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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Btate of Nebraska, lishing company, does solemaly swear that the actual eleculation of Tim DAILY Ben for the week ending June 3, 1803, was as follows: Bunday, May 28
Monday, May 20
Tuesday, May 30
Wednesday, May 31
Thursday, June 1 Friday, June 2..... Baturday, June 3 ... GEO. B. TSZCHUCI Bworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-suce this 3d day of June, Isid. N. P. Fatta. Notary Public

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ence this 3d day of June, 1830

THE Chicago savings banks appear to be all right. Eleven of them withstood a panic among their depositors and paid out \$750,000 the first day of the run.

THE Plattsmouth man who has been selected by Congressman Bryan to succeed the republican postmaster of that bity does not propose to take any chances.

THE federal courts have ordered the World's fair gates closed on Sundays. The state courts have ordered them opened. The result will be awaited with considerable interest.

GENERAL J. B. WEAVER is frantically calling for an "industrial congress" to organize the country against the impending crisis. The country has long looked upon the general as something of an impending crisis himself, and they against him.

MR. DWIGGINS, the Chicago financier who pulled down some forty banks by his dishonest methods of doing business, is highly indignant over the action of an Indiana grand jury in bringing an indictment against him. He protests that he acted in "perfect good faith" in all his transactions.

HAVING boycotted the Young Men's Republican club at Lincoln because invited guests, the impeached state officials have now undertaken to boycott THE BEE'S representative in the capital city. There is a widespread opinion all over Nebraska that the recently "vindicated" officials boycotted the interests of the state during their entire first term

NEBRASKA people have no reason to feel ashamed of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the state building at the World's fair yesterday. The parade was the most unique yet seen on the grounds, and the exercises received more attention from the visitors than any other celebration that has taken place since the fair opened. It was a great day for Nebraska and a great day for the fair.

Among the ringing utterances in Governor McKinley's speech yesterday in acceptance of his renomination, one chimes out above all others as an inspiration of the hour for every citizen irrespective of party predilection, "This is the time," said he, "for all good citizens to help inspire faith in the future and dispel fear and apprehersion now so prevalent in business and financial circles."

PEOPLE are wondering who is to be appointed Secretary Morton's first assistant to succeed Edward Willetts. There are said to be over twenty applications on file for the position, the most prominent of which is that of ex-Governor Glick of Kansas. It is thought, however, that George W. Hill, chief of the publication division of the department, may be promoted to the place. The appointment will likely be announced within a day or so.

No one who understands the confidential relations that exist between President Cleveland and Mr. George W. Childs, publisher of the Philadelphia Ledger, will doubt that paper speaks by authority, when it says: "It has been reported, as if by authority, and the report has been reiterated again and again by the newspaper press of the country, that President Cleveland has positively stated, or distinctly intimated that in order to procure additional revenues for the government he intended to recommend to congress the revival of the inquisitorial, discriminating and obnoxious income tax. This report is conspicuously inexact, as the president has not only neither stated nor intimated, but has even not considered the question of recommending or suggesting to congress the reimposition of the most odious and unpopular of all the war taxes, which was tolerated only because of the great necessities of the government and the abounding patriotism of the people, which induced them to cheerfully make any sacrifices to maintain intact the integrity of the union." This should, and probably will, put an end to the further discussion of this matter.

THE PENITENTIARY CONTRACT.

The decision of the Nebraska supreme court, handed down this week through the supreme court commission, in the case of the state against the defunct Commercial and Savings bank of Kearney is one of importance. The court decides, in brief, that in winding up the affairs of an insolvent bank under the statutes the receiver of such bank may take such steps as shall be necessary to enable him to secure possession of the assets of the bank. This point is in itself significant: but, going still further, the court holds that "where parties have, by the fraudulent conduct of themselves or their agents, obtained possession of the assets of an insolvent bank and are unable to return to the receiver of such insolvent bank the said assets in kind, such parties will be held to strict accountability for the value thereof."

