

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Bee in Chicago.

The Daily and Sunday Bee is on sale in
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 Files of the Bee can be seen at the Ne-
 braska building and the Administration build-
 ing, Exposition grounds.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska,
 County of Douglas,
 Robert Hunter of The Bee publishing company
 does solemnly swear that the actual circulation
 of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 10,
 1893, was as follows:
 Sunday, June 6, 27,119
 Monday, June 7, 24,650
 Tuesday, June 8, 23,675
 Wednesday, June 9, 23,675
 Thursday, June 10, 23,675
 Friday, June 11, 23,675
 Saturday, June 12, 23,675

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-
 ence this 10th day of June, 1893.
 N. D. PHIL,
 Notary Public.

Average Circulation for May, 1893, 24,417

The Chicago newspapers are still
 talking enthusiastically about the suc-
 cess of Nebraska day at the World's fair.

SOME of the pictures of Governor
 Crouse printed by the Chicago papers
 are execrable enough to warrant loyal
 Nebraskans in boycotting the World's
 fair.

THE man who was sent to jail by the
 federal court for selling a pint of whisky
 to an Indian is in a position to keenly
 appreciate the humor of the attempt to
 secure Mr. Mosher's release.

NOTING the fact that a negro had been
 lynched in Illinois a reconstructed Geor-
 gia editor forthrightly exclaims: "This
 proves that the sections are coming to-
 gether. We are all one people with one
 flag and one country. God bless our
 bones!"

A DAKOTA man has nearly succeeded
 in capturing the Nebraska internal re-
 venue collectorship and now an Iowa man
 is likely to get an appointment on the
 Missouri river commission always held
 by an Omaha man. Nebraska democrats
 should join the homo patronage move-
 ment.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE is lecturing in
 the west and the other evening he ad-
 dressed an Iowa audience on the subject
 of "Big Blunders." The title of the lec-
 ture is a little significant and suggests
 the thought that the reverend lecturer
 has been reading the details of a certain
 supreme court decision.

The lieutenant governor of Kansas is
 at the head of a movement which con-
 template an organization of 30,000 mem-
 bers to boycott the World's fair on ac-
 count of high railroad rates. If suc-
 cessful the boycott would scarcely injure
 the fair, but it would keep \$1,000,000 of
 Kansas money in Kansas.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE was a divorced
 woman when she married her second
 husband, by whose name she is popu-
 larly known, and now she is getting a
 divorce from her third, "Willie Wild."
 There is one thing to be said in her
 favor, she didn't go to South Dakota to
 have the uncongenial knot severed. A
 New Jersey court promises to afford as
 she prayed for, relief without much cer-
 emony.

A NEW JERSEY militia general's uni-
 form may be dazzlingly ornate, but it
 can add nothing to the dignity of an
 American ambassador, and that is what
 Major General Runyon, the present
 minister to Germany, is soon likely to
 be. Germany, following the example of
 England and France, has promptly
 raised the head of her legation in the
 United States to an ambassador and it
 is to be taken for granted that Presi-
 dent Cleveland will as promptly quid
 pro quo.

SENATORS PEPPER, Washburn and
 Roach of the sub-committee on cattle
 and grain have commenced their in-
 vestigation into those interests at Chicago.
 From there they will proceed to Minne-
 apolis, Omaha, Kansas City and To-
 peka, in their effort to glean informa-
 tion. Subsequently the capitals of most
 of the western states will be visited.
 Millers, pork and beef packers, cattle
 and wheat shippers and farmers are ex-
 pected to give information and make
 suggestions. It remains to be seen
 whether this tour of investigation is to
 be turned into another pleasure junket
 or whether it will indeed result in ben-
 efit to the interests it was appointed to
 subserve.

THE legislature of Michigan has re-
 pealed the famous law whereby presi-
 dential electors were selected by con-
 gressional districts. The constitution of
 the United States, however, provides
 that the states shall appoint electors in
 such manner as their respective legisla-
 tures may direct. The suggestion has
 frequently been made in view of the
 "Michiganization" process, and because
 in some of the states these electors were
 chosen by the legislatures themselves,
 that the constitution should be so
 amended as to require presidential
 electors chosen in a uniform manner
 throughout the union. Whatever may
 be the objectionable features of the
 Michigan law its fatal defect was
 that the method was not universal.

