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State of Nebraska. Fitate of Nebraska.

County of Fouglas.

George B. Tszchuck, sceretary of The Bez publishing commany, does solemniy swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bez for the week binding June 3, 1833, was as follows: Funday, May 28
Monday, May 29
Fuesday, May 30
Wednesday, May 30
Wednesday, May 31
Fursday, June 3

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-Ince this 3d day of June, 1803. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for, May, 1893, 24,174 No kind of censure is going to disconpert to any great degree men with

heads shaped like those of the late impeached state officials. THE World's fair authorities evidently

have a wholesome respect for Uncle Bam's judges. The gates to Jackson park will be closed tomorrow.

THE price of wheat was never so low on the Chicago market as it has been this week. The loaves of bread you buy of the baker are small as ever.

IT BEGINS to look as if the long-lookedfor rush to Chicago had commenced at last. It is estimated that there were 150,000 paid admissions on Nebraska

THE editor of the Atchison Globe must be having a run of bad luck. "No difference how you play the game of life, you are sure to lose," is his melancholy reflection.

ANOTHER great battle-ship, the Maspachusetts, will be launched today. Uncle Sam's navy is rapidly taking a prominent place among the great navies of the world.

JUDGING from the remarks of a great many state papers most of the people of Nebraska think that Chief Justice Maxwell is a majority of the supreme court all by himself.

A NEW YORK newspaper alludes to Bioux City as "a pleasant town on the sloping banks of the muddy Missouri.' So much for the fame acquired by her pyrotechnic business methods.

NEW YORK is passing through the threes of an agitation in favor of an antitreating law. Nebraska has had such a law on her statute books for years and it is as dead as the blue laws of Connecticut.

LIEUTENANT Governor Tom Majors has thus far signalized his temporary occupation of the governor's chair by no graver demonstration than giving assurance of his distinguished regard for the censured state officers.

THE extreme reluctance of capital to seek investment at the present time is Illustrated by the fact that Chicago this week offered \$600,000 bonds bearing 5 per cent interest payable semi-annually and received not a single bid.

THE Nebraska patriots who are ready to bleed profusely for the administration whenever necessary are pricking up their ears over the announcement that Secretary Hoke Smith is getting ready to name the new land office officials.

OF COURSE, the republican party in Ohio must shoulder responsibility for the disastrous failure of the natural gas wells at Findlay in that state. Six hundred houses are vacant and 4,000 people have left the town within a fortnight.

THE most conspicuous thing about Eulalia's reception was Carter Harrison's new silk hat. The fact that the gravity of the occasion induced the mayor to substitute a glossy tile for his customary slouch has been a three days wonder for the Chicago crowds.

"WITH all their apparent strength there is inherent weakness in trusts. They themselves are falling to pieces," says the Chicago Times. Yes, but it will redound to their credit and the beneat of the public for the authorities to hasten by all the legal means at their disposal the inevitable collapse.

THE most important duty imposed upon American consuls abroad just now is its inspection of rags, large cargoes of which are shipped to the United States every week. The cholera microbe is not a fastidious animal and it is more apt to come to this country in a bundle of old rags than in the cabin of a first-class oceanic liner.

IT IS amusing to witness the attempts of traders, who some three years ago said they were obliged to put up the prices of goods on account of the McKinley law, to reconcile their statements with those now made in explanation of the reduced price of wool-that the threatened repeal of the McKinley tariff makes it impossible for them to pay more.

A BROAD AND SOUND PRINCIPLE.

The federal courts have unhasitatingly asserted their authority recently in numerous cases where the question of their jurisdiction as against that of the state courts was involved. In view of the promptness manifested in some of these instances it seems strange that a doubt should arise as to whether they can be relied on even at all to determine cases in which the trusts and other combines of capitalists are parties to the proceed-

Thus, several sheriffs in South Carolina, under specific orders of the gov ernor of that state, seized for non-payment of taxes property of several rail roads which were in the hands of receivers appointed by the federal court. Hence arose a conflict of state and national authority. The federal court at Charleston thereupon, in February last, arrested and fined the sheriffs for contempt, and Governor Tillman proceeded to bring the matter to the supreme court by habeas corpus. That court denied the writin an opinion sustaining the lower court in every particular.