The state of Nebraska is itself directly and vitally interested in this decision, and especially in the clause quoted above. The defanct Capital National bank at Lincoln is indebted to the state to the amount of \$235,000. A large portion of the assets of the officers of the bank have been placed, temporarily at least, beyond the reach of ereditors. The validity of the transfers is to be tested in the state courts upon the basis of suits already instituted. Up to the present time however, the legal representatives of the state have taken no steps to recover from the bank or any of its officers or steckholders the large amount due the

Some months before the suspension of the bank, C. W. Mosher transferred the prison contract, together with the valuable plant of buildings and machinery used in its operation to his agent and foreman, W. H. Dorgan. The State Beard of Public Lands and Buildings has never recognized Dorgan as the owner of the contract or the property connected with it, but has for more than a year continued to make monthly settlements with C. W. Mosher. All warrants for the payment of the claims against the state for the care and maintenance of prisoners are drawn payable to Mosher and that gentleman has drawn something like \$4,000 per month from the state treasury since his embezzlements were discovered. The board, therefore, still recognizes Mosher as the owner of the contract.

To all intents and purposes, therefore, Mosher is still in possession of assets amounting in value to several hundred thousand dollars. These assets are untouched by either creditor or reeeiver. The transfer to Dorgan was beyond the question of a doubt fraudulent. It would seem that the state of Nebraska would be perfectly justified in seizing the assets connected with the prison contract to protect itare consequently already well organized | self against loss through the peculations of the contractor. Attorney General Hastings as the legal member of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings evidently holds to the view that Mosher is still the prison contractor, since through his assent the monthly seitlements are still made with Mosher. He can, then, hardly escape the conviction that Mosher is still in possession of the prison contract property and that he can, according to the language of the supreme court, be "held to a strict accountability for the value thereof."

It certainly seems as if here was an opportunity for the attorney general and the receiver of the Capital National bank to come together in an action to recover assets which beyond question have been transferred to W. H. Dorgan with a deliberate purpose to defraud

legitimate creditors. The attorney general evidently does not believe that Dorgan is legally in possession of the prison contract or he would advise the Board of Public Lands and Buildings to recognize him in its monthly settlement for the care and maintenance of the state's prisoners. If he will, then, actively bestir himself in an effort to recover property from the hands of a man who holds it by virtue of an illegal transfer he will do much to relieve himself of the weight of popular distrust which still bears heavily upon him in spite of his recent vindication by a portion of the supreme court.

## THE COMBINES MUST GO.

The influence of the anti-trust convention at Chicago was somewhat impaired by the fact that politics was obtruded, but there was no difference of opinion among the delegates as to the necessity of stringent national and state legislation for the prevention of all forms of combination in restraint of trade The resolutions adopted make a moderate but unequivocal demand for prompt and vigorous action, both by federal and state governments, looking to the complete extinction of unlawful combinations destroying competition in production of exchanges. They urge the creation of a permanent association ts be known as the anti-trust association of the United States, which shall consist of three representatives from from each state and territory, and also recommend the organization of an antitrust association in each state and territory "for the purpose of aiding such national association in securing uniform legislation and the rigid execution of laws for the most speedy suppression and

final eradication of said trusts and combinations.' These are good suggestions which ought to be put into effect without delay. What is manifestly needed to arouse popular sentiment in this matter so that its influence may be felt upon the federal and state legislatures is organization and concerted reffort, which will be secured by the plan suggested by the convention. A scattering warfare against the combinations will have little effect. There must be a united and determined movement on the part of the people of all the states in order to bring about the desired result. Only in this way will the representatives of the people in congress and the legislatures and their servants in executive offices get a realizing sense of what the people demand and at the same time be brought to understand that those who are not disposed to accede to the wishes of the people pudiation. It was well resolved

by the convention that each member use every honorable means in his power to secure the election to office, whether local, state or federal, of anti-trust sentiment and in whose fearless determination to use their attermost endeavor to crush and exterminate all trusts and monopolies complete con fidence can be had. It is necessary that this question be kept prominently before the people whenever they are called upon to elect public officials and no man should be nominated for any office, legislative or executive, who will not give unqualified assurance of his opposition

