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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Courty 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: Saturday, June 10 ...... Eworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-mee this 19th day of June, 1853. N. P. FRIL. Notary Public. enco this 10th day of June, 1893.

Average Circulation for May, 1893, 24,417 THE gold reserve is again slowly convalescing, but Dr. Carlisle is still sitting

up nights with it.

THE financial situation has assumed another complication. Jerry Simpson has announced that he will not consent to the repeal of the Sherman act.

THERE'S nothing like plenty of good hard cash to discourage a run on a bank. The Omaha people discovered this fact to their satisfaction yesterday.

THE fact that just now Europe is making heavy purchases of wheat in the United States will do more to check the drain of gold from this country than all the schemes that can be devised by the money tinkers of the nation.

OMAHA people will do well to lend the encouragement of their presence at the fair ground during this week's meeting of the Gentlemen's Roadster club. The club will do much for legitimate sport in Omaha if its initial meeting proves a success.

THE cowboy race was successfully started at Chadron last evening, and under the auspices of the humane society, at that. The spectacle of eight individuals starting for Chicago at a jog trot was not one to fill the mind of the humanitarian with apprehension.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BAKER has cer tainly not been hasty in bringing Mosher to trial. He has given the bankwrecker abundant time to make an appeal to Attorney General Olney. It is getting pretty close to the time when the trial must begin in dead earnest. Delay is dangerous.

THERE is nothing at all impracticable about Commissioner Utt's attempt to locate a paper mill in Omaha, and there is no reason why it should not succeed. The entire product for several years would be consumed right here in Omaha and several dependent industries would naturally come with the plant.

THE neatness and dispatch with which Collector Peters was decapitated and a successor appointed has inspired the waiting contingent with fresh frenzy. The delegation of democrats who met by chance in this city vesterday are said to hold the opinion that it would take less than a week to put a democratic district attorney into Ben Baker's office,

A CHICAGO judge has dealt another severe blow to the trusts. In a suit in which the American Preservers association is endeavoring to prevent one of its members from withdrawing from the trust, Judge McConnell ruled in favor of the recalcitrant member and in doing so said: "No court of record should lend its legal operations to further the interests and carry out the purposes of

THE matter of assessing local railroad property outside of the right of way seems to be sleeping peaceably. It's a pity to disturb its slumbers, but a great many people in Omaha feel like asking the council what it proposes to do about it. Will it go ahead and enforce the provisions of the statutes and the new city charter, or will it permit itself to be silenced by the first bluff made by the railroad attorneys?

A DISTRICT court jury has decided that Candidate Olmstead received the same number of votes that Commissioner Williams received in the Third commissioner district last fall. It is stated by the lawyers that the only way to finally decide the contest is by casting lots. Mr. Williams, however, has not expressed himself on this point. Just what would happen if he stubbornly refused to flip pennies is not written in the

THE members of the State Board of Purchase and Supplies have adopted an elaborate system of rules for their guidance. The rules are those suggested by ordinary business prudence and should have been observed even without the formality of adoption. If they had been observed from the beginning of the present board's lease of life the state would not have been defrauded out of thousands of dollars by dishonest contractors and the members of the board would have been in position to command popular confidence.

GERMANY'S ELECTION.

TYPE YOUR REAL PROPERTY.

This will be a momentous day in Germany. Throughout the empire there will be fought today at the ballot box the battle between the supporters of militarism and that large portion of the people who believe that the burden of a vast military establishment is already heavy enough and that the drain upon the resources of the nation ought not to te increased. The voting today may not be decisive; indeed it is not expected to be, but it will doubtless pretty clearly indicate the final result, so that. by the close of the week Germany and the nations that are awaiting the outcome with an interest only less than that of the fatherland will be able to form a pretty accurate judgment as to the prospects of the army bill, which is the great and vital stake in the contest. To the people of this country perhaps the most interesting feature of the contest will be the test of strength of the social democrats. From 1887 to 1890 the vote of that party increased from 763,000 to 1,427,000 and it had thirty-five representatives in the last Reichstag. It is expected that the vote of the social democrats this year will show a considerable gain over that of three years ago and that they will increase their membership in the Reich-The strength of the different parties