THE STATE LABOR CONGRESS.

A congress of representatives of orga-
 nized labor in Nebraska will meet in
 Lincoln July 2. Forty-one organiza-
 tions of skilled labor have already sig-
 nified their intention to send delegates,
 so that there is every assurance that the
 congress will be a largely attended and
 thoroughly representative body. As
 this will be the first attempt to effect a
 state industrial organization the move-
 ment is one that should interest all
 classes of skilled workmen, to whom
 it specially appeals. Although Nebraska
 is not a great manufacturing state our
 industries give employment to a
 large force of wage earners, and it
 will perhaps surprise most people to
 leave the number of organizations of
 skilled labor there in the state.

The interests and the rights of labor
 can only be conserved and promoted by
 co-operation. Organized labor is a force
 and an influence when wisely directed.
 If the State Labor congress shall act
 with moderation and conservatism it
 will be able to effect a general organiza-
 tion of the skilled industrial workers of
 Nebraska which cannot fail to be to
 their benefit. Such an organization
 might do much in the way of obtaining
 trustworthy statistics regarding labor
 conditions here—the hours of work, the
 pay, the treatment of working people,
 and other information of value. We
 hope the congress will be largely at-
 tended and its deliberations and action
 such as every sincere friend of labor
 can approve.

CONDITION OF NEBRASKA BANKS.

While the attention of the country
 has been drawn to the disastrous bank
 failures in eastern and middle states, it
 is a notable fact that here in Nebraska a
 feeling of confidence exists that will do
 much to allay popular apprehension as
 to the stability of local banks. Since
 the financial flurry which has resulted
 so disastrously to eastern banks set in,
 Nebraska has had no serious bank fail-
 ure. In fact, apart from the Mosher
 bank failure, which occurred in January,
 but one failure has been reported, and
 that of a small institution in the in-
 terior of the state with liabilities
 scarcely amounting to \$15,000. The bank
 examiners of the state unite in agreeing
 that, everything being taken into con-
 sideration, Nebraska's banks are much
 more solid than in most states in the
 union.

This gratifying state of affairs exists
 as much on account of the excellent
 banking laws on our statute books as on
 anything else. Of course, dishonest men
 are as likely to engage in banking in
 Nebraska as anywhere else, but they are
 unable to conduct their nefarious opera-
 tions undetected for any great length of
 time. Their dishonest methods would
 be discovered before they could exist
 long enough to gain the confidence of
 the people of the community. Under
 the Nebraska law a combination of dis-
 honest banks similar to the one estab-
 lished in Illinois and Indiana by the now
 notorious Zimri Dwiggins would be im-
 possible. Each and every bank in the
 state is compelled to stand on its own
 merits. The system of frequent ex-
 amination at unexpected intervals im-
 posed by the state banking laws is a con-
 tributory influence in maintaining the
 solidity of Nebraska banks. The semi-
 annual reports which must be filed with
 the banking department also renders
 material assistance in enabling the
 officers who compose the State Banking
 Board to enforce the provisions of the
 law.

It would be impossible, of course, to
 enact a state banking law which would
 absolutely prevent failures. It would
 be equally impossible to guard against
 embezzlement and dishonesty of bank
 officials. But short of this infallibility
 the Nebraska banking law is one of the
 best in the union. Its excellence is at-
 tested by the fact that a bill copying all
 of its essential features has been favor-
 ably reported to the Illinois legislature.
 All that the Nebraska law needs is a
 faithful and efficient enforcement.
 Under the old banking board considerable
 laxity was noticeable by which sev-
 eral banks were permitted to continue
 in business even after they had
 been reported to be in an un-
 sound condition by the examiners.
 The members of the present
 board are more exacting and the affairs
 of the department in more competent
 hands. If the law is strictly enforced
 by the board it will be impossible for a
 Nebraska bank to continue in an un-
 sound condition for any length of time.
 The people of the state confidently ex-
 pect the banking board to do its duty
 and it may very properly exercise an
 unusual vigilance at the present critical
 point in the condition of the financial
 world.