to all forms of monopoly. If the plan of organization suggested by the Chicago convention be generally adopted and the efforts contemplated be vigorously made, the days of trusts and all combinations in restraint of trade will be numbered. In the meantime, people will expect action by the federal authorities under existing law. It has been promised that the Department of Justice would preceed as soon as practicable to enforce the federal anti-trust law, making the first attack against some of the larger trusts. There is reason to believe that this is the intention, and the country will wait patiently for evidence of it. The law has never yet had a proper test and one is needed in order to determine whether or not it is sufficient. In any event the combines must go.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS. Governor McKinley is again the standard bearer of the Ohio republicans. His renomination was conceded from the moment he signified his willingness to again be a candidate and at no time has there been manifested any opposition to his candidacy. He has made a creditable record as governor, he is admittedly the most popular republican in the state, he has no factional differences or entanglements, he is an intropid and aggressive leader, and he represents a policy which is especially strong in Ohio. All these considerations, together with his high character as a man, gave him the highest possible claim to the endorsement of his party and Governor McKinley fully merited a renomination by acclamation.

The speech of the governor in accepting the nomination is characteristic. There is no timidity and no equivocation about it. He recognizes the fact that republicanism will have a severe test in Ohio this year, because it is the coveted field of the opposition and they will center all their efforts there. Yet he thinks that with unity, harmony and courage the republican party will triumph. The party appears at present to be harmonious, and there is no reason to apprehend that it will not continue so, but that it will have very hard work to retain power may as well be frankly admitted. Governor McKinley was elected in 1891, the year before the presidential election by a plurality of 21, 511. The plurality for Harrison in 1892 was only 1,072. This great change in the republican vote of Ohio in a single year does not warrant a strong feeling of confidence in republican success in 1893, with a democratic administration in power at Washington and nothing appealing to republicans likely to develop their full strength in the election. Of course a great deal will depend upon whether the democracy is harmonious and also upon the character of the can didates of that party. There is no lack of aspirants and the tendency of this is to create factions. Indeed there is some factional conflict now, which threatens to become more pronounced, but it will not be safe to count much upon this. The democrats of Ohio, however much they may quarrel among themselves before a campaign, are pretty sure to get together when the campaign is on and to get out their strength on election

They will have a more than ordinarily strong incentive to do this the present year and with the influence of the national administration to help them they will undoubtedly make a very hard fight to win Ohio. Obviously it would be a victory that would give the party great prestige. To carry McKinley's own state with McKinley as the leader of his party would be a triumph that could not fail to act as a stimulus to the democracy everywhere. The republican candidate understands this, and it is safe to predict that he will make his fight as aggressive as possible. His challenge to the opposition is to meet the republicans upon every line of controversy, state or national, which divides the parties. The probability is that national issues will enter most largely into the discussions

of the canvass. It will be a long campaign, so far as the republicans are concerned, and the wisdom of making the nominations at so early a date, particularly in view of the fact that there was no opposition to the candidates for renomination, is not apparent. Long campaigns are tedious and expensive, and the party responsible for them is not usually the gainer.

THE reports that the next house of representatives will show a majority of 40 or 50 votes for free silver coinage are not well founded. Of the 218 democratic members of the Fifty-third congress, at least ninety can be safely counted on as uncompromising opponents of free coinage, leaving about 128 in favor of free coinage. The republican membership of the house is about 127, and it will require only ninety of these votes against free coinage to defeat it. The presumption is that not more than eight are radical free coinage men, leaving, say 120 opposed to that policy. These, with ninety democrats, would make 210 sound money members, and leave only 146 of all parties to vote for free coinage. This is an extreme estimate of the honest money strength, says the Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican, for there are several republicans in Iowa, Michigan and Kansas whose views on the subject are loose, and who will probably vote for free coinage just because Cleveland is against it. These people, however, are not numerous enough to carry a majority of the house into the free coinage column, and it is as certain as anything can be in politics, says the correspondent, that the mamust pay the penalty of popular re- jority of the house is against free coinage. A few may refuse to vote for

the Sherman law who ropeal of would not vote for free colnage, but strong arguments will be made even with the free silver men why they those only who are exponents of the should vote, as they did in 1890, against that measure. It will be seen from these figures, which undoubtedly are at least approximately correct, that it will be in the power of the republicans of the house to determine what legislation there shall be regarding silver, and this gives great interest to the question as to what course they will pursue. It is doubtless safe to predict that they will be found in the next congress as in the last one on the right side of this issue.