in the last Reichstag was as follows: Clericals, 117; conservatives, 72; national liberals, 41; social democrats, 35. A number of minor parties made up the remainder of the membership of 397. For these seats there are more than 1,500 candidates, nominated by about a score of parties, which will give some idea of the perplexing character of the political situation in the empire. In many districts only one or two names have been presented to the voters. Some districts are so overwhelmingly in favor of one great party that there is virtually no competition and no interest. On the other hand a large number of districts are being contested by not less than half a dozen candidates, and several parties and factions are purely local at that. The splitting up of parties into some twenty distinct groups makes a state of things the outcome of which nobody can forecast with any certainty. In Germany a majority of all the votes cast is required for an election, and the first ballot, in probably two districts out of every three, will only determine which two candidates shall be voted for in the final contest. It is the opinion of all intelligent observers that the socialists will make a greater show of strength than ever before, but owing to the splitting in two of the German liberals and the center party it is probable that neither will return to Berlin stronger than it was in the last Reichstag, and if the conservatives and the national liberals hold their own they will do all that their leaders hope to accomplish. It is the judgment of those who have carefully studied the situation that probably every prominent party with the exception of the socialists will find its main body weaker in the new Reichstag than in the one which was dissolved. The socialists will doubtless gain most of

The outlook, therefore, does not promise a parliament any more favorable to the demand of the emperor than the he one he dissolved for rejecting th army appropriation asked for, and it is quite possible that the opposition to the army bill may be strengthened. In that event the emperor has threatened to exercise his imperial prerogative and declare the army measure a law regardless of the Reichstag, and it is not to be doubted that he will do this if the exigency arises. It would be a desperate alternative, which would subject the patriotism of the German people to the severest possible test.

THE TREATY SHOULD BE ABROGATED. The extradition treaty with Russia will go into operation June 24. The negotiation of such a treaty was a grave mistake, but it having been done the president was perhaps bound as a matter of duty to promulgate it. It has been most clearly and amply demonstrated that public sentiment is opposed to the arrangement, and that sentiment is not silenced now that the ratification has been completed and the date for the treaty to go into operation is near at hand. Nor will it be silent so long as the arrangement continues, cause those who entertain it sincerely believe that the United States is compromised by this treaty. It is provided in this extradition arrangement that it can be terminated by either party on six months' notice to the other. It is the duty of every citizen opposed to it to keep up the agitation against it until there is developed such a public feeling

as will compel this government to notify

the Russian government of its desire to

It has been asserted, and the State

terminate the treaty.

department quoted as authority, that this Russian extradition treaty is similar in scope to the other extradition treaties negotiated by the United States in recent years. This is not so, as the Springfield, Mass., Republican conclusively points out. That paper says that the Russian treaty is unique in at least one particular, and almost so in another. The treaty with Belguim is the only other one which makes the assassination of a member of the royal family an extraditable offense, and no other treaty includes the "counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or governmental acts," among the extraditable kinds of for-"The concession made toRussia in that forgery clause," justly says the Republican, "is as discreditable to us as anything in the treaty. It enables Russia to demand the return of any political refugee who has escaped from that country on a false passport. This means, in effect, that we have put another obstacle in the way of the escape that country of any person who for any reason the government or the police wish to detain. No Russian can leave the country without a passport, and the alternative is a fraudulently obtained leave to go or to remain within the grasp of the police.' It must be obvious to everybody, except

those who are in sympathy with Russian

methods, and it is to be presumed there

try, that our government is compromised by this agreement.

While the treaty expressly provides that no one shall be extradited for offenses of a political character, and that no punishment shall be inflicted for other than the offense for which extradition is granted, manifestly this is not a satisfactory safeguard. The accused must show that he is really wanted for a political offense in order to escape extradition, and this will very often be impossible. The result is that the right of asylum to many of the oppressed of Russia will be practically denied in this country. It is of course to be expected that our courts will exercise very great care in extradition cases arising under this treaty. Doubtless they will be slow to surrender any person on the demand of the Russian government and will require to have it made very clear that a person whose surrender is asked for is not liable to be dealt with for a political offense afterwards. But it will be hardly possible to wholly avoid wrong and injustice from the operation of this treaty. It can be of no value to the United States, and our government should find an early opportunity to give notice of its termination.

