited are said to be principally the employees of a Canadian fishing company, so that "the opening seems to be a practical cession of the land to Canada, which perhaps is no great loss," says the Tacoma Ledger.

IT HAS been a terrible shock to the democratic aristocracy of the south that Postmaster General Bissell should have appointed a negro at Meridian, Miss., to a small route vacancy, when his examination and position as a subordinate clearly entitled him to the promotion. The New Orleans States warns Mr. Bissell that "if he attempts to carry out the civil service system on that line he will render the administration of which he is a part a stench in the nostrils of the south." And the States is one of the southern papers that cannot understand why it is that northern emigration will not come in that direction.

WYOMING newspapers are kicking vigorously about the state's exhibit at the World's fair. It is claimed that while the appropriation for the display was not great, it was, in every way, commensurate with her wealth and population and should have resulted in a creditable showing. But as it is citizens claim they are ashamed of it, and "suffer much humiliation from its shabby appearance." The state board of managers are criticised severely for this condition of things that, aside from other considerations, has simply lost the state the advertising that a creditable display would have afforded.

NOTWITHSTANDING that dismissals are constantly occurring in the consular service to make room for hungry democrats, there is one vacancy remaining that the president may find some difficulty in filling. It is the consularship at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. It was offered to Frank J. Parker of Walla Walla, with what sinister design is not known. But Parker had heard of it, and he declines, as he does not wish to go where there is every chance of dying with yellow fever; where it rains five days in succession, and when it does not rain the air is so humid that one can scarcely breathe, and where "one has to live on red pepper and beans and be devoured by flies, and not a drop of good whisky in the country," all for \$2,000 a year.

NO INDIGNITY TO THE COURT.

It comes to us from a very reliable source that one of the justices of the supreme court expressed much indignation at the remarks made by Mr. Lamberton at the close of his address on behalf of the state, which are reported as follows: The duty devolving upon this court is graver than that imposed upon the senate engaged in the trial of an impeachment candidate. If the senate excuses, justifies or acquits an officer accused of the commission of official misdemeanors the public may tolerate, if not condone, the verdict, because the senate is a political body, governed by political considerations. It is expected that such a body will subserve party ends. But it is different with a court, which is a non-political body, and therefore intended to be removed from the influence of politics. A court is expected to do justice though the heavens fall. Hence their judgments have greater weight with the people than the action of a purely political body. It is more expected of the court it is highly important to its high standard of public estimate. If the court of final resort, the most august tribunal in the state by reason of its dignity, learning and integrity, shall decide that it was becoming for the Board of Public Lands and Buildings to appoint as its agent and superintendent William H. Dorgan, the representative of every interest adverse to the state; that it was proper to pay him and his principal \$1 per day for the labor of convicts while on all other lessees of convict labor were paying but 40 cents per day; that it was in the line of duty for the board to expend or authorize the expenditure of \$700,000 to build a cell house, for a year of inspection of state prisons, and to send delegates to a prison congress; that it was right to pay for labor that never was used and permit the diversion of moneys and materials to the personal use of Dorgan and Misher; that a purchase of stone at three times the market price was the act of vigilant officers and careful business men; that the method of approving vouchers for coal delivered at the asylum adopted by the board, which cost the state a sum of \$12,000 in one year and four months, relieved the board from all responsibility and acquiesced in gross or willful negligence; that respondents were in all matters under consideration guilty of intentional misconduct; that none of the charges under the evidence rise to the gravity of an official misdemeanor; that respondents be therefore restored to their offices, commended by the court as good and faithful public servants;—then will the court throughout the borders of the commonwealth pronounce for the first time as tribunal of impeachment a profound sensation, but one that will seriously impair the respect and veneration in which it is held and lessen that high sense of public duty in officers which is at once the safety and protection of the state.