> A REPORT upon the agricultural resources of Wyoming and the progress and status of their development has just been sent out by the Agricultural department. The data gathered through government agents and correspondents was compiled by Hon. John W. Hoyt, ex-governor of the territory. The report is especially interesting in that Wyoming affords an exceptional field for agricultural inquiry, because its cultivated areas have an average altitude greater than those of any other political division of the United States, with a consequent need of irrigation. Respecting the government helps already accorded the territory and state in common with others, Mr. Hoyt remarks one great and important condition yet to be fulfilled to assure Wyoming's agricultural future, namely, such judicious revision of the land laws as will better adapt them to the peculiar needs of the arid region." He thinks that if it be not deemed wise to bestow all the unsettled lands of the government upon the states, to be managed by them under proper restrictions, "then congress should itself early solve the problem by securing to the pe ple of these vast districts, the means of more equitably and fully utilizing both the grazing and the agricultural lands of

the state." THE celebrated Choctaw claim has finally been allowed by the Treasury department. It amounts in round numbers to \$3,000,000, and will be paid out to the Choctaws and Chickasaws per capita as soon as the census can be completed. The delegation of three persons employed by the Indians in 1889 to press their claims has been paid 20 per cent of the amount, but J. Hale Sypher and the whole raft of lobbyists who attempted to blackmail the delegation first and then the Indians, are cut off without a cent.

THE imminent decapitation of the Irish patriot, Edward O'Meagher Condon, by the headsman of the Treasury department, is exciting comment. Secretary Carlisle himself is the grandson of an Irishman, but he has little regard for an Irish republican, and it is given out that Mr. Condon will walk the plank in a few days.

#### Vociferous Joys. New York Tribune.

It is the policy of the Cleveland adminis tration, according to the mugwump press, to make removals from the fourth-class postoffices only when charges against the incum-bents are sustained. When Maxwell learns of this he will lean on the handle of his av long enough to laugh a long, low laugh, the sort of a laugh commonly known as a

## Intemperance in Temperance.

Chicago Journal, perates in the If the extremists, the in temperance cause, would rid themselves of the notion that character can be recon-structed, except from within, and would make their aims practical instead of visionary, they might hope for some approxima tion to their ideas. But when they reputi ate the only workable plan in the way of re-form that has yet been tried and denounce it as a compact with the devil they help to defeat their own ulterior purpose.

## End of the Chapter.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The withdrawal of the cases against the Carnegie officials on Saturday, resulting from the Homestead riots, closed a memorable chapter in the annals of industrial warfare in the United States. It is a year today, lacking one month, since the battle between the strikers and Pinkertons on the banks of the Monongahela. If there were any crimes ommitted at that time the courts have ab-olutely failed to punish the gullry ones. The machinery of justice has been impotent. and if the case is ever tried it will be in the pages of history.

## Grover's Penchant for Surprises.

Philadelphia Press. President Cleveland has a queer way of making appointments sometimes. For post-master of New York he has appointed a man who was not an applicant for the position. Two years ago Mr. Dayton was a county democrat. When that organization disbanded he joined Tammany. He is, there-fore a recent convert to Crokerism. The president seems to have pursued a course that would steer him clear of the breakers, while at the same time he cannot be said to have really pleased either faction of the New York democracy. Tammany will doubt-less claim a victory, but how can there be a victory when there was no contest. And Mr. Dayton's name has never been mentioned in connection with the office.

## Mr. Watterson Steps Out of Politics,

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Now, more than ever before, it shall be the purpose and policy of the Courier-Journal to abstain from interest in the concrete affairs of the party. Its editor has sat in the last three national democratic conven-tions against his own expressed desire and protest. He never expects again to cross the threshold of a political convention, state the threshold of a political convention, state or national, or to make a political speech. He has served his turn and has earned his release. His place is here in this office, and his service for good or for ill in these columns. There ought to be some one who wants nothing, who can neither be bought nor bullied, and who may be trusted at all times to write the troth, as he sees it, for truth's sake, and for the advantage of no clique or faction. That duty the editor of the Courier-Journal has always set himself, and to it as long as he lives he will continue to address himself.