ROBBING MANY FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE FEW. At every session of the council within the past sixty days there has either been a donation voted in the shape of confessed judgments to parties who have trumped up damage claims against the city or a remission of taxes to property owners who have a pull on the council A fair sample of this inexcusable favoritism was furnished at last night's council meeting. The Omaha Driving park, which represents a tract of land worth several hundred thousand dollars, was struck off the tax list and the amount assessed against it will have to be shouldered by other taxpayers. Now, why should the driving park be exempt from taxation any more than a base ball ground, a tennis lawn, a circus ring, or, for that matter, any tract of land held for speculation? The fact that this land is leased to the Driving Park association does not entitle it to exemption from city taxes, neither does the fact that it may be used one week out of each year for a pumpkin and cabbage show under the auspices of the Douglas County Agricultural society. If valuable tracts of land in the middle of the city can go free of taxes whenever they are used for sport or exhibitions of products we will presently have twenty societies organized under cover of all sorts of enterprises, with a view of bilking the city and county out of taxes. The whole thing is wrong in principle and an outrage upon honest taxpayers.

The order of the council to the city attorney to confess judgment for \$3,000 claimed by the St. Mary's avenue church as damages from change of grade, is equally pernicious. A church is entitled to no greater consideration in regard to damage claims than any other property owner. All that it is entitled to is the difference between the estimated increase in value to its property by the change of grade and the cost of placing its improvements to the new grade. If the seats lost by the other great parties. | that difference is computed at \$3,000 it could readily recover the amount at the hands of an impartial jury. If the difference is less than \$3,000, or if for that matter the benefits offset the damages. then the council has robbed other taxpavers for the benefit of the church. The city is paying its lawyers by the year, and these orders to confess judgment can only be viewed from the standpoint of favoritism, which means injustice to the many for the benefit of the few. This is decidedly at variance with the spirit of local government which aims to do justice to all by distributing the burdens and favors impartially.

In remonstrating against these flagrant abuses THE BEE is impelled by no feeling of hostility toward individuals or associations. We simply enter protest because we regard the practice of remitting taxes and piling up judgments as dangerous and demoralizing. There is already too much tax exemption and the recent decision of the supreme court will make the iniquitous system of tax-emption unbearable.

THE country will be gratified to know that Chicago has had a surfeit of snobocratic title-worship. It was right and proper to extend to the sprigs of royalty, male and female, including princes, dukes and infantas, the generous hospitality of the Columbian exposition city, but it was a humiliating spectacle to see the best people of the proud republic slop over and toady to the scions of effete monarchies. There is nothing more disgusting to the true lovers of liberty and equality than the spectacle of a money aristocracy aping the manners of princelings, dukelings and kinglings and playing lickspittle and valet to seventh-rate nonentities in the regal circles of Europe. With the passing of Eulalia we hope Chicago has dropped all her pompous and stupid demonstrations in honor of the descendants of pampered claimants to tottering thrones and crested bric-a-brac.

A MONTH ago, or such a matter, a committee of the Council Bluffs council met with a like committee of the Omaha council to decide upon joint action looking to a forced reduction of the bridge motor toll between Omaha and Council Bluffs. Representatives of the motor line were present. They asked for time to consider and to make a statement to the committee as to what the motor company would do in the premises. Since that time the proposition has been sleeping, in which state it may be expected to rest unless some sincere representative of the common people summons courage enough to revive the

THE rapid development of the group of new states west and north of Nebraska offers a magnificent opportunity for the expansion of Omaha's commerce This vast region will be to Omaha what the southwest has been to Kansas City. The inexhaustible resources of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Texas made a great commercial metropolis of Kansas City. The northwestern group of states, with their immense stores of coal, iron, gold and silver, their trackless forests are very few or none such in this coun- their unbounded grazing districts

vast agricultural and their sources will make even a greater eity of Omaha. But this great-ness will not come unsolicited or unaided. If Omaha wants it she must go after it. The great lines of railroad now reaching into every part of the new empire in the northwest will bring but a small share of the wealth of trade to Omaha. From the very nature of their organization these roads will carry the large bulk of the business on through to Chicago and the east. Omaha must emulate the example so profitably set by Kansas City. She must build and own her own system of railroads.

THE only obstacle now to delay the manufacture of the Krag-Jorgensen magazine gun is the lack of special tools. These are being rapidly provided. and the work will begin at the Springfield armory about July 1. The cartridges for the new rifle are to be made at the Frankfort arsenal. It is not generally known that the officers who determined the superior excellence of this fine and effective rifle gave it the preference over a field of something like sixty other guns. Among the competitors were the guns officially adopted by Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland and the French cavalry. These approved systems, as well as other famous arms of private inventors, were esteemed inferior to the Krag, hitherto little used. Considering the rapid improvements that have been made in firearms within recent years, it would not be surprising if again, before long, this new magazine rifle should in its turn be superseded by a better.