It is the last clause doubtless to which exception is taken. But is there really any ground for constraining the language used as disrespectful to the court? The people, through their representatives in both houses of the legislature, presented these charges, and demanded at the hands of the supreme court that the majesty of the law be vindicated. The court is not in this instance acting in its judicial capacity to decide a point of law, or to interpret the constitution. For the purposes of this trial the court sits as a political body, exercising the functions which usually devolve upon the upper house of a legislative body, to interpret official conduct of members of a co-ordinate branch of state government. They have simply to pass judgment as to whether the charges embodied in the articles of impeachment were sustained by the testimony.

Impeachment trials are recognized as political inquests instituted to protect the people from misuse. The court can therefore scarcely take exception to any argument pointing to the demoralizing effect which an acquittal of the impeached state would have upon the public service, nor is there the slightest semblance of disrespect shown to the court by Mr. Lamberton in coupling with his earnest appeal the declaration that the people of Nebraska will be profoundly shocked by a verdict that would place the seal of approval on the conduct of the respondents.

It is a matter of fact that the high court of public opinion—a tribunal that always is in session—has heard the charges and weighed the testimony. That tribunal has already formed its own judgment as to whether the impeachment was frivolous and groundless, and whether the conduct of the officials charged with malfeasance was such as would justify a new lease of confidence and a full vindication.

BETTER MEN WANTED IN POLITICS. The republican club of Massachusetts, in preparing for the campaign of this year, has started out with the commendable effort to persuade the most public-spirited men of the party to take a greater interest in political affairs. In an address just issued the club urges that to give thought to matters of public concern and to attend his party causes are among the first duties of every citizen. In order that party nominees shall represent the intelligent thought of the party and the well-considered choice of voters it is necessary that the better elements of the party shall be active in selecting reputable men to nominating conventions. If primaries and caucuses are largely attended, runs the address, if a general and widespread interest in public affairs is manifested, the delegates chosen to the conventions will deem it no slight honor thus to represent the people, and with a deep sense of their responsibility, will not only attend the conventions in person, but will give careful consideration to the duties of their trust, and will neither transfer their credentials nor carelessly pledge their support to the first applicant for office. This would go far to assure the nomination of men of ability and character, untrammelled by personal pledges and under no obligation to political cliques.

In the opinion of those Massachusetts republicans this is the first practical step toward purity in politics. The remedy for bad nominations is with the people. If they will attend their caucuses

and select their delegates for themselves, instead of allowing this to be done by committees or cliques according to the direction of interested parties, after-manipulation will be next to impossible. What is true of Massachusetts applies equally to every state in the union. In our political system the caucus is so important a part of the machinery that, if the people allow themselves to be tricked there, it is difficult to apply a remedy afterwards. Make the caucus clean and honest, fairly and fully expressive of the intelligence and integrity of the party, and there is little danger of conventions going wrong or of men being foisted upon the party who are unworthy of the popular support. In order to do this it is manifestly necessary that the intelligent, honest and public-spirited citizens shall attend the caucuses of their party and take an active interest in giving direction to them. Ex-Senator Ingalls said in one of his able and brilliant articles: "When the honest, thrifty majorities upon any project neglect their political obligations, omit to attend the primaries, the nominating conventions and the polls, they abdicate their sovereignty. They wear the crown and hold the scepter, and if they choose to lay them down it is perilous to whine about bad government. Our political system is not automatic. It will not run itself. Somebody must exert its functions, and if good men will not then bad men may. If the people do not value their freedom enough to exercise its prerogatives and discharge its duties they ought to be, and sooner or later will be, subjects and slaves." Nobody will question the soundness of these views.

The demand for better men in politics is everywhere. It is not peculiar to any state or section. It is as urgent in Nebraska as in Massachusetts, in the northwest as in New England. The republican club of Massachusetts is right in saying that the first practical step toward purity in politics is to make the caucus the exponent of the will of the intelligent, honest and public-spirited element of the party.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES WILL INTERPOSE. The federal authorities propose to take part in deciding the question whether the World's fair shall be opened or closed on Sunday. The action of a majority of the national commission, in voting to sustain the decision of the fair directory to open the exposition on Sunday, it was hoped would be the end of the controversy, which has had a more or less damaging effect upon the enterprise. This action seems, however, to be disapproved at Washington, notwithstanding the common impression that the national commission was clothed with full discretionary authority to determine the question so far as the government is concerned, and it is announced that Attorney General Olney has instructed the United States district attorney at Chicago to institute the necessary proceedings in the federal court to secure an injunction restraining the officers of the fair from proceeding under the opening resolution of the directory. It is to be presumed that the court will grant an injunction, and then will be commenced an interesting conflict, the end of which it would be unsafe to predict.