In Missouri the United States district court in March last declined to release from imprisonment certain county judges who refused to levy a special tax ordered by that court to pay certain railway bonds claimed to be fraudulent. And yet the refusal of these state representatives was based on a clause of the state constitution explicitly prohibiting special levies in such cases. The federal courts did not hesitate to assert their jurisdiction in these cases, which will serve as an illustration.

However, in the case where a New York watch manufacturer, who had refused to join the Watch trust and had been injured in his business by the conspiracy, appealed to the federal courts for redress he found that he had no remedy from them. Appealing to the state courts of New York, an attempt as had been done in the United States courts. But Judge Patterson of the supreme court of that state overruled the demurrer of the trust. He held that competitor because he had refused to jein them in the commission of unlawful acts the courts of the state can give him of men in the dominant party in conremedy under the common law. This is a broad principle. It would seem also a sound one.

It is readily seen that this decision establishes a patent remedy where the conspiracy is of local effect. But in instances where these combinations operate over several states an appeal for relief can only lie in a federal court. For instance, if a compine in any other state attacks a competitor in Nebraska the citizen thus injured must find redress in the United States courts, if at all. Should the principle stated by Judge Patterson obtain recognition in the federal courts its rigid enforcement would render unnecessary any further legislation in restraint of the abuses these unlawful combines are enabled to exercise everywhere. It would seem only natural that the attorney general would seek a test of the power he may already have at command to inaugurate the crusade he has promised against these iniquitous capitalistic combinations.

A PROTECTORATE FOR HAWAII. The latest advices from Honolulu ate that Minister Blount has intimated that a protectorate for the Hawaiian islands is the proper thing to look for. According to one correspondent Mr. Blount favors a protectorate of the present government, which shall guard it as well from interference abroad as from revolution at home, and the same authority states that he is convinced of the unselfishness and integrity of the men in control at Honolulu, is in sympathy with the revolution, and has no thought of restoration. If the American minister is correctly represented in these reports he is certainly not carrying out the spirit of his instructions as understood in this country. The understanding here has been that the minister was not to interfere at all in the political affairs of Hawaii: that he was to occupy a position of absolute neutrality between the parties, his duties being limited to securing protection, in any event, to American interests and to preventing the interference of any other foreign power in the political affairs of the islands. If he has counseled or suggested a protectorate he has gone beyond his authority as the American people have understood it. It is proper to observe, however, that these reports come from sources which are in hearty sympathy with the provisional government and have always advocated the policy of annexation, so that their credibility is open to doubt.

A protectorate would be hardly less objectionable than annexation. The departure from the traditional policy of the government would be as great in one case as in the other, and while a protectorate would involve us in almost equal obligations with annexation we should get nothing in return for assuring it. It would be interesting to the country to know exactly what the position of the administration at Washington is on this subject. The Washington correspondent of an eastern paper which has a place in the confidence of the administration says it is doubtful if President Cleveland himself has formed any resolution as to the final action of the United States regarding Hawaiian annexation. If he finds that the Hawalians do not as a body desire annexation, says the correspondent, he will promptly abandon it. If, on the other hand, he is convinced that the people desire to become a part of the United States, he is not likely to persistently refuse them. Assuming that there is authority for these statements, they give a different aspect to the Hawaiian question from that in which the American people have been regarding it for some time past. It has been generally supposed that all thought of annexation had been dismissed by the administration and that it was the intention to strictly observe a policy of non-interference in Hawaiian affairs. This was accepted by the intelligent judgment of the country, with

practical unanimity, as wise and sound,

and the new phase which current re-

ports give the situation will emsequently be widely disappointing. A majority of the American people, it is not to be doubted, are opposed to either a protectorate or annexation, but if compelled to choose one of these policles would probably prefer the latter, since with annoxation the country would secure something in return for the obligations assumed.