THE troubles in which the Northern Pacific elevator company is involved promise to lead to endless litigation. The company does business in the five states, Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and owns an immense amount of property. Auxiliary receivers have been appointed for each of the states, and the first fight will be on the priority of right of the receivers or the plaintiff stockholders in the suits under which attachments issued and by which the plaintiffs are now in possession. The starting of the suits is said to be an attempt of a number of stockholders to pool their claims and rights and force a reorganization of the elevator company in their interests.

A SIOUX CITY paper, in discussing the radical reduction in freight rates recently announced by the Great Northern system, draws the conclusion that the Union and Southern Pacific roads, being unable to meet the reduction, will be forced into liquidation. It then proceeds to warn the country to prepare itself for the catastrophe. There is nothing in the situation to warrant such dismal forebodings. Neither the Union Pacific nor the Southern Pacific has complained over the reduction which is now general between the coast and Chicago, and both seem to be meeting the new rates with cheerful equanimity.

THERE is a general demand from all parts of the state for the abrogation of the penitentiary contract. No one knows whether it belongs to Mosher or to Dorgan and both are notoriously unfit to hold it. There can be no question but that the statute confers upon the Board of Public Lands and Buildings the power to manage the penitentiary until a new contract can be let. The inability of Mosher to fulfill his contract with the state gives the attorney general substantial grounds for going into the courts for an annulment of the contracts.

A.Sound that is Never Stilled. Chicago Tribune,

Amid the din of falling stocks, the bellow during the last year was placed at 145,000,000 ounces troy, of which the United States pro-duced 60,000,000 ounces, or upward of 41 per ing of frantic bulls, and the growling of excited bears, the listening ear can still hear the regular, monotonous, ceaseless thud of Mr. Maxwell's axe.

A Possible Fuse. St. Louis Republic.

The populists and the prohibitionists are to fuse in Iowa. The effect of such a fuse as that in Iowa or elsewhere depends largely

A Prophet and His Prophecy. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Senator Dan Voorhees in a speech in the enate in 1864 is on record as saying: "Let each eye which now peholds the sun take its last look at scenes of plenty and prosperity. Our fall from bounding wealth and unlim ited resources to pinch and shrunken poverty and cowering bankruptcy is as certain under our present policy as the fall of Lucifer, the morning star, from heaven." is still among the democratic prophets.

Suggestive of Good Will.

New York Tribune. That was a high compliment which northorn business men and veterans of the union army paid to General John B. Gordon of Georgia when they invited him to deliver in this city a lecture on the closing days of the war and to give his personal estimate of the two great captains, Grant and Lee. Genera Gordon has accepted the invitation, and i doing so he pays a tribute to the north and assures those to whom he sends his letter that what he has to say will be said in the spirit and interest of a sincere and cordial American good fellowship.

"Them's Our Sentiments."

Chicago Record Bless the girl graduate! She may have her ideals that are to be rudely shattered but she can look on the wreck with equan-She may never be again so innocent and fresh and girlish, but she will grow wise, tender and womaniy in the great after school which has ho vacations and no end until the great Teacher shall proclaim i finished and she is graduated at eternity's

Bless the girl graduate! Laugh at her, who will, kindly. For out of the ranks of the girl graduates will rise up the wives and the mothers of the land—mothers whose children shall live to call them blessed.

Coming to Its Senses. St. Paul Pioneer Press Congress will not be able to stand the pressure of accumulating misfortune. The man who can go to Washington this fall and,

Baking Powder

New York Tribune: The sham economy of which the disaster at the capital is a hortheir constituents think about it now! New York Commercial: Twenty-two

the Sherman law, without any step toward free coinage or the issuance of wildcat bank notes. The country is about to exercise its sober sense and to declare that national lman stripe is responsible for it. this point where parsimony in public ex-penditures for private gain becomes a crime Philadelphia Inquirer: The Holman idea of housing the pevernment employes in kind of shantles may do for the Ho state, but it won't take among men of patribusiness failures are taking place these days, and these are of minor importance. Undoubtedly the financial storm has about otism and sense. It is too dangerous en