## DECLINE IN IMPORTS.

OMAHA. June 8 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: The leading newspapers of the country are just now rejoicing over the recent decline in imports as a means of checking the outflow of gold. Four express this feeling among the half column of quotations on the business situation which you publish this morning, namely the Indianapolis Journal, the Chicago Inter Ocean, the Boston Advertiser and the New York Times, representing opinion both east and west. Now history shows that large imports are the rule in times of prosperity, a fact especially noticeable since the civil war. When we are prosperous we buy largely, not only of home products, but foreign; when, as at present, there comes

but foreign; when, as at present, there comes a financial stringency, the amount of our purchases from both sources falls off. Under the high tariffs of the last thirty years, large imports having been a sign of prosperity, one cannot but feel regret for this reason at seeing them diminish.

An interesting consideration suggests itself in this connection. If the promised low democratic tariff were now in force, the volume of our imports would probably increase at the present time, under its encouragement, and thus aggravate the evil of gold exports from which the country is suffering.

T. F. B.

GUILTY, BUT NOT PROVEN.

Gothenburg Star: In the next campaign the Nebraska republicans will be on the de-fensive with a cudgel in the shape of Chief Justice Maxwell's dissenting opinion in the hands of the opposition. There's fun ahead, politically speaking, and the republicans may as well prepare to face the music.

Oakland Times: Chief Justice Maxwell eserves great honor for doing his sworn uty. He has the courage to do right and dared face the entire republican party party that gave him his position) and deliver bonest opinion in accordance with testimony in the impeachment cases. Chief Justice Maxwell says the state officers were guilty of gross neglect and acts of omission

Kearney Telegram: Chief Justice Maxwell has earned the title of "the great dissenter." A peculiarity of his dissensions is that they are always sustained by law and evidence and uniformly on the side of justice. tice. Without a desire or intention to impugn the actions of the other honorable judges on the bench, the Telegram believes that Judge Maxwell is today the best judge of law and evidence, more free from the than any man who ever held a like position in Nebraska. The people long ago found out that Judge Maxwell, though a republican, party's whims.

not bias his decision to suit his Plattsmouth Journal: According to the ogic of the majority opinion of the supreme ourt the impeached officers were "guilty." but it was "not proven." That's the long and short of it. The judges admit that the charges of gross fraud and stealing from the state were proven as charged, but aver that it was not sufficiently proven that the state officers had a guilty knowledge of it or participated in it. Judge Maxwell, however, "the noblest Roman of them all," has no such hair splitting ideas in the matter, but concludes, as does every unbiased man, that these many wrongs were the result of a corrupt condition of mind of these officers, and each act of the robbers was a part of the system which the officials allowed to go on unrebuked. There was corruption going on everywhere because the state officers winked at it and shut their eyes to it. A partisan court cannot cover up the facts from the people. Fremont Herald: The supreme court has

rendered its decision in the impeachment case—Post and Norvai for acquittal and Chief Justice Maxwell for conviction-as acknowledged by the majority opinion. "The action of the board in selecting Dorgan as the representative of the state was highly censurable as unbusinesslike and wanting in intelligent regard for the interest of the public which the state exacts from its officers." This is practically the acknowledgment of the accused officials themselves. And they hired this man for \$50 a month, knowing he had also the contract for erect ing the cell house—he was to watch Dorgan and see that he was houest! Further than this, the majority opinion acknowledges that "through the negligence, incompetency or fraud of a superintendent of construction the state was charged for building material greatly in excess of the reasonable or market value thereof and for labor which had not been performed. The bills rendered therefor were presented in the usual course of business and allowed by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings." And all this time they kept Dorgan in charge of the work, who himself never pretended to be honest and laughs at the mention of it. "Out of their own mouths are they con-Nebraska City News: Messers, Allen

Humphrey and Hastings, the three state officials who have escaped impeachment at the hands of a partisan court, were acquitted on a technicality. They probably do not care how they escaped, just so they escaped. But the court seems now the one to be censured. The two judges—Pest and Norval—admit that the hiring of Dorgan by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings was censurable from a business standpoint That is about what the people think. The court admits that the state was charged an exorbitant price for building material, but the board audited the bills in good so that lets them ppropriation of ₹700 for faith, junketing trip to visit other prisons, was also made in good faith. The chaplain's ex-penses to the prison congress was also paid in good faith, even if the people did for the bill. The "good faith" idea is now dropped, and in dealing with the coal frauds the excuse is that the board had so many duties to perform they could not attend to all of them. By reason of the board being so busy the state is out \$12,000, and the same pleading answers for all other charges. That may be law, but to the average business man elected to watch the interests of the people but they failed to do so, and to plead that they did not have time to attend to their duties is to plead incompetency and they should have been removed.