WORK OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

In announcing that he would call the Fifty-third congress together in September President Cleveland made no reference to any other subject for consideration at that time than the financial condition. In stating, as he was reported, that this is the only matter now menacing the welfare and prosperity of the country, he implied that none other possible, however, that he did not intend to be so understood, but simply that the financial condition would be given the foremost place in the consideration of the national legislature. At any rate, there is the authority of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger for saying that the work of the extra session may be extended to the consideration of legislation intended to increase the revenues of the government. It is not to be expected that anything will be accomplished in this direction before the regular session, and it is by no means assured that even then much will be done, but it may be possible to make a beginning at the special

The urgent necessity of increasing the revenues of the government, under existing conditions, is recognized by men of all parties, but the problem of how to do this is an extremely difficult and perplexing one, the wise solution of which by the next congress will hardly be expected by any one familiar was made to throw his case out of court | with the quality of statesmanship that will dominate that body. As the correspondent to whom reference has been made well says, there is a great differonce between formulating the bombastic when any such conspiracy exists to declarations and rallying cries of a maliciously injure the business of a partisan platform and preparing a great revenue measure to maintain and carry on the government. There are plenty gress who are capable of doing the former, but is there any one among them having the qualifications to do the latter? The fact, as understood, that the administration proposes to formulate a revenue measure indicates that the president has not full faith in the ability of the leaders of the next house to perform this task to the satisfaction of the administration. The annual requirement of the government to meet current expenditures amounts to \$400,000,000. It is not now receiving this revenue, and unless something is done to provide it from taxation the government will be compelled to borrow money and issue interest-bearing bonds. In view of the fact that there is little

chance of effecting a general revision of the tariff, as contemplated by the democratic leaders, in time for a new measure to become operative on July 1, 1894, it is suggested that an emergency act might be passed to take effect at that date. Such an act, it is proposed, should increase the tax on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and snuff, place now coming in free, and restore tea and | selves to blame. coffee to the dutiable list, from which they were dropped more than twenty years ago. Undoubtedly a considerable addition to the revenue could be made in this way, but the party that assumes the responsibility of levying duties upon sugar, tea and coffee takes a very great risk and it is questionable whether the administration will recommend such a policy. Congress will be convened in September with the primary purpose of dealing with the financial condition, but it seems probable that it will also be called on to consider the question of increasing the revenue of the government. It will doubtless find the time before the regular session fully occupied with the first subject, and it is by no means certain that it will be disposed of at the extra session, notwithstanding the confident predictions of the opposition to the silver purchasing law. The advocates of repeal may be successful in the house, but their chances are not so good in the

IT SEEMS almost sacrilege to turn to the practical suggestions that the appalling calamity in Washington affords. But therein is contained the same old lesson emphasized time and again by death, terror and destruction, heeded for a time, may be, and in some communities, only to be soon forgotten. "The building was unsafe." It had even been condemned. Its use imperiled the lives of its hundreds of occupants. And yet it was used, and the dispatches from Washington tell the fearful consequences of this criminal disregard. It is useless to say now that some one is to blame and must bear the responsibility. But how many buildings similarly unsafe and occupied are there in towns and cities everywhere throughout the country! Denunciation of those responsible for their condition who do not heed the lesson set forth in the heartrending account of the Washington disaster is impotent. The law should at once step in and hold them to

the most rigid accountability. IT is now disclosed that the report that the Pacific Mail has settled its differences with the Panama railroad and will resume control of the isthmus route is without the slightest foundation. It was apparently given to the public for the sole purpose of shaking confidence in the North American Steamship company and making it difficult for the new line to secure contracts with shippers. It is evident that the transcontinental roads are ready to resort to desperate measures to break down the formidable opposition arrayed

against them. THE TROLLEY trespass upon the battlefield of Gettysburg has met with a peremptory halt from an unexpected source. The survivors of the famous Seventy-second Pennsylvania regiment, which met the last desperate struggle of Pickett's men as they came through the union lines, interposed an injunction to work.

the further despoilment of their prop erty by the street, railway vandals. Thereupon the invadors beat a retreat and have given notice that they will restore the ground as nearly as possible to its condition before the cut was made. The trespassers will then be probably held in check until congress takes them in hand. There can be no objection to the street car company building a road to the field, but the surviving veterans of the great battle are determined that the company shall run its road as they choose on the burial place of their dead.