St. Louis Globe: There is more money in the country now than there ever was before and it will soon be obtainable again on the usual terms. Let the people have patience till the clouds roll by. That is all that is needed and it is something that doesn't cost Cincinnati Cazette: There must be a set

back in this country at periods to puncture Buffalo Express: If any private employer bubbles and restore matters to a solid foundation. Passing the period of the war there was a revulsion in 1873, again in 1883, and now we have it in 1893. Mark the regularity and then make note of what followed.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Sterling exchange has fallen 214 cents in a week, grain exports have been resumed on an extensive scale and the feeling of alarm over the business situation has quite subsided. It may be concluded that the storm has passed over, and while its effects will be felt for some time to come, and administrative disregard. the process in mercantile affairs will be distinctly a constructive one rather than destructive. Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The six

succession the darkest time and the most decided turn for the botter that have yet characterized the existing financial erisis. It is a curious fact that to the panicky state earlier half of the week should be directly traceable the causes justifying a later improvement in the temper of the business world. The at one time threatening run upon Chicago savings banks prought a money to the lowest figures on record. ouying of grain, hitherto slack, was at once immensely stimulated. Wheat immediately took the place of gold in satisfying foreign claims against this country.

stituency of mine owners or repudiators to

escape his punishment. It will not happen. We believe that the report of sentiment in

congress is accurate and will be supported by facts. The disastrous experience of the past will nave purchased for us the repeal of

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Pittsburg Dispatch: It was hasty of the psalmist to exclaim: "All men are liars." It is more so of the alarmists to proclaim the

insecurity of the whole financial fabric be-cause of the downfall of a few mismanaged

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Very

solvency shall be maintained.

blown over.

concerns.

St. Louis Republic: One of the best eviences of the continued prosperity of the country is to be found in the traffic reports of the railroads for the month of May. Every trunk line and every large railway system in the United States did a much larger business last month than in the month of May last year. The fact that the heavy traffic was not confined to the Chicago roads shows that the World's fair was not the only factor in the increase. The Southwestern roads gained 9.5 per cent, the Southern roads over 7 per cent, the trunk lines over 6 per cent and the eastern roads with out Chicago connections 10 per cent, while the increase of the central western group, mostly in Illinois, Indiana and Ohlo and favorably situated for a heavy World's fair traffic, was only 10 per cent. The granger roads of the northwest had the larrest increase of all, some 16 per cent-due in part to the heavy movement in grain last month and in part to the World's fair passenger traffic. Some of the Pacific roads have not shared in the increased business, but that was due in the first place to the cutting of rates, and secondly to the general business depression that has prevailed west of the Rocky mountains nearly all the year. Almost every other part of the country, and particularly the west, northwest, south and southwest, had a prosperous spring in trade and business generally.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The country is safe. Delaware's peach romises an abundant yield. In the Columbian social game it appears hicago fluked on discovering that the in-

fanta held a royal flush. The new sun spots discovered by astronomers have no connection with the Sun spots visible on the Cleveland democracy in New York.

The unanimity of the country for an extra session of congress is rudely broken by the information that New Hampshire Blair is loaded with a speech. The coolness between royalty and the sov-

oreigns of Chicago comes at an opportune moment, as the mercury is frantically reaching for the 100 notch. The phoenixing of Fargo, N. D., develops a

strong aversion to continuing prohibition. The disastrous inefficiency of water was demonstrated at the fire. When Mayor Harrison doffed his shiny

tile and fondled the princess' hand, a sus-picion spread over the land "that the game yould break up in a row. Revolutions spring The total production of silver in the world

cent of the whole amount. Under the ruling of the postmaster general, doctors—cannot use the mails to—trans-port microbes, animated or otherwise.—They may scatter seeds of business in other ways but Uncle Sam does not propose to become a

nursery of disease. George Davis, a Penobscot Indian, who has lived in Boston for a number of years, is working his way to Oldtown, Me., where his tribe is. He left Boston a week or so ago and intends to tramp all the way. years old, straight as an arrow, and has long black nair.

One by one our idols are dashed into smithereens. The claim that a Kentuckian won't hold water is a vile slander. grass native was rescued from drowning near the World's fair, and after vigorous rolling something less than a barrel of Lako Michi-

gan was squeezed out of him. Ex-Minister Thomas Jefferson Coolidge returned to this country last week. A New York paper cruelly declares that Mr. Coolidge's sole claim to fame as our minister to France is that he gave a private en-tertainment at his hotel at which Lore Fuller, the skirt-dancer, was the principal

THE OLD SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS. Atlanta Constitution.

o, the old school exhibitions! will they over come again. With the good, old-fashioned speaking from the boys and girls so plain?
Will we ever hear old "Iser," with its rapid roll and sweep,
And "Pilot, 'tis a fearful night; there's danger on the deep?"