That the issue is an unfortunate one from every point of view, and particularly in its relation to the financial success of the fair, everybody understands, but the Washington authorities will justify themselves on the ground that they are simply doing their duty under the law. They cannot be fairly criticised for their course, since it is their function to enforce the law as they find it, without regard to its wisdom or expediency. If the court orders the fair closed on Sunday, it is to be presumed that the officers of the fair will submit, but it is possible they may not. In that event, what would the federal government be likely to do? There has been some talk that it might resort to military force, but it is hardly conceivable that any such extreme measure as this would be adopted. The United States marshal might be directed to organize a posse to enforce the court's order, but it is questionable whether even this would be done if there was danger of a serious conflict. To arrest all the officers of the fair would be a task which the federal authorities would hesitate to undertake. The matter, it will be seen, presents some grave complications, and there is only one thing that appears to be certain, and that is that in any event the fair must suffer from the controversy, though unquestionably it will suffer far more if the gates are closed on Sunday than if they are opened on that day. There are probably thousands who will stay away from the fair if Sunday closing prevails where there are hundreds who will carry out the threat to boycott the exposition in case it is opened on the first day of the week. It now seems improbable that under the most favorable conditions the enterprise can be made a financial success, and without the revenue which Sunday opening would give, its failure financially is assured.

Serious as this matter is, it is not the only trouble with which the officers of the exposition are having to contend. The foreign commissioners are dissatisfied with the system of judging and have given notice of the withdrawal of foreign exhibits from competition for awards. Perhaps this difficulty will not be found very troublesome, but its occurrence is to be regretted. Taking all things together—the delay in completing the exposition, which may not be accomplished for weeks yet, the Sunday closing controversy, the extortion practiced upon visitors, the dissatisfaction of foreign exhibitors, and some minor difficulties—the experience thus far with this great enterprise has been a most troubled and embarrassing one and the outlook cannot be regarded as promising, at least for those who have money invested in it.

WHATSOEVER the foundation of the charges of the Salt Lake Tribune that polygamy still exists and is winked at by the authorities in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, the statements have created quite a stir among the Mormon settlements. The city of Evanston was named as the home of the plural wives of a number of Salt Lake polygamists. Star Valley also was set down as another Wyoming hotbed of polygamy, and it was stated that there are from sixty to seventy men living there who have each from two to seven wives, and that they make no secret of their relations one to another. "There is no doubt but that the Mormons have the political balance of power in several counties of Wyoming, but heretofore they have been esteemed good citizens, observant of the law. It may be, as is charged by the friends of this sect, that the article criticising them is strictly a political one, and "was not written or published to correct or abate unlawful practice, if such exists." At any rate, it does not seem to render these people dissatisfied with the state, and now a large party is organizing to join the Wyoming colonies in the Big Horn basin. This is one of the most fertile regions in the state.

THE PEOPLE HAVE SOME RIGHTS. The Union Pacific and Burlington may now go ahead and finish the so-called union depot or they may abandon it and build a new depot on another location. The permanent injunction granted by the courts does not hinder them from doing the one thing or the other. They may, of course, if they see fit, appeal from the decision of the district court to the supreme court and pending final decree decline to either complete the depot they have begun or to build a new one elsewhere. Whatever they may decide upon one thing is patent. The present station must be temporarily enlarged and made more commodious. People who patronize railroads have some rights which their managers must respect. The wretched shed which has for more than two years served as a union station would not accommodate the passenger travel on a single railroad in any town of 5,000 population. There is not room enough for people who are obliged to come in or go out over the two main arteries of travel, let alone the thousands who are constantly traveling north, east and south over the Milwaukee, Rock Island, Northwest and Wabash roads. The filthy and crowded waiting rooms would disgrace a Russian station for the accommodation of Siberian convicts. The pigeon-hole which serves for a ticket office for two clerks where half a dozen clerks are needed is an imposition on the public. People who desire to buy tickets are obliged to board the trains and play thief catcher for the company by paying excess fare on drawback checks, which are lost nine times out of ten. In bad weather people are exposed to pelting rain and snow because the companies have not provided sufficient shelter.