CHARMAN BLYTHE, of the Iowa republican state committee, has announced that he will call the state convention at as early a date as will be consented to by a majority of the committee. An earnest effort will doubtless be made by would be presented for the attention of the convention to formulate some plan congress at the extra session. It is to meet the existing situation on the liquor question in that state, though its specific character cannot now be foretold. Senator Wilson's term expires in 1895, and the conservative element of Iowa does not wish to see his successor a silver advocate or state bank demagogue. So the greater necessity of electing a republican legislature as well as governor. Sound reason and common sense should triumph over prejudice in the coming Iowa campaign. If this be accomplished the republican party can regain all its old time prestige in that

> THE appointment of H. C. Lett to the Utah commission in place of Hon. Alvin Saunders again gives that body a democratic majority. Commenting thereon the Salt Lake Tribune says that while personally the new commissioner is an honest, honorable man and genial gentleman, he believes in doing all legitimate things to strengthen his party. "He early joined the division movement here and believes in doing every possible thing to cause Utah to crystalize into a democratic state. Hence we shall expect the commissioner to serve the democracy whenever it is possible to do so in servingt he territory.' It will be recalled that two months ago Mr. Lett was the most talked of man for governor in the territory.

OMAHA'S trade is still reported good in the weekly summaries of the great commercial agencies, and the total of bank clearings for the week that ended with Thursday shows an increase of 9.2 per cent over the corresponding week of 1892. This is not so large an increase as Omaha has been went to exhibit, yet the figures are on the right side and go to show that the commerce of the Gate City has not been so unfavorably affected by recent disturbances as has that of other places.

Now THAT the full text of the much abused Russian extradition has been made public people will be surprised to discover that it is not the barbarious document it has been painted. It is true that an attempt to assassinate the czar is made an extraditible offense, and it

Undismayed by the smash of their combine a few weeks ago, the owners of the factories that constituted the Cordage trust want to try it once more. If the people again invest in this elusive a duty of I cent per pound on sugars | trust stock they will have only them-

> Well Springs of Hope. Minneapolis Tribune

The prohibitionists of lowa have already placed a complete state tiedet in the field if that party had a popularity commen surate with its previousness it would sweet

The International Cave of the Winds. Cleveland Leader.

The Paris arbitration commission has two months more of argument before it. It is evidently the purpose of both parties to the ispute to talk it out on that line if it takes all summer.

Mattee of a Sorehead. Chicago Times.

That arrant humbug Ignatius Donnelly distinguished himself at the anti-trust conven-tion Tuesday by denouncing the newspapers of America as "miserable, God-forsaker Ignatius evidently holds that gentlemanly speech and deportment are controlled by a trust, which of course he's

Let Them All Go Fishing. Atlanta Constitution

We advise congressman who are waiting to save the country, and politicians who are anxious to lend their aid, to seize the season's opportunity and go fishing. And the congressmen and politicians should be accompanied by the editors. All editors who think the country is in a bad way should go fishing. The gable ends of their breeches may get wet, but their digestion will be im-

Dwindling Down to One Day, New York Tribune

If Mr. Bourke Cockran will step round a little among business men, or even among the Tammany statesmen, whom he knows so well, we suspect he will have occasion to revise and perhaps turn end for end his tremely popular every day in the year except dection day. It begins to look as if election day was the only one on which he was extremely popular.

Utah Will Miss Him.

Salt Lake Gribune, With the retirement of Hon. Alvin Saun ters from the Utah commission, this region will lose the periodical visits of a grand old man. He is one of the gentlemen of the old school. Always gentle, courteous and sincere; always in every get carrying a certifi-cate of character as a true and honest and high-minded gentleman, his presence, whereever he is, is a benediction, his example and influence exalting. Utah will miss his coming. He is a splendid example of the best type of the American people. Here multitudes of friends will wish for him yet a long life and all free from sorrows

A Rift of Common Sense. Chica a Herald.

