THE DAILY BEE.

一口"打开","你就是这一家是个你的好好。"

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. County of Douglas. Robert Hunter of THE BER publishing company does solemnly awcar that the actual circulation of THE Daily. Birst for the week ending June 10.	201
1693, was as follows: 27,110 Bunday, June 4. 21,000 Monday, June 5. 21,072 Tuesday, June 5. 21,072 Wednesday, June 7. 22,072 Thursday, June 8. 23,072 Priday, June 8. 23,072 Priday, June 9. 23,076 Enturday, June 10. Ronsett HUNTER.	
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres- ence this 10th day of June, 1833. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.	

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BEFORE adjourning the Illinois legislature passed a state depository act. Nebraska has a similar law, but it is apparently a dead letter.

THE attempt to reorganize the Cordage trust is not meeting with flattering success. The men who were burned the first time are evincing a stubborn unwillingness to put their fingers in the fire again.

Some of the overworked state officials are off on a fishing junket in the lake region of South Dakota. They evidently felt the need of a little wholesome relaxation after the stupendous mental effort made in promulgating the new "rules."

THE Denver real estate agents, nothing daunted by the tightness of the money market, have heroically undertaken to build an air line railroad from their city to the Pacific coast. Practical railroad men and financiers may sometimes hesitate, but the nerve of the real estate boomer shrinks at nothing.

r OMAHA went through a more or less panicky experience concerning her banks during the week, yet the total clearings as reported by Bradstreef's for the week ended Thursday show an increase of 13 per cent over the corresponding week of 1892. This is some proof that the business of the city is doing well.

BANK FAILURES-LINCOLN AND OMAHA The failure of two Omaha banks, which everybody knows were virtually one and the same concern, has furnished the Lincoln newspapers the long hoped for opportunity for making invidious comparisons as between Lincoln and Omaha. Incidentally these failures also afford them a chance to indulge in their favorite pastime of prodding THE BEE, which they hold up as the archenemy of Lincoln upon every occasion.

TTTT, C YPC TONS

We are assured by the organs at Lincoln that have sought to build themselves up by persistent and conscienceless defamation of Omaha that "in the present troubles in Omaha there will be no such spirit manifested in Lincoln against that city, either by the newspapers or individuals, as has characterized THE BEE against Lincoln for months back. Because two banks have failed there it will not be charged from here that Omaha is honey-combed with rottenness and that Omaha people breathe an air fetid with corruption." This exhibition of spontaneous generosity on the part of the Lincoln boodler organs is appreciated by Omaha for what it is worth. There is as much difference between the bank failure at Lincoln and the bank failures at Omaha as there is between a chestnut horse and

a horse chestnut. The collapse of the Capital National bank was the culmination of colossal swindles and monstrous forgeries. Officers of the bank made fraudulent entries in its books and covered up enormous embezziements of public funds and trust funds. The president of the bank confessed himself as guilty of forging certificates of deposits for hundreds of thousands of dollars and issuing these forged certificates in the name of the bank. Certificates aggregating \$150,000 were entered upon the bank ledger as less than \$300.

High-handed imposture was practiced upon the state officials, and more than a quarter of million of state funds absorbed in reckless speculation. As lessee of the penitentiary the president of the bank had branched out into politics and corrupted men at the head of our state institutions. Hundreds of wage workers and scores of widows and people upon whom families are dependent for bread were confidenced into placing their hard-earned, savings into the custody of this political banker and today they are wrecked and in distress. In dealing with this gigantic swindlemill THE BEE has not attacked or sought to injurg the credit of Lincoln or any honest man or woman in Lincoln. This was not merely a local failure involving a few hundred depositors, but the whole state is interested.

The Omaha bank failures are the natural consequence of a stringent money market and a too liberal policy in making loans. There has been no charge, not even a suspicion of crookedness. There is no apprehension of loss to the depositors. If the assets do not pan out the stockholders will have to make the shortage good. The public funds in the bank are secured by ample official bonds and individual bonds. There is, therefore, no occasion for gratuitous sympathy or bottling up of resentment.