THE NEW TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

The tremendous rush of immigrants
 to this country a few weeks ago was ac-
 cepted as indicating that these classes
 from European countries were anxious
 to land on our shores before the more
 restrictive immigration law should go
 into effect. It is now apparent that this
 was not the correct explanation. It was
 but the commencement of an increasing
 tide of immigration that has already
 reached a gigantic volume. In the
 months of January and February the
 number of steerage passengers landed
 at the port of New York was only
 20,000, a smaller number than in any
 corresponding period for nearly half a
 century. This was attributable to the
 restrictions then existing. Double this
 number arrived in March, and official
 returns show that in April and May
 there were 150,000 such arrivals at that
 port alone. Basing its conclusion on
 this exhibit the New York Star esti-
 mates that "if as many immigrants
 come here in this month of June as have
 come here in each of the past two
 months, the count for the half year will
 be very near to 300,000. For the whole
 of last year the number of immigrants
 entered here was but 374,741, while this
 year, if our doors be kept open all
 through it, we may look for between
 500,000 and 600,000."

Moreover the European advices re-
 ceived by that journal lead it to believe
 that unless the restrictions imposed last
 autumn shall be renewed the "rush to
 this country will be kept up at least at
 its present rate all through the year,"
 and that the number of newcomers in

the second half of the year will largely
 surpass that of the first six months. The
 great steamships daily entering the
 metropolitan port are laden with immi-
 grants, and great masses await embar-
 kation at all principal foreign ports,
 while other masses are enroute from the
 interior country to take their place in
 turn.

In view of this late rapid addition to
 our population, it is gratifying to learn
 that it is of a better character generally
 than heretofore. While the Italians
 constitute about one-fifth of the total im-
 migration as registered, the improved
 immigration law has purged it of its
 former most objectionable element.
 Germany comes next, and these who
 have preceded them have already estab-
 lished their claim to recognition as a
 desirable addition to the citizenship of
 this country. The Irish, Scandinavians,
 Swedes, Norwegians, Netherland Dutch
 and Englishmen, who constitute the
 great bulk of the remainder, are equally
 entitled to consideration.

What is characteristic of increase and
 condition of this influx at New York
 is applicable also at other Atlantic ports,
 and ports on the Canadian border.
 Most of this great flood flows onward
 from the east and spreads over the wide
 expanse of the western states almost im-
 mediately upon arrival. This country
 is broad and fertile and there is yet
 sufficient room to afford a welcome to the
 worthy laboring classes of other countries
 who seek homes and prosperity. Those
 states will display the most wisdom who
 strive to retain within their borders a
 proportion of this new increase to the
 population of the country as it comes in.

Sooner or later its flow must be in-
 terrupted. Under the power with which
 the president has already been vested
 by congress he may at any time for sani-
 tary or other pertinent reasons impose
 restrictions that will reduce it to a min-
 imum. Further, there is no doubt that
 the time is close at hand when from an
 economic standpoint of view alone it
 will be esteemed necessary to stem this
 tide. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the
 next congress will address itself to the
 consideration of the subject.

JUDGE MAXWELL'S OPINION.

We give space on the fourth page of
 this issue to a verbatim opinion rendered
 by Chief Justice Maxwell in the late
 impeachment trial. It is a clear,
 logical and exhaustive review of
 the points involved and evidence
 taken, with the judge's unan-
 swerable reasons for the conclusion
 he had reached. As one of the framers
 of the constitution Justice Maxwell may
 certainly be credited with a fair
 comprehension of the functions of
 the court of impeachment created
 under it. His opinion, quite apart
 from his occupancy of the supreme
 bench during one uninterrupted period
 of eighteen years, should therefore have
 great weight with the masses of the
 people who have viewed this issue from
 the broad standpoint of good citizen-
 ship. Justice Maxwell's conclusions are
 moreover in consonance with the popu-
 lar demand of the hour for the purifica-
 tion of politics, the enforcement of
 official integrity and the uprooting of
 boodlism in every shape and form.

In this instance, as at all other times,
 Justice Maxwell has had the courage of
 his convictions whether they were or
 were not in accord with those of his col-
 leagues, and the people of Nebraska re-
 spect and revere him for that very rea-
 son.