## SMASHING THE TRUSTS.

Chicago Record: Considering the manner in which the convention was selected—the governors of the various states picking out delegates at random—the final outcome is something to be appreciated, even though certain members felt called upon to organize a parlor convention in order to send broad-cast their untried ideas about the management of trusts.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The temper of the people is hostile to trusts, and it will manifest itself severely toward officers who prove to be timid or dilatory in effort to suppress them The convention that has just adjourned thoroughly representative of the national character, was composed in great part of able men, and has given utterance to sentiments expressive of the national feeling.

Chicago Tribune: Those who have en-riched themselves by operating trusts in the past and who hope to have the chance of aborbing other millions in the future on substantially the same plan have a way of mak-ing their influence felt in the councils of the states and the nation, and even in the offices of the men who are or may be charged with with the duty of bringing them to account or their misdeeds. This influence must be counteracted by the voice of the people, if at

New York World: There is not much difficulty in procuring the passage of such [anti-trust] laws anywhere. But the con-vention will do a great service if it will devise a form of law that the law officers of the nation and the states will undertake to enforce and can enforce. The pretext for nonenforcement now made is the difficulty of procuring evidence that will suffice to make a case. The officers of the trusts employ the ablest lawyers in the country to enable them to evade the statutes without great danger of going to jail. Chicago Post: It appears that a conven-

Chicago Post: It appears that a conven-tion sitting on the solitary plank, "Bust the Trusts," cannot endure. It lacks elements necessary to coherence. It is speedily di-vided against itself, and instead of "bust-ing" is "busted." That has been the fate of the congress called the "anti-trust con-vention" which has just gone to finders in this city. There were many wise men in the this city. There were many wise men in the convention, but there were also Tommy Morgan and Sig. Ig. Donnelly; and the life of the meeting was short. Singular, isn't it! how successful these two distinguished anti-monopolists always are in breaking up anti-monopoly movements.

## THE EXTRA SESSION.

Chicago Record: With reasonable certainty of early action by congress restoring sound financial conditions the public will throw off whatever apprehensions it may have had and will apply itself to the enjoy-ment of that prosperity which is the right-ful possession of this great nation. New York World: The message which

the president gives to the country today is an carnest and serious one appropriate to the occasion. It is characterized by an explicit fairness concerning his intentions re-garding the extra session of congress and some wise counsel regarding the duty of the people in the present circumstances Denver Republican: President Cleveland says he will call congress together in Sepimber to repeal the Sherman silver law

President Harrison signed that law, and if he had been re-elected last November there would be no talk new about its repeal. Evi-dently a vote for Cleveland via Weaver last November was not a good thing for silver.

Chicago Tribune: That which is needed is confidence that cannot be restored by presidential entreaties so long as existing financial conditions continue. The vast store of idle silver must be utilized at its commercial value in the redemption of paper issued against it. When that is done the raging sea of distrust and panic will be calmed. Confidence will return and all will be at pence. Cannot the president see this, and peace. Cannot the president see this, and

seeing it take the necessary action-that is,

call congress together at once New York Tribune: An extra session has been regarded as inevitable ever since the new administration came in, and now Mr. Cleveland thinks the time has come to let the country know just what his inten tion is. His rejuctance to call such a ses-sion is weil understood, but he seems to

have reached the conclusion that it is a choice between that evil and a greater one. Globe Democrat: The president's an concernent that he will call an extra ses sion of congress is exceedingly gratifying to the country. It shows that he is thoroughly alive to the perils with which we are threat-ened from the continuance of our present financial policy, and that he will use all the powers with which he is endowed to avert them or to minimize them. It would have been well, perhaps, had he made this an-