The Lincoln boodle organists are only wasting their fragrance on the desert air when they go out of their natural character and abilities of some of the orbit of malignant hostility to Omaha to | men they have appointed. assure us that they will keep still about

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1893.

indifferent to the fact that such a tax is odlously inquisitorial, that it falls most heavily upon honest men who cannot or will not conceal their incomes. and that it puts a government premium on lying and perjury. We had an income tax during the war and everybody familiar with its operation knows that men held as honest and fair-dealing with their neighbors were converted by it into prevaricators and sneaks in their desire to conceal the extent of their incomes from the government inquisitor. No law taxing incomes could be framed that would not be evaded and only the few honest men

-the one man in 10,000-and those with fixed incomes would be the victims of such legislation, There is good reason to believe that neither the president nor any member of his administration is in favor of an income tax. The democratic national platform does not call for such a tax.

will be proposed in the next congress to establish such a tax and that the proposal will receive a large and vigorous support.

But there is abundant indication that it

THE NEW DISPENSATION.

The dropping of the names of sixtyseven clerks in the general land office from the rolls in a single batch is divested of the significance that might otherwise attach by the secretary's explanation This wholesale dismissal was made necessary by the failure of the last congress to pass a sufficient appropriation bill for the payment of these employes. And yet it is amusing in the face of the ostentatious statements of certain administration newspapers respecting the regard that was to be shown to civil service reform, to witness the rapidity with which the headsman's ax is being wielded in all the departments. In most of these cases men have been dismissed, not because of official or personal unworthiness, lack of efficiency or even for "offensive partisanship," but simply and solely to make way for hungry democrats. The vacancies thus created have been immediately filled by new appointees, and so rapidly have these appointments been made that it

would not be strange were there ground for the criticisms already frequent that the civil service has not been improved by the changes. Last week Mr. Josiah Quincy, who was installed as first assistant secretary of state for the special purpose of reforming the consular service, began his work of removal and replacement at the rate of half a score or more a day, and this expedition has only suffered interruption

on account of the president's indisposition, which, notwithstanding, THE BEE trusts, is but temporary. Before this transformation scene was placed on the tapis it was given out that the administration had determined to do its utmost to promote American trade and commerce with foreign lands, and that the greatest care would be used to place the consular service on a business basis. Now it is boldly asserted that Mr. Quincy has either forgotten this initiatory proclamation or else he and the president have been most outrageously deceived both as to the merits and efficiency of some of the consular officers

whom they have displaced, and the During the last two months scores of

from the steamer at Greytown is in direct contradiction of that purporting to Dr. Miguel, the Prussian minister of have been made by United States Minister Baker and Senor Castillo, telegraphed from Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, and published in the last dispatch from that point. Instead of the report being absolutely without foundation, too absurd for gonsideration, and believed to have been started in Wash-

ington by enemies of the new government, Captain Higginson says that he did land the marines and a number of the blue jackets of the Atlanta. This force he caused to patrol and protect the canal property at the Greytown terminus. He says, however, that this force was on shore for only a few days, it being evident that the new government was equal to any emergency that was likely to arise.

In view of the constant clashing of statements telegraphed from Nicaragua with facts subsequently ascertained, it is evident that the dispatches have been arranged by interested parties throughout all the recent troubles in that country.

MILITARISM GETS A HARD BLOW.

As was expected, the first ballot in the German election was not decisive. and in a considerable number of districts a second ballot will have to be taken. This will afford the government an opportunity to make another appeal to the people in behalf of the army bill, and it may put forth still more strenuous efforts to secure supporters of that mersure, but, it is hardly to be expected, with any better success than has attended its earnest and determined struggle in the contest thus far. The fact is the respect feit to our power and thus really manifest that militarism in Germany increase the danger of war." has been dealt a hard blow, and the knowledge of this is far more likely to stimulate and strengthen disposes of one of the vastest empires in the the opposition to the imperial policy reworld, before whom everything falls down, garding the army than it is to held the whom no one resists, for whom it is enough cause of the government. The fact of that he should raise a little finger to set in greatest significance in the result of movement millions and millions of men, is Thursday's election, which is likely to neither a soldier nor a sailor nor a diplomamake a profound impression upon the tist. I might add that he is almost what is known here as a bourgeois. He has a horror of politics of all continental Europe, is the fetes, he detests ceremonies, he loves neither largely increased strength of the socialmilitary nor naval reviews. He adores his ist party. This political faction had thirty-five representatives in the last is not one of those Russians who are half sav-Reichstag and the probability is that it age, half Machiavel; he is rather a simple will increase this representation by at mujik, a lover of truth and a speaker of it. least half in the next Parliament, but this will not fully show the numerical growth of the party. The socialists, or bim. When he presides perforce at a review socialist-democrats, have been making steady progress for the last three or four years, and this election will probably show that their present voting strength approximates 2,000,000. They trians who pretend not to recognize him, and embrace in their ranks some of the most in taking a cab. Indeed, he once amused himself in a very odd fashion, he and all his intellectual men in the empire and the family taking a tramcar to go into the counparty is exerting an influence that is not try. In politics, as in everything else, the confined to Germany. Its continued czar's ideas are simple. He is not communigrowth seems to be assured, and the possibility of its becoming within a few years the dominating power in German politics is everywhere recognized. The more vigorously and arbitrarily the imperial power is asserted the more rapid will be the advance of the socialist party.