EXPATRIATION OF THE NEGRO.

The article of ex-Senator Ingalls, pub-
 lished several weeks ago, in which he
 advocated sending the colored race out
 of the United States as the only solution
 of the negro question, has met with a
 vigorous and somewhat indignant re-
 sponse from leading representative men
 of that race. One of these, John M.
 Langston, who has been a representative
 in congress and a foreign minister, takes
 issue with Mr. Ingalls in every salient
 point of his argument. In reply to the
 assertion of the ex-senator that no real,
 substantial results have been achieved
 from a quarter of a century's attention
 to the negro question by the people of
 the north, Mr. Langston points to
 these facts: That in the north all
 the black laws have been repealed and
 public schools have been established for
 the colored people wherever they are
 not admitted regularly to the common
 schools of the community; that in Yale
 and Harvard colleges, and in every
 leading university and school in New
 England and the west, the negro student
 is found earnest and diligent in the
 cultivation of science and learning, and
 he is accepted and kindly treated, and
 he charges that Ingalls can have known
 little of the negro's condition in the
 north in 1850 and the succeeding ten
 years if he finds no improvement in that
 condition in the pleasant, prosperous
 and promising position of the negro race
 in the northern states today.

As to the assertion of Mr. Ingalls that
 negro suffrage was an experiment of re-
 construction, Langston replies by calling
 attention to the historical facts that
 when the constitution of the United
 States was ratified, American negro citi-
 zens voted in quite half of the original
 thirteen states, and that in North Caro-
 lina and perhaps in other states of the
 south, free negroes voted upon a prop-
 erty qualification down to 1835. Mr.
 Langston treats the exodus plan as ab-
 surdly impracticable and rests upon what
 he regards as two unanswerable con-
 ditions, that the negro is here, brought
 here not by his own act, and is here to
 stay, and he sees in the progress made
 in the past and in the signs of the
 future indications that the negro, by
 "losing himself politically in the gen-
 eral body of American citizens," not
 voting simply "as directed by selfish,
 adventuring politicians," but in the
 lines of his own interest and the good
 of the country, may "relieve himself of
 those considerations and difficulties
 hitherto tending to oppress and degrade
 him because of his too united and gen-
 eral devotion to a single party organiza-
 tion."

The plan proposed by Mr. Ingalls for
 solving the negro question is not new.
 It was suggested years ago. Even in
 the days of slavery Henry Clay, and
 perhaps other statesmen, expressed the
 wish that the negroes could be
 returned to the land of their ancestors.

In later years the idea of their expatri-
 ation has been distinguishedly southern.
 It has received little support outside of
 that section. Nor is it likely ever to do
 so, even with so brilliant an advocate as
 ex-Senator Ingalls. The negro has been
 made a citizen of the United States by
 the deliberate action of a majority of
 the people. His equality of citizenship
 is recognized in the constitution and
 laws of the country. He will not be dis-
 turbed in that relation, for independent
 of the utter impracticability
 of sending 8,000,000 people out of
 the country the American people
 will never be guilty of the
 gross injustice to the race which such
 an undertaking would involve. The
 solution of the negro question must be
 found in the intellectual and moral ele-
 vation of the race, and steady progress
 is making in this direction, with per-
 haps as much rapidity as is reasonably
 to be expected under the circumstances.
 There is reason to hope that before the
 end of another generation there will be
 nothing of the negro problem to disturb
 the popular mind or fret the public sci-
 ence, and that throughout the union
 the colored race will enjoy the rights
 which the laws vouchsafe and receive
 the full measure of justice that should
 be accorded to every class of citizens.

A HIGH COURT OF NATIONS.