A single flash of sunfight shining through a rift of leaden-colored clouds, a single flower in a desert waste, a single line of beauty streaking the face of ugliness, not more welcome nor more surprising than an eloquent utterance of wholeso. mon sense by an individual who, through some mistake, has become a member of a convention of cranks, impracticables, unrea soning enthusiasts, canting hypocrites and big-mouthed blatherskites, all of both sexes. Such a welcome surprise occurred a couple of days ago at the temperance congress. One of the speakers, a veteran of the old time sons of temperance, remarked that "personal abstinence as a rule of conduct" was the only efficacious and sure method of was the only efficacious and sure method of temperance reform. Nothing could have been wiser nor apparently more out of place among the cranks and theorists than this sententious statement of the best temper-ance philosophy. Prohibitory laws will not make nor keep men sober. There is no other patent device which will create and protect sobriety. The reform must commence with the individual. Commenced in the right way and rightly promoted, it will include all the individuals who need its research individuals who need its regenerating OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The electoral campaign in Germany, which

is now drawing to a close, has at last been placed upon a proper footing. The government confines itself to proclaiming the absolute necessity of a larger military establishment for self-defense, and it appeals to the patriotism by which all political parties, with the possible exception of the socialists, are unquestionably animated. It is by no means certain that the appeal will be made in vain. Of the canvass now nearly over, there are several features which the chancellor would be justified in regarding as auspicious. No fewer than eighty seats will be contested by the unionist radicals, who are willing to ac cept the army bill, if modified by the amendment proposed by Major Hinze. If this new party should mauage to carry half the seats which it contests, it could give Caprivi twice as much help as its representatives were able to offer in the last Reichstag. Then, again, the secession from the center party organized by Baron von Schorlemer-Alst, has resulted in the nomination of candidates favorable to a modification of the military project in thirty Catholic constituencies in Westphalia, the Prussian Rhineland and Silesia. At least half of these candidates are thought likely to succeed. But, of course, gains in the directions mentioned may, to some extent, be counter-balanced by the reduction of the number of the national liberals, which is looked upon as inevitable The election is now but five days distant. yet all that can be foretold, with a close approach to certainty, is the refusal of the new Roichstag to pass the army bill in its original form. From this point of view the dissolution seems to have been a mistake, and the blunder would have been greatly aggravated if the kaiser had continued to attempt to browbeat the electors. The utmost that can be hoped for from the representatives of the people to be chosen on Thursday of next week, is that they may consent to make the same moderate concessions which Caprivi would gladly have accepted a month ago, but which were then repudiated by the emperor.

Bohemian affairs are now assuming a threatening attitude, which might become revolutionary if the state of siege should be proclaimed, and if the young Czechs should be excluded from all committees of the imperial delegations. The delegations are the national parliament of Austria-Hungary, and decide all questions relating to the dual empire at large, including the military and foreign policy. They are composed of 120 members, elected by the Vienna Reichsrath and the Buda-Pesth Reichstag, which are themselves composed of the representatives of their respective provinces, and each of which sends sixty of its members to the Chamber of Delegations. Benemia sends her deputies to the Vienna Reichsrath, and it is there that Herr Plener, the leader of the German faction, has proposed that no young Czech be chosen to sit in the Delegations. He, like everybody else, understood that the Bohemian movement led by the young Czech party was directed less against the Austrian government than against the Germans, who, though in the minority in Bohemia, are accused by their adversaries of oppressing the Czech population of the country. The latter is strongly opposed to the triple alliance, which ties up Austria-Hungary to Germany, and it was to be expected, as reported in the cable dispatch, that the young Czechs would decide to pursue a course of energetic opposition to that alliance or dreibund if they are admitted to the Delegations. Unfortunately, passions have been terribly excited of late, and the Bohemian Diet at Prague had to be dissolved on account of the disorderly scenes which occurred during the last session, especially on May 17. This step was taken abruptly by Count Taaffe. the Austrian premier, on learning that some young Czechs had tied at night around the neck of the statue of Emperor Francis Joseph at Prague, a rope, which was found dangling there the next morning. This insult, added to the dynamite explosion which blew up the Reichenberg bridge last year, soon after the passage of the emperor, who had paid a visit to Bohemia, was not calculated to soften the strained relations already existing between the Czechs and the pro-German Cabinet which actually governs Austria.