It would be useless to attempt to estimate the probable strength of the political factions in the new Reichstag from the returns of Thursday's elections, but the result is very unfavorable to the or at some small court reception, but these army bill and it will not be surprising occasions are rare." if it be finally found that a larger major-

The recent great floods in the Transvaal ity has been returned opposed to that

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

finance, in one of his recent speeches on the German army bill, took the bold ground that the Germans are not taxed as heavily as other nations and ought not to grumble at the increased expenditure now thought necessary by the government. He said that it was not true that an increased expenditure of 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 marks would overstrain the financial capacity of the nation. How did Germany compare with other nations? he asked, and then proceeded to declare that the French pay in taxes and monopolies 61 marks per head, the British 45, the Italians 30, the Dutch 37, the Austrians 27, the Spaniards 26 and the Prussians 21 7-10 marks per head only. Why, then, he demanded, "should the Prussians-all other German states are in the same situationnot be able to pay 11-5 marks more than they pay already? Again he declared that, apart from the great things done by committees, the expenditure on education, justice, the amelioration of land and on other socio-political and charitable purposes during the last ton years has increased more rapidly than the military expenditure all over Germany, and especially in Prussia. He then said: "If the German nation is resolved to keep what was conquered under great leadership on sanguinary battle fields it must make the financial sacrifices necessary to that end. I am firmly convinced that these sacrifices do not exceed our capability. It is not political conflicts nor class interests that are in question -it is a purely national question." As to Gambetta's declaration that France would compel Germany to arm herself to death, that is, ruin hor economically, he said: "One can only smile at this, but it would be a much worse and sadder case if France were to beat us morally in energy, patriotism and self-sacrifice. The rejection of the bill would involve us in great difficulties, it would weaken our prestige abroad, diminish

A correspondent thus describes the char-

acteristics of the czar: "This man, who

family and is contented only with them. He

cative because he does not know how to de

velop his thoughts. He has never spoken

for five consecutive minutes in his life. When

he is in Denmark or in the Crimea, as his

government accompanies him, he devotes

half an hour a day to'signing papers, and

that constitutes the only business. The

CRICAGO AND THE PRINCESS.

Chicago Dispatch: Good-by, Eulalia; perhaps the time may come some day when a royal visitor can spend a few days in Chi-cago without being harried and pestered to death by "society." Chicago likes you and wishes you a hearty godspeed and a safe re-turn to Spain.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican : The Spanish infanta has at last asserted herself, not at all as a princers, but simply as a woman. She wants to see the Columbian World's fair, and finding that all her time was being consumed by attentions which were of no possible value to her and whose motives was olely the social distinction of people in Chiago who were of no consequence to her and whom she would never see again, she stops all that foolishness by a word she has a right to speak.

Kansas City Star: The departure of the Infanta Eulalia is considered as the end of royal visiting at the World's fair, and there royal visiting at the World's fair, and there is some gratulation over the fact to the ef-fect that the simple republican American citizen will no longer be shocked by the sight of "toadying to royalty." This talk is cant of the worst sort. The day of the in-fanta's visit was marked by one of the larg-est crowds of the season, composed of the common run of Americans, who were neither shocked by thersight of the infanta nor by any of the attentions paid her. This nor by any of the attentions paid her. This "plain republican" snivel is disgusting. New York Commercial: We need to learn

that though people differ from each other, even "as one star differenth from another star in glory," yet the glory of each is be-cause of that very difference. We need something, even if it be the red flame of war, to make luminous for us the fact that Ameri-cans are just as truly men as any other peo-ple under heaven, and that, nine times in ten, in the very particulars in which they differ they are superior. What is the pres-ent worth if it has not improved on the past? If the children were not wiser than the parents the world would be forever going backward. The most important lessons Americans have to learn is that unless they themselves respect the fact of being American the world will not respect it.

AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL. Exchange.

She can peel and boil potatoes, make a salad of tomatoes, but she doesn't know a Latin noun from a Greek. And so well she cooks a chicken that your appetite would quicken, but she cannot tell what's modern from antique.

She knows how to set a table and make order out of babel, but she doesn't know Euripides from Kant. Once at making pie I caught her-Jove! an expert must have taught her-but she doesn't know true eloquence from rant.

She has a firm conviction one ought only read fiction, and she doesn't care fo science, not a bit.

yearn for "culture," not a whit. She can make her wraps and dresses till a fellow fast confesses that there's not another maiden half so sweet.

She's immersed in home completely, where she keeps all things so neatly, but from Browning not a line can she repeat. When he returns to St. Petersburg, he bids the diplomatic corps not to come to meet Well, in fact, she's just a woman, gentle, lovable and human, and her faults she is he leaves the field as soon as possible and is quite willing to admit.

pleased to get down from his horse, for he Twere foolish to have tarried, so we went does not like it. At Copenhagen his greatest off and got married, and I tell you I am pleasure consisted in going out in a short coat mighty glad of it. and a soft hat, in mingling with the pedes-

JUNE JUBILATIONS.

Kate Field's Washington: "Don't you think er presence will give 'go' to our party?" "Yes; everyone will leave as soon as she Philadelphia Lodger: Nebraska has a Weep-ing Water Pressed Brick company. The pres-sure of water out of the stock of numerous concerns has made a good many weeping shareholders lately.

Sparks: People speak of the face of a note, when it's really the figure that interests them. Chester News: The Columbian fly is with us, and has six improved legs, with double-power suckers on his toes.

military attaches see him at the reviews, but there is no possible chance of conversation Rochester Democrat: No matter how finely the display window of a store may be litted up, the pretty young lady clerk will always prove a counter attraction. with him, An ambassador may see him when a ball is given in his nonor, but he can have no conversation with him; or he may see him at a ball at another ambassador's.

Indianapolls Journal: "It ain't no wonder that city people don't live long," said old Mrs. Jason. "Law, mel if I had as many neighbors to look after as folks that lives in cities must have I'd be dead in less'n a year."

NIZED.

The Sunday Bee IN WHICH HE GIVES & REPUBLICAN'S OPINION OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC AF-FAIRS, ENTITLED:

WRITES ANOTHER EXCLUSIVE LETTER

'Our Parties and Our Future."

Ex-Senator Ingalls

FOR

MR. INGALL'S LETTERS ARE ATTRACT-ING COMMENT ALL OVER THE COUN-TRY NO MAN WHO SEEKS TO KEEP PACE WITH THE POLITICAL DISCUS-SIONS OF THE DAY CAN AFFORD TO MISS THE INGALLS LETTERS:

BUT THIS IS NOT THE ONLY BRIL. LIANT FEATURE OF

The Sunday Bee.

THERE ARE OTHERS JUST AS ATTRACT IVE. HERE IS AN OUTLINE OF A FEW OF THEM

Glimpses of the Empire City:

AN OMAHA PILGRIM WANDERS THROUGH THE STREETS OF NEW YORK CITY AND JOTS DOWN HIS IM-PRESSIONS.

African Legends: •

HENRY M. STANLEY, THE GREAT EX-PLORER, WRITES SOME UNIQUE AND HIGHLY INTERESTING LEGENDS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE DARK CONTINENT

Colonel Ainsworth:

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MAN WHOM SURVIVING CLERKS OF THE WRECKED FORD THEATER BUILDING THREATENED WITH PERSONAL VIOLENCE.

Riding Through Easy Street:

A LADY WRITES ABOUT MEMBERS OF HER SEX WHO ARE ALWAYS CHEERFUL AND AGREEABLE-REPROOF OF "FOR-

WAKEMAN TELLS OF THE COSTERMON-GERS OF LONDON-THEIR HABITS MANNERISMS, DIALECT3 AND SLANG PHRASES-A CHAPTER UPON A PECU-LIAR CLASS OF PEOPLE.

Woman's Wants and Ways:

A BUDGET OF CHATTY GOSSIPY STORIES AEOUT WOMEN AND THEIR AFFAIRS FRESH AND READABLE.

The Duke of York and Prin-

cess May of Teck:

GOSSIP ABOUT THE ROYAL PARTIES TO A WEDDING SOON TO BE SOLEM.