There must be some remedy for such outrageous lack of accommodations. It is not a question of palatial quarters for the wayfarer but of exposure to the elements to which even cattle would not be subjected without some penalty. There must be some tribunal that would compel public carriers to furnish respectable shelter for their patrons detained at stations. The injunctions granted by the courts do not absolve the railroad companies from their obligations as common carriers. They cannot plead as an excuse that they would have built a handsome and commodious depot if they had the right of way.

One of the managers is quoted as saying that the injunction would leave \$300,000 in the pockets of his company for a few years longer. Now the interest on \$300,000 at 5 per cent is \$15,000 a year. Why shall not his company expend at least \$15,000 for a temporary station that will keep women and children from exposure and protect the traveling public generally from contact with the filth, rodents and vermin that make the horrible old immigrant shed not only an eyesore and nuisance, but an abomination.

Why can't the companies provide a sufficient number of ticket sellers and ticket offices for their paying patrons? Inasmuch as they have already saved \$30,000 interest within the past two years they certainly will not claim that they cannot afford to build a temporary station.

WHILE it is not possible to make the Nebraska exhibit at the fair as imposing as that of other states, it is to be hoped that something will be done for the sake of state and city pride to save it from being ranked as the most insignificant and unattractive of all the buildings on the grounds. Some steps should be taken by all means to ornament and improve the interior of the Nebraska building so that visitors from our own state shall not feel ashamed of it.

DESERVE MORE THAN IMPEACHMENT. President Cleveland will recommend to congress when it is called in special session, a modification of the tariff act. "Modification" is not the language of the democratic platform on which Mr. Cleveland was elected. If a protective tariff is unconstitutional it cannot be modified. It should be repealed. Some one should send the president a copy of the democratic platform.

REPEALING THE PLATFORM. President Cleveland will recommend to congress when it is called in special session, a modification of the tariff act. "Modification" is not the language of the democratic platform on which Mr. Cleveland was elected. If a protective tariff is unconstitutional it cannot be modified. It should be repealed. Some one should send the president a copy of the democratic platform.

NEEDN'T WORRY ABOUT MAXWELL. The Fremont Tribune has "begun the woe" of nominating a justice of the supreme court. It says that Justice Maxwell has now served twenty years; that there are many people in the state who believe it would be a good time for him to step out; that the bar is undoubtedly to a large extent candidly opposed to his re-election, etc. For several years Justice Maxwell would not be objectionable to many politicians, and thus possibly be re-elected. This is the very strongest way in which the Tribune could reason its case. If it were intended specially to advocate Justice Maxwell's re-election, Americans are not apt to consider a man good for public service who reaches the age of seventy, but the Tribune dispatches an immense amount of work, and if the average Nebraska citizen is to have much of a voice in determining Mr. Maxwell's re-election, it will be Mr. Maxwell himself again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES THE PACE. Chicago Tribune: Hurrah for the armored cruiser New York! May its namesake on land endeavor to live up to it! Philadelphia Times: The New York takes rank, then, as the swiftest fighting cruiser in the navy of the world. Not only this, but her stability, the arrangement of her guns and her general design give her a superiority which for the time places her at the head of her class.

PIONEER PRESS: The construction of the New York is a great triumph for the American ship builder. It is also an acquisition of the American navy which is probably worth more to the United States than any other vessel which has been purchased by any other vessel abroad.

CHICAGO POST: That is the kind of fighting boat we want. We need a shifty cruiser to lead what the enemy would call today and which him at Pensacola tomorrow. The New York seems to fill the bill exactly. It is as light on its feet as a ballet dancer and as good a gun as any we use to think Mr. Sullivan was.