In the past three decades of history the militarism of Europe has been most noticeable. Each year of that period has seen some fresh attempt to strain the patience of taxpayer to a greater limit. The armies of France have increased from 1,350,000 men to 4,350,000. Germany has increased her military forces in even greater proportion from 1,300,000 to 5,000,000; Russia in an equal ratio, from 1,100,000 to 4,000,000: Austria from 750,000 to nearly 2,000,000 Italy from less than 600,000 to more than 2,200,000; Turkey from 320,000 to 1,150,000; Belgium from 95,000 to 258,000; Roumania from 33,000 to 280,000. In all, the armies of Europe have grown from less than 7,000,-000 strong to more than 22,000,000, an increase of 100 per cent for every decade. Manifestly this increase cannot be much longer continued in time of peace without the financial ruin of some of the smaller nations. Italy has even now been forced almost to the verge of bankruptcy and national debts have been increased in other countries at an alarming rate. The war expenditure of Russia now reaches almost 1.000,000,000 francs annually, as compared with less than half that amount at the beginning of the period of militarism : that of Germany has grown from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000 and more. France has in creased her war expenditure from 471,000,000 to nearly 709,000,000 francs; England from £19,000,000 to £26,000,000; Austria from 182, 000,000 francs to 314,000,000. Altogether the increase amounts to about 2,000,000,000 francs of annual expenditure. The annual outlay of the Europe of today upon standing armies in a time of peace is between 4,000, 000,000 and 5,000,000,000 francs. If the receivers of that money were producers as well as consumers; if they contributed to the annual output of European industries, the case would be mitigated; but is a large degree these 23,000,000 men are drones so far as concerns the industries of the continent. and serve as merely dead weight, so many mouths to be fed and so many men to be kept in idleness, a drain upon the nation's capability in manufacture or agriculture.

The Greek people are among the most patriotic people of the world. Their benevolent and even their penal institutions are largely built up through gifts of wealthy and devoted sons at home and abroad. It is not likely, therefore, that the country will be suffered to go into bankruptcy for the want of 11,000,000 francs to pay in June the semi-annual interest on the national debt A close study of the resources and possibili ties of Greece shows a capacity for recuperation and development which, under wise administration, ought to place it beyond the need of fresh medicaments in the shape of foreign loans. If parts of Attica are barren for agriculture they are still available for their mineral resources, while Thessaly is one of the finest agricultural regions in the world and Zante and Corfu are renowned for their fertility. Within the last ten years railroads have berun to spread over the country, bringing increase of travel and trade. New public roads have been laid out, and the telegraph runs to all large towns and cities. Compared to our own country. Greece is very small, but its terri-

tory would support a much larger population than now subsists upon it. Private enterprise is constantly developing new forms of commercial activity, and one of its great undertakings, the Corinth canal, is nearly completed. Greece has a great history behind it; but it also has a future, and the frugality, temperance, intelligence and growing enterprise of its people are an encouraging assurance that it will preserve the recovered heritage of country and nationality under its own flag as it has pre-

cratic life and institutions. Rayages of the Cholera. Paurs, June 9. - Five cholerate deaths ocured yesterday at Cette. ALEXANDRIA, June 9.—Sixty deaths from cholera occurred at Mecca yesterday.

served for centuries the vitality of its lan-

guage and the national lastinct for demo-

A Senseless Custom,

Washington Star. Anti-treating leagues are being organized in more than one city in this country. They should be encouraged. There is no more senseless custom prevalent and few more dangerous to weak characters than that which insists that because two men have drunk once they must drink again simply to be sociable." A large proportion of the human wrocks that are floating toward the Potter's Field on an alcoholic sea lost their sense of manliness and acquired the habit of intoxication through the "treating" custom

Brain Versus Brawn.