#### Blowing Out the Bubbles. Washington Star.

Alarmists who have seen in the bank failures and business embarrasments of the past few days foreshadowings of general disaster must be chagrined to notice the steady buoyancy which characterizes the solid money market in which wild specula-tions has no chance to disport itself. That there have been many downfalls is evident, and that a large number of innocent unfor-tunates must suffer is painfully clear, but in every instance the crash came as the result of loose methods or of actual dishonesty Throughout the country there has abeen more or less of financial stringency and de pression in values. This condition could not possibly affect the conservative institutions. and as they are vastly in the majority there is no reason why anyone not interested in the many endeavors to secure riches over-rapidly should be seriously concerned. Only the holders on inflated stocks and the pursors of golden-hued bubbles have been hard hit, although a few honest men-one or two of them nationally conspicious -man! aged to lose the balance at the critical

### THE CENSURED OFFICIALS.

Say Justices Post and Norval: "At the time of the appointment of Dorgan to super-intend the construction of the cell house he was the agent and manager of Mosher, the lessee of the peutentiary and charged with the duty of subleasing the prison labor. In view of that fact his selection by the board as the representative of the state, knowing hat it would be obliged to depend upon Mosher for labor to carry on the work, is highly censurable, and should, to say the least, be characterized as unbusinesslike and utterly wanting in that intelligent re-gard for the interests of the state which the law demands of public officers under like circumstances.

Says Chief Justice Maxwell: "The appointment of Dorgan, whose interests were altogether with Mosher, is entirely unjustiflable. If the board was busy as it claims to have been there was all the more necessity for the appointment of a capable, dis interested superintendent who could be relied upon to look after the business and interest of the state. No ordinarily prudent man would have appointed Dorgan to fill the osition of superintendent nor placed in his hands tens of thousands of dollars, and it is not surprising that the state has suffered serious loss."

#### PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Chicago cult has received the finishing ouch. Carter Harrison has donned a stove pipe hat. The legislature of Michigan passed a bill

granting women the right to vote at munici-pal elections. An eastern criminal committed suicide by swallowing a suspender buckle. Another

way of cheating the gallus. The collapse of the Whisky trust has not diminished the run on the fish banks. The supply of bait continues normal.

During the century France alone has lost 5,000,000 men in war, and the armies of all Europe now number 22,000,000 men. Senator Sherman has recently moved into

is new \$150,000 house at Washington. It is one of the finest residences at the capital. The Totten millenium is not altogether a dream. The allepaths and hemcopaths of Chicago are emulating the lion and the

Amid the acclaims jarring the atmosphere in Lincoln may be heard the subdued conun-drum: "Will Dorgan cough up the trial balance?" An impertment correspondent suggests

a revision of the Nebraska state scal and the substitution of the words, "The pen is COme of the frightened depositors who withdrew \$900 from a Chicago bank parted with his money five minutes later. A pick

pocket took it for safe keeping. Experimental weighing of coal in Brooklyn developed the amazing fact that several dealers added as much as ninety overweight to a ton of coal. Verily, this is

an age of wonders. Colonel Henry Clay Smith of Alabama enloys the happy distinction of being the first

colored man to receive an appointment from the Cleveland administration. He goes as consul to one of the Madagascar ports. Nature abhors a vacuum. The blue-black

rocks forming the palisades on the Jersey side of the Hudson are more useful than picturesque. Besides being scratching posts for goats, they are shown to be superior to for polishing the bills of Jerse osquitoes Lofty minds delight to revel in lofty houghts. So it comes to pass that when

So it comes to pass that what the vulgar call "spoils" and the chopnouse statesman considers "pie" is a substance of nobler ingredients. In official pariance executive favors are "the deserts of soul." It behoves the Samesets and Jack sonians hereabouts to cease their ignoble scramble and with becoming dignity stand aloof till invited to the feast.

#### NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A church costing \$8,000 will be erected by the Bohemian Catholics of Dodge. Norfolk democrats will hold a primary lection Saturday to see who shall have the

ntest is about to be precipitated in Hitchcock county.

It is reported that another county seat

Arrangements for the state militia encampment will be made by the state military board at its meeting June 16.