And the way she makes her bonnets, sure, is worth a thousand sonnets, but she doesn't

WARD" CHILDREN.

The London Slang-Coiners:

THE LATEST IDEAS IN FASHION'S DOMAIN - THIS DEPARTMENT IS

MORE interest is being taken in the irrigation question in the Black Hills country this year than ever before. Noting this encouraging enterprise, a Hills newspaper remarks that "the farmer with a system of irrigation in this section is assured of a bountiful harvest which amply repays expense of maintaining such a system." And what is true of the process in that region is equally true in every other section of the country where irrigation may be adopted for agricultural benefit.

THE action of the Pacific Mail in withdrawing from the New York and San Francisco trade and leasing its Atlantic steamers to the Panama railroad is construed as the complete surrender of that company. Mr. Huntington gives up the attempt to compete with the North American Navigation company by sea. The defeat may be but temporary, and the lease of the steamers is but for eighteen months. "When the Tehuantepec railroad is finished the Pacific Mail may take a hand in the fight again," says the San Francisco Examiner. "But if it does it will have to do so as a real competing line, and that will be a benefit instead of an injury to San Francisco. It can never stand as the subsidized agent of the transcontinental roads, blocking the only available sea route between the east and the west, as long as the shippers of San Francisco choose to prevent it."

THE price of wheat has recovered somewhat from the severe decline of last week, which carried it down to the lowest price for thirty years, and it is not probable that the price will again this year go to solow a figure. But on the other hand holders of wheat must not expect any very material advance. It is true that the conditions for the crop in this country have been unfavorable and it is estimated that the yield will fall short of last year's crop by about 109,000,-000 bushels and of the great crop of two years ago by about 200,000,000, bushels. It is also probable that the European crop will be below the average. Ordinarily this state of affairs would cause a rise of price, and it does not do so now simply for the reason that there is an enormous visible supply of wheat brought over from the crops of the last two years. This visible supply amounted at the beginning of the current month, in this country and Canada, to 89,000,000 bushels, excluding wheat stored at interior points in the northwest, so that the available accumulations out of "farmers' hands is probably not less than 100,000,000 bushels, which is from two and a half to three times the quantity which has been available at the corresponding date in years past. This surplus will go far toward making good the shortage in this year's crop, and unless there shall be a much larger foreign demand than it is reasonable- to expect the the price of wheat is not likely to rule very much higher.

Omaha bank failures if nothing more is said about the Capital National forgeries and robberies. Omaha's financial credit needs no props of the penitentiary organ brand.

THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX. A recent canvass among members of both houses of the national legislature on the leading questions of finance and taxation develops the fact that a very considerable number favor the proposed raising of revenue by a tax on incomes. The demand for such a tax is especially strong in the south, but it also has democratic advo-

cates elsewhere. President Cleveland's views have, until recently, been a matter of speculation. The current opinion has been that he was favorable to taxing incomes. All doubt regarding his position should perhaps be dismissed in view of the fact that the Philadelphia Ledger, whose editor is known to enjoy the confidence of the president to a greater degree than any other journalist in the country, has stated that Mr. Cleveland has never given the subject any serious consideration, while at the same time Mr. Childs vigorously opposes the proposition to tax incomes and especially the plan of taxing those of \$10,000 and upwards. In a recent issue the Ledger says:

If incomes are to be taxed let them all, each for itself, contribute a fair share and part of the general amount. Under no other condition can a tax on incomes be justified. It is the first law of all equitable taxation that it shall be without discrimination, that it shall be uniform. An income tax levied only upon a single class, and that class largely distinguished for its achievements in building up the wealth, power and dignity of the nation, and ,especially for providing incomes to the millions to whom it gives employment, is a tax which only the most forbidding spirit of socialism can defend in a country like this, the government of which is of all the people, by all the people and for all the people. Class legislation is native to the monarchical, not the democratic form of government. Class distinctions of any kind are not wanted here, and there can be none which is more out of sorts with American institutions than an income tax imposed solely upon those who have achieved wealth by honorable, useful efforts, all which are of advantage to the country.

