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GEORGE B. TESCHUCK SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of June, 1893.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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THE fact that Minister Blount has not resigned the Hawaiian mission has not prevented several prominent southern statesmen from publicly declining it.

A LARGE part of Governor Crounse's vacation will doubtless be taken up in the study of the problem of inducing a \$10,000 lawyer to accept a \$2,500 judge-

A NEBRASKA editor insists that the Manufacturers and Consumers association of this state commence a war on the trusts. What's the matter with the attorney general of the state?

IF ERNEST STUHT will spit on his hands three times and tie another knot into his scalp-lock he will probably be able to get a purchase on the court house with his patent Broatch tackle and lever.

THERE will be ten applications for places in the internal revenue service under Collector North, to one for the vacancy on the district bench created by the resignation of Judge Davis. And the former places pay equally as well,

HAS any one heard anything of the enforcement of the law against the whisky and starch trust rebate system passed by the Nebraska legislature last winter. The enforcement of the law would materially injure the trusts, which are operating in this state.

WESTERN people will understand the scriousness of the drought in England from the statement that good hay readily sells for \$40 a ton there. Unfortunately hay makes an unsatisfactory ballast for an Atlantic liner. Otherwise the shipments of the commodity would be heavy from the west.

THE appointments of Thomas D. Robinson to be surgeon-general, Frank Arbuckle to be receiver in the land office of Colorado, and of W. M. McMechen to be the new postmaster at Denver. affords unalloyed satisfaction to the straight-out or "white wings" faction of the Centennial state democracy. But the president's selections are wormwood and gall to that faction that perched upon the political fence last fall.

IT HAS been discovered that the code of rules recently promulgated by the State Board of Purchase and Supplies with so much ostentation were really prepared by Superintendents Hay, Armstrong and Mallalieu of the Lincoln. Beatrice and Kearney institutions respectively. The rules are all right, but the members of the Board of Purchase and Supplies have been shining in a borrowed light ever since they accepted the credit for devising them.

Now IT is all over and no one should feel unhappy. The Princess Eulalia wants the American people to have as pleasant memories of her as she will always have of them. No one has offended the princess and she has not intended to offend any one. Prince Antoine has not been offended by any failure of attention to him, and has been delighted with his opportunities for observation. Altogether everything is lovely and the royal goose hangs high.

THE proposed Methodist boycott of the World's fair, if finally attempted, will fail because it does not appeal to good old-fashioned Methodist common sense. Methodists do not refuse to patronize the railways and street cars on week days because other people choose to ride on Sundays. Neither do they keep away from public parks six days in the week because others visit them on the seventh. If the Methodists wish to make their boycott a success they will show prudence and good judgment by limiting its operations to Sunday alone.

THE annual meeting of the National Federation of Labor will be held at Chicago during the latter part of August. The federation represents the clargest organized force of working people in the United States, and the proceedings of this convention during the progress of the World's fair will attract ecial attention. That it will display the same wisdom and conservativism in its deliberations that have characterized its meetings in the past there is no reason to doubt. The proceedings may be made to yield immense benefit to the trades of which it will be composed throughout the country.

CONGRESS OF BANKERS AND FINAN-

The deliberations of the congress of bankers and financiers which will meet in Chicago today and continue throughout the week, will undoubtedly com mand the earnest attention of everybody who takes an interest in financial affairs. The congress will be attended by a large number of practical bankers, besides whom there will be present men of international repute as financiers. Such a gathering cannot fail to contribute a great deal of most instructive matter to the current discussion of financial questions, all of which will receive consideration, and it is to be expected that its deliberations will exert a very decided

influence upon the public mind. There could not be a more auspicious time for the meeting of such a congress. The country is at present in need of the very wisest counsel to be had on the questions that this gathering of learned financiers and practical bankers will discuss. There is a great deal of illdigested and misleading opinion being supplied to the public in the current discussion of financial matters, the correction of which could not fail to do much good. The national legislature will meet in extra session within the next three months for the purpose of considering the financial condition and taking action for remedying the difficulties which are held to be a menace to the prosperity and welfare of the country. The congress at Chicago may prove to be an important influence in helping to make clear the wise and proper course to be pursued by the congress at Washington. The indications are that the latter body will be in need of all the instruction it can obtain in order to enable it to adopt a judicious policy, or to prevent it from adding to the difficulties and complications of the inancial situation. The congress at Chicago will be able

to discuss the questions that will be presented to it free from all political or partisan considerations. The bankers and financiers who will participate in it will understand that the deliberations will be of world-wide interest and they may reasonably be expected to broaden and elevate their views accordingly. They will advocate policies and principles not with reference to what has been done or what is intended by one political party or the other, but from the point of view of practical results, and they will not confine their observation to our own country, but will extend it to all the great financial and commercial nations. We shall get the views of able men from every country with which the United States has extensive trade relations and we shall get much valuable information as to the financial methods of those countries. For these reasons the deliberations of the congress will have a strong claim to the respectful and serious consideration of the American people. It ought to be an entirely safe prediction that the weight of opinion in the congress will be very largely in favor of that financial system which experience has shown to be necessary to the maintenance of a sound and stable currency.