New York Sun The fiesh eaters have been beaten by the vegetarians in the great foot race between Berlin and Vienna. Well, what next? It is merely a question of personal muscularity that has been settled in the case. The thing most needed in this feeble-minded world is brain; and where is there a living The great statesmen, scientists and novelists are nearly all, or perhaps all, flesh eaters—not, indeed, one vegetarian, so far as at this moment we can tell, among them. vegetarians may win foot races if they like; it is the flesh eaters who hear role the realms of intellect. It seems that vege-tarians, or at least two of them, can run together write "Hamlet" with their hands!

FINANCE AND BUSINESS.

Kansas City Times: Government is the foundation for all credit in the country, and the necessity seems to be absolute for prompt measures by the government to half the steady impairment of public credit by the shipment of gold. Congress should meet next month and repeal the Sherman law.

Chicago Tribune: Fortunately in the case f this bank scare no harm was done excepin the mild way of loss of time to those who joined in the rush and in a loss of money to a tew of them who were robbed in the crowd or spent a part of the cash needlessly, as ost people are apt to do when they have o hand more than enough for the supply of current necessities.

Philadelphia Ledger: The western and southern states are suffering from bank troubles that tend to lock money up when it is most needed. The representatives of se sections in congress are largely respo sible for the present flurry and ought to be prepared by this time to vote for a repeal of silver purchasing act before further roubles come upon them.

Toledo Commercial: Now that the irraional scare is about over, with no other ser ous general effect than the partial clogging of enterprise for a week or two at a tim when enterprise is of the most value to the people, it is shown that while Wall street may hold great power, the resources of the country are too great for the selfish scheme of the New York bankers to materially af ect its progress and prosperity.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: With all due respect to the judgment of President Cleveland, may it not be said that if the financial situation—calls for a special session of congress at any time, it calls for such a session now!—Nobody is going to learn anything more about the money question by keeping him for three months longer hot with suspense as to what the future mone tary policy of the country is to be,

Chicago Herald: The stringency is not to any scarcity of money, but to the fact that all the banks are exercising extraordinary caution. They are scrutinizing securities more closely than they usually do, and are not leading except upon the best of se-curity and upon ample margins. This fact should assure savings depositors that their money will not be invested by the banks carelessly or recklessly, but in every ease upon the most solid security. There will never be a better or safer time to make de posits than at the present.

Kansas City Star: The lesson of the Chicago incident is that there is no real cause for alarm touching the financial resources of the country, and that no for fear exists which cannot be obviated by wise legislation. The government has pledged its influence to make this remedy available at an early date, and in the meantime there is nothing for the people to do but to keep cool, maintain their faith in the credit of the nation and prepare their repre-sentatives in congress for the duty which they will be asked by the president to per-

form when that body assembles in extra New York Herald: The efflux of gold has ceased, for a time at least. This result is due in part to a subsidence of the monetary "flurry" in London and in part to the large amounts of wheat taken for export on the decline of the past few days in prices. * * * It looks very much as if permanent good would come out of present transient evil, for many men of influence in the west as well as the south who formerly advocated the maintenance of the Sherman law upon e statute books now perceive the cvil it has wrought and are frankly avowing their desire that it should be repealed.

WALT FOR THE PROPLE'S PERDICT. Springfield (Mass.) Republican: This is grounds which the United States supreme

court pronounced invalid. It is worth noting that the court in the Boyd case was divided the same way—Chief Justice Maxwell dissecting. Evidently it needs reconstructing with a view to squeezing partisan politics Stracuse Herald: Of course this question is legally settled, but the conscience of the state, the sentiment for honor and the desire for justice is not dead. The fact that a partisan supreme court has returned a

diet of "not gulity" does not in the least silence the outraged spirit of a justice-loving commonwealth. The question is not settled yet, and in that ultimate resert to the court of the great common people, we believe chicancery will be resulted and justice done,

Dedge County Leader: There never was a political prisoner brought to the bar of justice but could plead no knowledge of the law and because of want of such knowledge. ie was innocent. But no court will hold the Mender innocent because of such ignorance It has remained for our supreme court to lay such a foundation in law as a procedent, Judges Post and Norval giving the opinion, and honest Judge Maxwell dissenting. The people of course believe that Judge Maxwell is right, and the tools of corporations and the gang of thieves have no standing.