REUNION OF THE DIVISION OF SOUTHWESTERN NEBRASKA VETERANS WILL BE HELD AT CURTIS AUGUST 21 TO 24. The Norfolk water works have been sold by the United States court to a St. Louis firm for \$25,000. John Shaw, a well known resident of Alma, has just died from the effects of being badly frozen last winter.

THE eighth annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance union of the First district is in session at Table Rock. Sterling Girardet, Jr., of Weeping Water will go through life with a broken back because of the injury he received in the military campaign. Miss Zora Harlock is to be given a benefit by the women of Hastings to enable her to raise funds to complete her musical education.

DR. MUNFORD MOTT OF KEARNEY OWNS A CAIR 3 weeks old which weighs fourteen pounds and the chances are that it will never be much larger. It is a Guernsey. The Blue Valley Congregational association, including all the territory of the South Platte region, west of the west line of Lancaster county to Kearney, has just concluded its semi-annual session at Fairdale. Rev. S. I. Cressman of Fairmont was moderator.

THE annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance union of the First district will be held at Lincoln May 31 and June 1, 1893. Rev. W. F. Gray, now under appointment for China; Dr. Lydia J. Wyckoff of Singapore; and Rev. W. H. Gray, are expected to be present and speak at the meetings.

WHILE a few of the pupils of the public schools at Alma, Neb., some experiments with chemicals Nipals were conducted by the operators, caught on fire from the explosion of an alcohol lamp and received some very painful burns about the face, besides burning most of their hair off. They were timely assistance of some of the pupils were the flames extinguished.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES: The Monzellan has no opinion about crinoline, but he believes in American stays. Buffalo Courier: The trousers patch is hereby relegated to a back-seat in one's wardrobe. Philadelphia Record: Apropos of spring cleanings, Eulalie is Castle's hope. Browning, King & Co's Monthly: Nedrop—Did I tell you that cute speech my baby got off the other day? Wife: Yes—at least eight times. Boston Courier: The victim of the bent pin knows well what it is like. Detroit Tribune: Detective hurriedly—Where did that fellow who jumped out of the hotel? Citizen: Just rubbing the toe that the fuzze stepped on, but I don't know; but I hope he'll go where it's hot.

MURRAY AND HIS MANAGER. Silway's Successor Suggests Improvements and Not Getting Them Resigned. EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY IN OPPOSITION. Mr. Van Orman Has Ideas of How a Metropolitan Hotel Should Be Run and Millionaire Tom Doesn't Sympathize with Them.

The dancing skeleton of discord seems to be perched on the manager's desk at the Murray hotel. Wednesday evening it enveloped matters by executing a lively heel and toe polka. Proprietor Murray pulled out a string. Mr. Van Orman, the new manager, pulled the other. Finally, after an alleged woful war in the parlor of the hotel, Mr. Van Orman tendered his resignation, but as yet no definite action has been taken upon it.

It has only been a few weeks since B. Silway, a manager whose popularity has no boundary line, resigned. His nominal reason, as given upon that occasion, was that he was going to Chicago to associate himself with F. E. Alexander in the hotel business. He also incidentally referred to his dissatisfaction at the high rent which he was compelled to pay for the Murray. It is whispered, too, that even the gentle Silway did not treat the primrose pathway of content in other dealings with Proprietor Murray.

When Mr. Silway resigned, Mr. Murray donned the managerial toga. Whether or not he regarded it as a misfit, or whether he did not have time to attend to the arduous duties of manager in connection with other business matters, is not known. The latter reason, however, is generally accepted as the one which prompted him to look around for a new manager after occupying the position for a brief period.

New Broom Branches Reforms. Ira P. Higbee of Nebraska City was regarded as likely to be the successor of Mr. Murray. Mr. Frank Van Orman of this city, however, proved to be the man. His selection seemed to meet popular approval. Manager Van Orman has taken the position with the past manager, but he has not yet taken an inventory of the hotel, from cellar to roof. He regarded as absolutely necessary to maintain the standard of excellence required by the traveling public were carefully noted. Manager Van Orman saw Mr. Murray, the proprietor, and called him to the necessity of such improvements as repairing the electric bells, increasing the supply of napkins and quensaw, painting the exterior of the hotel, etc. A mutual agreement was reached that this would be done at once, although it is hinted that Mr. Murray viewed the large expenditure for improvements with a faint tincture of aversion.