One of the suggestions naturally grow-
 ing out of the arbitration of the Bering
 sea controversy is that the time has
 come for creating a permanent high
 court of nations to deal with all differ-
 ences arising between the civilized
 countries of the world, and it is urged
 that the United States might properly
 take the initiative in an effort to estab-
 lish such a tribunal. All civilized
 nations, it is argued, have courts of law
 for the enforcement of justice toward
 each citizen, but as yet the nations
 themselves have not accepted a higher
 court of law which shall take
 the place of war as an arbi-
 trator of international disputes. The
 United States, say the advocates of
 such a court, ought to embrace the pre-
 sent opportunity and should call an in-
 ternational convention for the estab-
 lishment of such a court, whose de-
 cisions could be enforced by the nations
 themselves, if necessary. It is thought
 if the United States were to inaugurate
 a movement of this kind with the con-
 currence of Great Britain no European
 nation would be likely to oppose a
 convention held with the intent of estab-
 lishing an international court whose
 only avowed purpose would be the main-
 tenance of justice in all dealings between
 civilized peoples.

It is a fact that international arbi-
 tration has been steadily growing
 in favor for more than half
 a century, with the United States
 leading in the recognition of the princi-
 ple, which may be said to have become
 fairly well established as the national
 policy of this country. Our history
 affords a number of examples of the
 efficacy of this principle, conspicuous
 among them being the settlement of the
 bitterly contested Alabama claims at
 Geneva by a court composed of repre-
 sentatives of Italy, Switzerland, Brazil
 and the contending countries. Nor has
 appeal to this means for the peaceable
 settlement of international differences
 been confined to this country, France and
 England, Spain and Germany, and other
 countries both in Europe and America
 have submitted their controversies to
 arbitration, and the principle is broadly
 recognized in the provision of the Pan-
 American agreement which commits
 nearly all the countries in this hemi-
 sphere to a submission of their contro-
 versies to a tribunal of arbitration.
 The value of this policy has therefore
 been most amply demonstrated and
 there can be no doubt that among en-
 lightened nations the sentiment in favor
 of it has been steadily growing. So far
 as this country is concerned it is pretty
 sure always to seek the settlement of
 disputes with other nations by arbitra-
 tion before resorting to war.

But notwithstanding these facts,
 which seem to strongly support the idea
 of a high court of nations, to which all
 international controversies should be
 referred, it must be regarded as one of
 those visionary schemes, the realization
 of which must await the millennium.
 Edward Everett Hale, who is a very
 earnest advocate of a tribunal of this
 character, thinks that the prejudices
 that stand in its way are not very much
 greater than those which first threat-
 ened the United States supreme court
 in 1789. Then what were virtually
 thirteen nations united to create a
 supreme judiciary, and the result has
 been successful beyond the most san-
 guine hopes of the founders. But
 obviously this is a very inadequate
 support for an argument in advocacy
 of a high court of nations, for there are
 no such differences in conditions and in-
 terests among the states of the union
 needing to be considered by our su-
 preme tribunal as exist between differ-
 ent nations, in the attempt to reconcile
 which only a court of Solomons, not pos-
 sible in those days, might be successful.
 There is reason to believe that wisely
 governed nations will seek arbitration
 more and more as to controversies
 which it is practicable to settle in this
 way, but there will continue to be, so
 long as human ambitions and interests
 remain as they are, disputes between
 nations which can be satisfactorily set-
 tled only by an appeal to force.

THE news comes all the way from
 England that the reciprocity treaty be-
 tween the United States and Brazil is
 unpopular with the importers of the
 latter country. The flavor of the milk
 in this particular cocoon will be better
 appreciated when it is learned that the
 same correspondent incidentally re-
 marks that under the provisions of the
 reciprocity treaty the Brazilian importers
 are buying large invoices of cotton
 fabrics from American manufacturers.
 This trade formerly went to England.

RAILROAD profit sharing is a new
 application of a principle that has been
 instituted with more or less success in
 manufacturing and mercantile enter-
 prises. The Illinois Central company
 proposes to experiment with a plan, the
 results of which will be awaited with
 very general interest among railroad
 employees especially. The proposition is