Sweet Mary doesn't raise her lambs like Mary did of oid; Their fleece is not "as white as snow;" they're wandering from the fold.

The boy upon "the burning deck" is not one-haif as fine— He was not "born at Bingen, at Bingen on the

The girls don't speak in calico, the boys in cotton jeans;
They've changed the old-time dresses 'long with the old-time scenes;
They smile and speak in ancient Greek; in broadcloth and in lace;
And you can't haif see the speaker for the collar 'round the face!

O, the old school exhibition: It is gone forever more: The old school house is descried, and the grass has choken the door;
And the wind sweeps round the gables, with a low and mournful whine
For the old boys "born at Bingen—at Bingen
on the Khine!" in the face of what has happened and what threatens, refuse his yote to help repeal the silver bill, will need to have a solid con-

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PARSIMONY AND DEATH.

rible consequence has been exalted as a virtue by its exponents. What do they and

Chicago Post: A special session of congress will, it is believed, be called in Sep mber. Heaven send that it will not even then be too late to make provision against another murder quite as horrible as that which in Ford's theater, a generation ago, stunned the whole world.

New York Herald: The fact that the government is responsible for the catastro phe makes the neglect all the more surprising, inexcusable and criminal. The least I can now do to atone for the great wrong o make proper compensation to the living sufferers and the representatives of the dead

had kept a large force of men in a building known to be unsafe until it collapsed, causing many deaths, he would have been liable to indictment. The government of the United States has done this, and it is indictable at the bar of public opinion.

Washington Star: The widows and the orphans weep for the husbands and fathers sacrificed on the altar of legislative economy whole city there is mourning for the dead lamentation for the dying, sympathy for the injured. Of all the horrible occurrences which this city has experienced, none approach that awful catastrophe which this morning stopped the public pulse and then hastened its movements to fever point.

Philadelphia Ledger: It is possible that Ford's old opera in Washington was wrecked through the storage in the building of too great a weight of papers. realize the weight of a mass of documents. Each package is so light that there is no thought of overloading when a room is thought of overloading when a room is packed full of them. When men deal with articles of lead, iron or other metal, they calculate the strength of the floors and walls that are to sustain the load, but if paper is to be stored they too often treat it as though it had no weight.

Chicago Tribune: The immediate cause of the calamity seems to be due to criminal carelessness. It was known that the buildand yet government clerks were permitted to work in it without any steps having been taken to make it secure. Worse even than this and still more criminally negligent, tractors allowed workmen to excavate under it for an electric plant, thus bringing the whole weight of the building upon the unsupported beams of the first floor.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

There is talk of extending West Point's electric light plant. It is proposed to greatly improve the city park at Nebraska City.

The Cuming county teachers institute will onvene at West Point July 17. While George Harrison was swimming in the Niobrara near Butte he ventured beyond his depth and was drowned.

A barn and a quantity of baled hav at Crete went up in smoke as the result of a spark from a Burlington engine. They are still talking of erecting a col-lege at Beatrice, and the chances are that

something besides talk will come out of it. Fred Sargent, the Battle Crock wife murderer, is now in the penitentiary at Lincoln, the sheriff of Madison county fearing lynchers.

Holdrege people gave President Updike of the First National bank a farewell reception occasion of his departure for new fields of labor.

A telephone line is about to be built ween Fremont and Norfolk, connecting the orincipal towns of the Elkhorn valley with the State exchange. Sparks from a chimney caused the destruction of Robert Alsworth's house near Atkin-

son. All the household goods, two gold watches and some money were lost in the Butte is preparing for a three days cele bration of July 4. Over 1,200 Indians have been engaged to give a representation of the Mountain Meadow massacre, also ghost

lancing, etc. Fifty beeves will be supplied to feed them. The completion of the bridge across the Niobrara between Holt and Boyd counties nd making a direct road from Butte to At kinson, was celebrated by a picnic, which was participated in by people from both towns. Butte is now within thirty miles of

a railroad point. The neighbors of James E. North, the new collector of internal revenue for Nebraska ratified his appointment Tuesday night by chooting off fireworks, building bonfires and having a regular follification, interspersed with congratulatory speeches, for all of which Mr. North briefly returned his

While Ernest Day, foreman of the printing office at the Industrial school at Kearney was taking a Turkish bath he slipped and fell into a tub of scalding water. He had strength and presence of mind enough to jump out immediately, but the skin and part of the flesh on one side have come off. He has sufficiently recovered to be taken to hi home in Lincoln. The doctor says that had he stayed in three seconds longer the probabilities are that he never would have re

TALES ABOUT BIS HAT.