Mr. Van Orman, after waiting two days, broached the subject to Mr. Murray again Wednesday. Later in the afternoon Mr. Orman could restrain his impatience no longer, and he straightway sought the proprietor and asked for a definite answer. The answer was evidently not in accord with the new manager's views. It is said that he invited Mr. Murray into the parlor at the hotel and that he there proceeded to incise the vital of his discontent. The interview between the proprietor and manager is said to have been somewhat frank—somewhat emphatic and decidedly unbusinesslike. The matter is yet unsettled. The indications are that Mr. Van Orman will make good his threat and leave the hotel to unless Mr. Murray complies with his request to make the improvements.

Mr. Van Orman's Story. Manager Van Orman was seen by a Bee reporter at the Murray yesterday afternoon. He evidently did not want to talk on the subject. "Oh! it's a regular monkey and parrot state of affairs, that is all," he finally said. "I took an inventory of the hotel and saw the necessity of improvements, especially in the electric elevator bells and other things. We need six dozen more napkins, because there will be a convention of railway surgeons here next week, and then there is another convention of business men from all over the state. Mr. Murray wanted to wait and get bids from firms on all the improvements I suggested, including the six dozen napkins and some crockery and cutlery. Then, too, it seems that Mr. Silway, the former manager, turned over some hotel silverware to Mr. Murray and he therewith assumed custody of the same. Mr. Murray told me yesterday that he had this silverware at home, and when ever I needed any of it for hotel service, in addition to what we had at the house, he would be glad to let me have it. Each time I wanted it for service at the hotel. This odd idea of running a hotel, and the seeming lack of confidence in me, was too much for me. I told him then and there that if he didn't have any confidence in me I would quit and I tendered my resignation, but no definite action has yet been taken. Unless things assume a more satisfactory shape tomorrow, I will certainly leave the house. I don't propose to be hampered in the discharge of my duty as a manager and will only remain on certain conditions."

SHOT AND KILLED HIS WIFE. New York, May 25.—Tony Postle shot and killed his wife and severely wounded Gabriel Bertolino in the apartments of Rosie fromorello this morning. The murderer was arrested.

THE WORLD-FAMED PROF. A. LOISETTE. NEW YORK. LONDON. Will deliver his introductory lecture on Memory OR HIS NEW ART OF Never Forgetting AT EXPOSITION HALL MONDAY MAY 29 Afternoon at 3. Evening at 8. FREE TICKETS and Tickets for the course at Fort A. Charles Music Co., 128 Dodge street, or Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Instruction class course at Y. M. C. A. Sat. June 1st and 2nd. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 8.

"O, what a night!" Everybody was there and not one of them, we are sure, went home in such a condition as here depicted. The picture has nothing to do with the reception—it is only used because we had no other except a picture of Columbus, and that wouldn't do, you know. It was a great night, though, and everybody enjoyed themselves and admired those \$10 suits that go on sale today. These suits were made especially for our opening week, and you may rely on them being a little extra. The following was handed in during the reception by one of the guests:

Dear Browning & King, if you only just knew how pleased we were to get you to get through. When you asked us your pleasure, your name and your home, we were so glad to hear of you and that you were so near. You'd give us such bargains as never before. We're so glad to hear of you and that you were so near. We're so glad to hear of you and that you were so near. We're so glad to hear of you and that you were so near.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 6:30 Saturday till 10. S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.

PEOPLE AND THINGS. Pottery stiffs are manufactured to order by the Columbia firm. The Columbia firm are to be towed to Chicago by the Great St. Lawrence river and the Welland canal. Compared with the records of the Centennial and Paris exhibitions, the World's fair shows a large gain in receipts for the first twenty days. After the state saloons get down to business in the Carolinas it is presumed that gubernatorial period between drinks will be materially shortened. Henry M. Stanley declares that he will be a candidate for a seat in parliament at the next election and that he has no intention of returning to Africa. Thirty tons of selected coal an hour were burned during the trial test of the cruise New York. The cost of the test was about \$80,000, which the builder will pay.