It is highly probable that this reflects the views of Mr. Cleveland, but none the less it is pretty safe to predict that a vigorous effort will be made by democrats in congress to secure legislation taxing incomes. The policy is advocated by some who are strong in the councils of the party and it is not to ba doubted that the constituencies of many of the members are in favor of it. The objections which the Ledger urges against such a tax are unquestionably sound, but they will have no weight with the people represented by a large number of the democratic members of congress. They will not be influenced by being told that such a tax would be essentially class legislation of the most obnoxious kind, because they have no sympathy with or concern

for the class it would affect. They are spect to landing United States marines

employes in the various executive departments have been displaced simply to make room for democrats. This is being done so quietly as to attract little attention, and excites comment only on account of the pretentious professions of devotion to civil service reform heretofore made by the responsible depart mental officials. What is true of the changes made in the departmental force at Washington equally applies to offices all through the country. Even Postmaster General Bissell has succumbed, and he is now sending out notices to democratic representatives stating that he will appoint democrats to all fourthclass postoffices as soon as the four years term of the republican incumbents ex-A prominent democrat of this state who is perfectly content with the recog-

nition he esteems he has received in influencing the disposition of the patronage for Nebraska expresses his admiration at the rapidity with which these changes are being made. The reason for so doing he thought obvious. It is to result in harmonizing the democratic party. The discontent of disappointed aspirants that must follow every appointment will have the longer time to pass away before the next campaign the sooner the choice is made. But our democratic friend is too optimistic in his views. Hell hath no fury like an office-seeker

A RELIABLE STATEMENT.

scorned.

Captain Francis J. Higginson, late commander of the United States cruiser Atlanta, who was relieved of his com mand on account of alleged delay in obeying orders to take his vessel to Greytown, has arrived in New York. The captain will ask a court of inquiry from the secretary of the navy, and expresses confidence in his ability to satisfactorily get such a valuable education and proceed to explain all the consequences attending the departure of the Atlanta for Nica-

ragua. Captain Higginson's statement as to the condition of the canal is the latest and most reliable information that has come to hand respecting the progress of that great enterprise. He says that one thing is certain, the men now in authority in Nicaragua are most friendly disposed toward the government of the United States. They in fact favor closer relationship than has yet existed. The new government is protecting the canal property, but no work is in progress on the line. There is now about seven feet of water in the canal at Greytown and the people of Nicaragua are enthusiastic in their desire to see the project completed. They look upon the success of the canal as the undoubted success of their country. Particularly are the leaders of the new government imbued with this idea. The United States government employes who recently surveyed the projected railroad route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have also returned to this country.

The statement of the captain in re-

measure than there was in the parliament that defeated it. In that event, the interesting question is, what will then be the imperial policy? He can again dissolve the Reichstag and appeal a second time to the people, but it is not probable that to do this would change the result, and the emperor is not the sort of man to trifle in so serious a matter by taking chances which seem to promise nothing. It has been suggested that if the new Reichstag shall refuse to pass the army bill in any form the emperor may as well renounce his project, but he believes too firmly in its necessity for the peace and security of Europe to permit the thought that he will do this. It has been said that he might exercise the imperial prerogative and having dissolved the popular assembly declare the army bill a law. This would be a desperate resort, perhaps too radical for even William II. to adopt. Such a course might bring greater peril to the empire from domestic disturbance than is to be apprehended from external hostility. It is obvious that the situation is critical and that at no time since the empire was established has there been a more urgent demand for wise. conservative and prudent statesmanship. It remains to be seen whether the emperor and his advisers will be equal to the demand.

> An Apt Definition. Philadelphia Times.

Another forcible way of interpreting our national letters-U. S.-might be Unnecessary Silver.

Nebraska Enterprise'a Model. Minneapolis Times The two beet sugar factories in Nebraska, which have been running two seasons, have so educated the farmers of that state in beet culture that this year they will have an abundant supply of beets and will make some profits. The sooner Munesota farmers

devote some of their acreage to sugar beets the better it will be for them. Cost of the Silver Folly.

St. Paul Planey Pointy. St. Paul Planey Press. In truth, the United States has paid dearly enough for their yielding to popular delu-sions inspired mainly by the selfish cam-paigns of the millionaire mine owners. The cost of the silver builton that the treasury has hidden away in the carth is a mere bagatelle when we come to estimate the ex-pense of the silver folly of the are to count bagatelle when we come to estimate the ex-pense of the silver folly. If we are to count only the cost during the last year it will amount to hundreds of millions. There is not a city, there is not an industry, there is hardly an individual who has not suffered from it in pocket. from it in pocket.

A Change of Time. San Francisco Chroniele.