to set aside stock of the company for its
 employees, who shall be at liberty to pay
 for it in installments of \$5 or more. The
 money will be received by the treasurer
 of the company and credited to the em-
 ployee, together with interest at
 4 per cent per annum, and when the credit of any pur-
 chaser amounts to the price at which
 the stock was bought he shall receive a
 certificate for his share of stock and can
 then, if he wishes, begin the purchase of
 another share. Money and accrued in-
 terest may be returned on the applica-
 tion of the purchaser, reasonable pro-
 visions are made for the default of pay-
 ments, and it is required that an em-
 ployee leaving the service of the com-
 pany shall take his account from the
 company's books, though he may, of
 course, retain all the stock for which he
 shall have paid. The plan, it will be
 seen, is a combination of savings bank
 and profit sharing, and so far as we know
 is an entirely novel scheme. It is
 remarked of the proposition that the
 company does not make it under a pre-
 tense of specially desiring to favor its
 employees. Its object is mutual benefit,
 the board of directors believing that
 one of the advantages to be expected
 would be a considerable saving in every
 department of the service as the result
 of a community of interest. Doubtless
 another would be in securing greater
 efficiency and a heartier loyalty. It
 should not take a great while to demon-
 strate whether the scheme is likely to
 be successful, and if it should succeed
 it may in time be widely adopted.

AN IMPORTANT opinion respecting
 the right of alien heirs under the laws of
 Illinois has just been rendered in the cir-
 cuit court of that state sitting at Bloom-
 ington. A business man of that city, an
 Irishman, named Mark Tully died, leav-
 ing a large estate, a widow and two chil-
 dren. Although a naturalized citizen
 Tully had brothers and sisters in Ire-
 land, subjects of Great Britain, who
 have children in Illinois. Under the
 old statutes of Illinois these heirs would
 have inherited one-half decedent's estate
 and the widow and her children the
 other half. Judge Tipton decided that
 the new alien law, which recently be-
 came effective in that state, prohibits
 aliens buying and owing land in Illi-
 nois. Its adoption repealed all former
 statutes on the subject, left the common
 law in force, and therefore neither aliens
 nor descendants of aliens born in foreign
 countries can take property by inheri-
 tance. Consequently the widow and her
 children take the entire estate and the
 alien brothers and sisters and their de-
 scendants get no portion of it. In case
 where property is left by decedents,
 there being alien heirs only, it must
 escheat to the state.

THE damage suit of William B. Laid-
 law of New York against Russell Sage
 for \$50,000, based on the claim that
 when the assassin Norcross threw the
 bomb at the defendant in his office more
 than a year ago the millionaire used the
 clerk as a shield, has been thrown out
 of the New York supreme court. But
 plaintiff's counsel will at once carry it
 to the court of appeals, the tribunal of
 last resort in that state, and it is likely
 to become another celebrated case.
 Laidlaw submitted to a critical exami-
 nation, and it was evident to the court
 and spectators that he was a physical
 wreck, and the damage to his person
 hardly to be reckoned by money. But
 in spite of the evidence and the man's
 actual condition Judge Andrews decided
 that there had been a complete failure
 on the part of the prosecution to show
 that Sage, by pulling Laidlaw between
 himself and the bomb thrower, removed
 the clerk from a position of safety to one
 of danger.

THE tendency downward
 Washington Post.

The work of breaking the ocean steam-
 ship record goes on merrily on. Some day
 those who participate in the sport will go
 merrily down.

Absurdity of Setting 'Em Up.

New York Tribune.

Treating is essentially absurd, but if that
 were all it would not much matter. But
 treating to drinks is so objectionable from
 every point of view that a vigorous crusade
 against it would be laudable and ought to be
 successful. Incidentally, it may be said that
 treating puts a special burden on persons of
 generous disposition, and gives a special ad-
 vantage to the stingy.

Flavoring Their Eloquence.

Louisville Times.

There must have been a halcyon and vocifer-
 ous time at the dedication of the Kentucky
 building yesterday. We are told that when
 the orators had finished and fallen back and the
 band opened up with "Dixie" there was
 no holding the crowd—it madly tore up the
 blue grass sod in front of the building."
 Drunk with eloquence and music, the visit-
 ing barbarians or the unsophisticated ex-
 citing Kentucky editors must have mis-
 taken the blue grass for mint.

A Reform Needed in Nebraska.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

They do not trifle long with incompetent
 or negligent department officials over in
 England. As soon as it was discovered that
 there had been a blunder in the estimates on
 which Gladstone based his calculations for
 Irish revenues under home rule the man who
 made the estimate went out of office minus
 his official head before he could even express
 regret. He could not have gone with more
 dispatch if he had been a republican post-
 master under a "reform" administration.

Sp