Dr. Edward Thomas of Vienna possesses several interesting relics of Washington among which are two army pistols presented by the general to Kosciuszko, his Polish aid. The Akhond of Swat is said to be hurrying to Chicago with thirty or forty wives. His wife, a Hindu, had constructed a tall steam river yacht in which he expects to take cruises down the Ohio and the Mississippi. Colonel Amos A. Parker, who recently died in Keene, N. H., at the age of over 100 years, is said to have been undoubtedly the oldest college graduate in the United States. He took his diploma from the University of Vermont in 1818.

General Booth has passed over his son Lieutenant General Bromwell Booth, an nominated his daughter, La Marchant Booth-Gilbert, to succeed him in command of the Salvation army, and explains himself by saying that women "make the best rulers." Charles N. Richards was appointed through the influence of Charles Sumner "member of quill pen" for the United States Senate, and, though chief of the stationer, is still under that title on the pay roll. Only one senator, Mr. Morrill, uses quill pens, and those are bought ready made.

The managers of the Pennsylvania railroad system and of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad have simultaneously announced that every employe of those corporations will be given a two weeks' vacation to see the World's fair. Furthermore, free transportation to and from the fair will be furnished not only to the employes, but also to their families.

Mrs. Emma Hutchinson, the Denver woman who has entered the national cowboy race from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago, will start from Denver this week with her two horses, riding all the way by easy stages to Chadron in order to acclimate the animals gradually. She will then exercise the animals daily for twenty-five to thirty miles up to the time the start is made in the race. Mrs. Hutchinson uses a bifurcated riding habit.

CLEVER FEMALE FORGER. Annie Murphy on Trial for Her Crimes at St. Paul, Minn. ST. PAUL, Minn., May 25.—Annie Murphy, 23 years old, known for her clever forgeries in almost every prominent city from Detroit to Mobile and Seattle, was arraigned at St. Cloud, Minn., on two charges of forgery and two of grand larceny. She graduated at the St. Cloud Normal school two years ago and eighteen months later flitted back into the town, and on account of her intimate acquaintance with the best people succeeded in securing the money on two drafts for \$5,000 on New York banks and hastened away to Seattle, having been married to H. M. Doolittle of Detroit, Mich. She waited the reading of the indictments, as found by the grand jury, and was given until tomorrow to plead. Her counsel is the ablest in Minnesota.

SHOT AND KILLED HIS WIFE. New York, May 25.—Tony Postle shot and killed his wife and severely wounded Gabriel Bertolino in the apartments of Rosie fromorello this morning. The murderer was arrested.

THE WORLD-FAMED PROF. A. LOISETTE. NEW YORK. LONDON. Will deliver his introductory lecture on Memory OR HIS NEW ART OF Never Forgetting AT EXPOSITION HALL MONDAY MAY 29 Afternoon at 3. Evening at 8. FREE TICKETS and Tickets for the course at Fort A. Charles Music Co., 128 Dodge street, or Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Instruction class course at Y. M. C. A. Sat. June 1st and 2nd. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 8.

"O, what a night!" Everybody was there and not one of them, we are sure, went home in such a condition as here depicted. The picture has nothing to do with the reception—it is only used because we had no other except a picture of Columbus, and that wouldn't do, you know. It was a great night, though, and everybody enjoyed themselves and admired those \$10 suits that go on sale today. These suits were made especially for our opening week, and you may rely on them being a little extra. The following was handed in during the reception by one of the guests:

Dear Browning & King, if you only just knew how pleased we were to get you to get through. When you asked us your pleasure, your name and your home, we were so glad to hear of you and that you were so near. You'd give us such bargains as never before. We're so glad to hear of you and that you were so near. We're so glad to hear of you and that you were so near. We're so glad to hear of you and that you were so near.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 6:30 Saturday till 10. S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.

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