Carter Barrison Explains the Origin of His Tall Cady.

"I have a friend on the North Side who is a hatter," said Mayor Harrison to a Chicago Tribune reporter. "He got my measure in some way. I think Graham gave it to him. and the proof is the hat. That's where got it. It was sent over here to me, and it was in the office this morning when I got down, and I was informed that I didn't dare wear it. People who know me know that I never take a dare, so I put it on. Then some of the boys said my hair was too long for a silk hat. I went over to the barber shop and told the barber to cut my hair. He asked me how I wanted it cut. You know I seldom patronize a barber shop, and I didn't know there was more than one way of cut-ting hair, and I said so. He said there were several. I told him to mow it so I could wear a silk hat. While he was at work on me some of my fool friends came in, and before the man had finished his job the news had traveled around the block that Carter Harrison was having his hair cut and his

whiskers trimmed.
"When I returned to the office 1 met several of my recent appointees, whom I saluted, but they looked at me strangely and passed on. As I was going up the clevator I heard a young lady say, 'What a nice looking old gentleman.' That's the story about

the hat. When before did you ever wear a silk Not since I was mayor the first time.

You know I have been mayor several times. "When you were in congress?"
"No; you know I live on the West Side."
"Don't they wear silk hats on the West Side!

They didn't when I ran for congress. "One of your acquaintances recalls the fact that he saw you wear a silk hat in the month of November, 1871. "I am a Kentuckian, and it may be that there was some event which called for my

"What do you think of the silk hat?"
"I am afraid of it. If I was a petting man I would wager my best horse that I will sit down on this silk hat before I have it a

wearing a silk hat. If so, I wore one,

"You mean on the style or the hat?"
"Both. You notice, I suppose, that this is bell-crown hat. I wouldn't wear one of a bell-crown hat. I wouldn't those straight things for \$100. "It is hinted that you wore this silk tile because Mayor Colvin wore one when he welcomed old Kalakana when he came to Chicago.

I suppose some of the newspapers think I ought to have welcomed the infanta in my bare head. You newspaper fellows would have liked that."

"It is said you propose to wear an English orby tomorrow!" "That's another newspaper slander. I had as soon wear a Corean fly trap."
"Will the police force be required to wear
silk hats while the infanta is here?"

"Now, that's an idea. Claughry at once and suggest it. I confess I am tired of the things they are wearing. If you have no more fool questions to ask about this hat I will have to ask you to excuse me. as I am going over to have my photograph taken with this hat on my head. How's

RUNS ON THE JOKERS.

Troy Press: Death, taxes and the sprays from a street sprinkler are all hard things to dodge.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The scout heads the list in industry. His business is scouring plains and scaling mountains.

Buffalo Courier: The modern landlord doesn't get frightened when he sees the hand-writing on the wall. He just gets mad. Chicago Tribune: "You can't suffocate a shoemaker," observed the exchange editor, 'because he can always breathe his last., "If he does," retorted the financial editor, "won't it bring him to his waxed end?"

Philadelphia Times: When a girl has two strings to her bow it simply means that if she may not with one she will knot with the

Lowell Courier: The author who sent to an editor "a story of his own composure" didn's add much to the editor's stock of tranquisty.

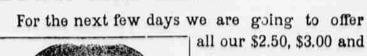
A HINT FROM PARIS. European Edition New York Herald



Dress of gray crepon; accordion pleated skirt; bodice and sleeves trimmed with cream embroidered tulle; belt of red velvet.

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## Brown Stiff Hats.





\$3.50 stiff hats in brown shades for \$1.50. They are first class goods, but as our hat department has been moved around from pillar to post lately, we thought it would be a good idea to again remind you that it is permanently located in the southeast corner of the first floor at the

15th street entrance. If you will come and see it you will be able to get a good brown stiff hat for \$1.50, that usually sell for \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. We have a few boys' suits left from the \$3.50 sale -all the style.

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