San Francisco Chronicie. San Francisco Chronicie. The shooting down of the strikers by dep-uty sheriffs at Lemont. III., on Friday was in its way an event fully as tragic as that which occurred at Homestead, but it will cause comparatively little discussion. The reason is simple. Democratic demagorues will not see in this affair an opportunity to boom their party as they did last fail, when they misrepresented and distorted the facts of the Homestead troubles. To dwell on the present strike might direct attention to the fact that the promise of Cleveland's sup-porters that things would be made better for the workingman if Grover proved suc-cessful is unfulfilled, and might set men to thinking that times seem to be getting duiler and duiler as the days of Cleveland's admin-istration roll on.

ave been followed by outbreaks of fever which have carried off hundreds of victims A correspondent writing to a London paper from Johannesburg says: "Of course a great flood like this one left behind it miasmic mud and rotting vegetation on all sides. In addition a good deal of soil has been turned over for railway purposes by the workmen of the Netherlands company, and these two causes have produced an outbreak of fever which outdoes all previous occurrences of the kind. The whites have suffered soverely, particularly in the Elands Valley and in and near 'the lone city of the Kaap,' Barberton, and some heroic work has been done by the handful of doc tors and nurses in that part of the republic. As to the natives, the death roll has been incalculably numerous. The rich valley of the Elands river has been swept of its native people with a grim and terrible thoroughness. The native population of the Transvaa is very large, and in a country of so vast an area it is impossible to obtain accurate de tails, but the natives have died like flies Whole kraals of Kafirs and Swazis have been depopulated, and certainly over 10,000 natives have been swept off. The Transvaal government, to its credit be it said, at once voted £1,000 for the relief of people in the feverstricken districts, and further aid has since been supplied from the same source, while about £1,000 has been subscribed by the public in and around Johannesburg; but, of course, that has not gone very far, and a vast amount of human misery has had to be borne."

orne." '** In a recent debate in the Norwegian Storthing, Mr. Aarestad, member for one of the chief agricultural districts in the country, maintained that the landowners and farmers were steadily falling deeper and deeper into debt. Those who now, he said, in reality own the soil of Norway are the Bank of Norway, the Land Mortgage bank, the savings banks and traders in towns. The mortgage debt on Norwegian agriculture has more than doubled in the last twenty years. He estimated that the Norwegian peasant proprietor owned in reality only about one-sixteenth of the value of the land, houses and forests in the country, and that the interest on the land debt at 4 per cent now amounts to one-sixth of the total yield of agriculture in Norway. He declared the condition of the tarmers to be desperate, and that unless serious steps were taken they would be entirely ruined. In his reply, the minister for the Home department threw doubt on the accuracy of the statistics brought forward and thought they were somewhat exaggerated. As regards the increasing indebtedness of landowners or farmers, he pointed out that the value of the land had been increasing, but added that he saw no possibility of the agrarian debt being taken over in part by the state. Mr-Lovenskjold, an ex-minister of state, expressed astonishment that Mr. Aarestad had not mentioned as one of the great causes of the indebtedness of the peasant proprietors the still existing right of predemption, under which the older son or the senior member of the family had the right of buying out his co-heir or co-heiress. This had necessitated a constant raising of money which, to some extent, had been carried out of the country by emigrants. Throughout the debate nobody disputed the desperate state to which the peasant proprietors had been reduced.

Shot and Killed by Burglars.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16 .- J. R. Harris, of the Lubricating company, was killed by two burgiars in his house last night. He dis-covered them in his parlor and they shot him twice. He died this morning.

is on the man with an appetite for the beauti-ful in human form generally takes a run down to some popular seaside resort and feasts on the sand witches there. Standard Features:

Buffalo Courier: When the bathing season

Washington Star: It is often saddening to note how hard it is for some young men to keep their seats on horseback and how easy it is in a crowdod street car.

Atlanta Constitution: Bailiff (to rural jus-tice)—Your honor, there's a man in court has got a bill for \$10 agin' you. Justice-Good! I'll the him \$15 for contempt o' court. See that he receipts the bill an' fetch me the odd \$5.

REMORSE. Washington Star. Washington Star, What does he care though skies are blue And birds are sweetly singing; Why should he head the wondrous hue That blossoms may be bringing. The thought of nooks where sylvan boughs Make curt sies to the breezes Is, of all thoughts on earth, he yows, The one that most displeases. His pace, he says with accents grim, Was merry while he led it, And now vacation catches him With neither cash nor credit

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