Owing to previous engagements United States Senator Allen was unable to be pres-ent at the dedication of the Nebraska buildng at the World's fair. Eleven year-old Rush Powers, living near

Curtis, was thrown by a horse and dragged forty rods by a drag before help could reach him. He was badly bruised and his head cut in many places, but it is thought he will

Because his wife deserted him and asso-ciated with disreputable characters at Blair, a man named Kinney of Fort Calhoun-bung himself and tried to die, but his neighbors discovered him before life was extinct and cut him down. W. W. Atkinson, a wealthy farmer near

Ponca, died of heart disease while sitting in his parlor. He had been as well as usual and the family retired, leaving him sitting in the parlor reading, as was his custom. In the morning they found him dead, sitting in his chair, just as they left him at night. He was one of the early settlers. The Franklin Republican was issued this week in handbill form, necessitated by the destruction of the newspaper plant by fire. The building in which the office was located

was a large two-story double brick block, and it was entirely destroyed. It was erected at a cost of \$10,000 and was insured for \$5,000. A number of merchants also lost heavily. The York High school and the York college will hold joint field day exercises Saturday. There will be bicycle races, footraces, hammer throwing, tugs of war, egg races, Indian club drill, hurdle race, wheel-

sarrow races, jumping, walking races, relay races and flag races, a day of outdoor sports and fun, full of exciting contests between amateur athletes. Frank Weifel is doing time in the Adams county jail because of his refusal to put up a \$200 peace bond. Weifel is possessed of a cow and a very bad temper and whenever any of his neighbors disturb the one it rites the other. The cow invaded the garden of a man named Finnus, and because he took the

animal up and would not release her until the damage she had done was settled, Weifel threatened to club him to death before night. Finnus had him arrested, the com-plaint sustained, and a bond to keep the peace filed at \$200. Weifel insists that he never threatened Finnus and said he would go to jail before he would put up the bond. He is apt to stay there until October unless he changes his mind,

### GIFING THE SNAP AWAY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Willie: Paw, why do they have big men with axes marchin' in front of the band? Papa: To protect the bass drummer from the mob.

New York Weekly: Old Gentleman: How am I to know that you are not marrying my daughter for my money? Suitor: And how am I to know that you won't fail inside of a Chicago Tribune: "This butter," said Cholly, eying the waiter severely, "tastes old and strong. It must have been made from sour milk."

Indianapolis Journal: Willie-Good gwaci-ms, deah boy! How did you eatch such a

cold? Chollie-The doosid bawbah combed m**y** bangs back off my fawrid. Boston Beacon: "Oh, I'm so sorry, Mr. Dill-ingham, your lady love has thrown you over. What was the trouble?"
"Why, you see, I flattered her so much she got too proud to speak to me."

Chicago Inter Ocean: Manager—Why don't Little Eva come on? Uncle Tom, and— ,'She is making a little speech to the com-pany, thonking it for the pleasant way it had remembered her 62d birthday."

Philadelphia Record: Stranger-Who are those people in that overloaded wagon drying that poor, bony horse? Citicus—They are members of an anti-cruelty society returning from a picnic

Harper's Bazar: She—I love to hear Colonel Blowhard talk of his war experiences. By the way, which side was he on? He—The other side.

He-No; the other side of the Atlantic.

## RUNNING A NEWSPAPER

Atlanta Constitution Jim Jones, he was an editor; that is, he tried to be: He bought himself a hand press, an' he started in to see

Jes' what there was to editin', but when he'd

canvassed 'round, me fifteen hundred cultors in that same town he found. hope to know;
They told hint: 'You must run her, Jones, jes' so an' so an' so!
Be sure an' hoom: the Baptists, they're bound to help you out.
An' give the good old Methodists a big salvation shout!

Give every man a notice; be sure an' put it Whenever Major Jinks is seen to perambulate Put in a few free locals for all the stores, an'

Each man a free subscription, if you want your sheet to live!" Well, Jones; he done jes' as they said, for fear they'd make a row; But the more he tried to please 'em all, the nore they told him how! Until at last he took his book an' laid it on the Then run the paper in the ground an' follored it himself:

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