Grand Island Independent: The decision of the surreme court in the impeachment case declaring the impeached officers not guilty, a decision made by majority of two (Post and Norval) against one (Maxwell) is not surprising, as it has already been fore-shadowed for a while. It formally is a decision of the last resort, from which there is no appeal. But notwithstanding there lies an appeal from this supreme court to the higher court of public opinion, and the great majority of the people to all probability will sustain the opinion of Chief Justice Max-well, and the worst of it is, it will un-doubtedly hold the republican party responsible for the acquittat of the men whom most intelligent people believed to be guilty of gross carciessness, and it will punish that

Plattsmouth Herald: The great impeach-Prattsmouth Herald: The great impeach-ment trial is over at last and the people of Nebraska can now draw a long, deep breath, even though it is tainted. Judges Post and Norval decided that the officials were not guilty as charged, and they were turned out in this cold world as honest, hard working men, and as innocent as new born babies; it is too bad, they should have a guardian, as some unprincipled wretch may swindle them out of their hard carned wages. Although Chief Justice Maxwell worked incessantly or the conviction of the men whom he knew from the evidence, were guilty, he was in the minerity and could do nothing, although his opinion will be taken by the people in preference to both the others, and these men will be adjudged guilty by the great jury-

BALM FOR THE BLUES.

Philadelphia Times: Being June and the national flower discussion still on, it's odd nobody has thought of the orange blessom. It's emblematic of the Union right along.

Elmira Gazette: The miracle about the ippler's head is that the less there is of it the ore apt it is to go round.

Harper's Bazar: "Cadley yawned awfully while Dr. Hicks was telling that story last night." "I know, but the doctor got even with him. Sent Cad a bill for inspecting his threat." Vogne: "She's engaged to him, isn't she?"
'No; she doesn't put it that way. She says he's
one of her gentlemen in waiting."

New York Sun: Mrs. Jackson—I don't think that the boy is a counterpart of you by any means; he frequently exhibits traits of my character.

Mr. Jackson—Yes, and I have noticed then that a spanking always follows.

Life: Benevolent Gentleman-My little boy, have you oo better way to spend the beauti-ful Sabbath than by standing in front of the gate idling away your time? Boy-I ain't idling away my time. There's a fellow inside with my sister who is paying me a quarter an hour to watch for pop.

CHICAGO ROYALTY. Chicago Times. Get out your low-necked dresses,
And polish up your shoes;
Go curl your blondined tresses,
Your blue book's text peruse;
Rehearse your genuflections,
Prepare to entertain
Our guest of high connections,
Euladia of Spain.

THE MUGICUMP. New York Sun.

When the vulgar herd on the seashore sports.

Or drinks in the country air,
I with my transcendental mind
Commune. It is only fair
That ignorance should have gross food,
While a mind like mine should live
On the nourishment that knowledge and
Deep thinking always give.

Such joys as no one knows Who seeks for joys outside his mind, And lacks that sweet repose Which minds that look into themselves

And see their wealth enjoy his is the only pleasure which Exists without alloy O what care I for the ocean breeze

Or the mountain's bracing air.
When I have in my mind a world wherein
All things are bright and fair?
O what care I for the vulgar sports
That amuse the common herd, That amuse the common herd, When a mental entertainment I Can get with but a word.

I need no habitation made With infinite compassion I Look down on those who lack A mental structure like myown, Without a flaw or crack.

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suit. They are elegant goods, single or double breasted, ages 4 to 15, and are in pin checks, plaids, neat hair lines, made of cheviots, worsted, imported French worsteds, etc. We place them on sale the first thing Saturday morning and continue for several days. \$3.50 for such suits as we offer now would be phenominal if any body else did it, but we -well, we make them and guarantee them to be not only the best goods obtainable but also the greatest bargain in boys' suits ever offered in this city.

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