WANT THE AMERICAN MARKET. It will be remembered that at the international reciprocity convention redelegates were unanimous in favor of Dominion and the United States, though they generally admitted the difficulties in the way of such an arrangement growing out of the necessity of a recognition by the Dominion of the commercial interests o.' Great Britain. The speaker of the Ontario legislature, in a recent interview, said that tariff reform is all very well in its place, but what the farmers of Canada want above everything else is free access to the American market, both for buying and selling; that is to say, the widest possible measure of free trade with their neighbors. Before the present tariff law of this country went into effect the products of the Canadian farm which found a ready and profitable market in the United States amounted in value to \$12,000,000, whereas the value of these products exported to Great Britain amounted to only \$700,000. This shows why it is that the Dominion farmers are anxious for a resumption of reciprocity with the United States on the most liberal terms, regardless of British interests. Their trade with this country four years ago was eighteen times as great as with Great Britain, with every assurance that it would increase from year to year, but since a tariff was put on their products they have almost lost the American market without having increased their trade with Great Britain. No wonder that these farmers are largely in favor of an-

nexation. A liberal convention, to be composed of delegates from every province in the Dominion, will meet at Ottawa today. It is understood that the annexation question will be the most conspicuous in the attention of the convention, notwithstanding the efforts of the officeholding element to exclude it. The French liberals, it is said, and a good many liberals from Ontario have come to the conclusion that the time is ripe for independence, which is annexation by another name. The parties are preparing for the next general election, in which the question of annexation promises to play no insignificant part, though it is not expected that its advocates will get more than a small minority in the parliament. What the opponents of annexation are hoping for is such a change in our tariff and such a friendly disposition on the part of this country toward reciprocity as will do away with any excuse for seeking political union with the United States. It is quite possible that they may be disappointed in both these respects. The Cleveland administration has not yet shown any purpose to wholly remove the tariff barriers and it is by no means certain that the Dominion government will be disposed to offer such terms of reciprocity as this government will be willing to accept. If it is expected that the present administration will make any sacrifice of American interests in order to obtain closer trade

dismissed. If the farmers of Canada would enjoy the benefits of the American market they must induce their government to offer more equitable terms of reciprocity than it has yet presented.

TOO MANY PAPER PROJECTS.

Omaha must do something tangible to keep from dropping to the rear in the race for commercial supremacy. We have had altogether too many great projects which never materialize, except on paper. We have had several terminal railway projects, elevator projects, hotel projects and last, but not least, great canal projects that were to have been fairly under way. Some of them have, of course, been windbound by adverse financial air currents, but that has by no means been the only obstacle encountered. The trouble with several feasible projects that would help to build up Omaha has been the lack of home support, or rather the disposition of our capitalists to pull back rather than help to drive ahead. It is right and proper for solid moneyed men to keep out of reckless speculation, but no really meritorious project should be allowed to go to the wall for want of public spirit. We are not disposed to particularize, but we all know that the greatest drawback to Omaha's progress has been and still is a amentable want of concord and c v-operation among men who have the largest means at their command and could have done for Omaha what Jim Hili has done for St. Paul and Duluth, and what the Pullmans, Armours, Pecks and Marshall Fields have done for Chicago.

The opportunities for public spirited millionaires to quadruple their capital have been just as great in Omaha as in other promising western cities. The Creightons and the Kountzes could have owned the Union Pacific road just as Stanford, Crocker and Huntington own the Central and Southern Pacific. Omaha capitalists own extensive interests in the Wyoming oil fields and they could by this time have rivaled the Rockefellers and Flaglers had they organized a company and put into operation a pipe line from the oil fields to Omsha.

What has been done by some men of enterprise, push and daring can and will be done again. The opportunities for building up Omaha are abundant. What we need now is concerted action by men who have made their hundreds of thousands in Omaha and ought to be willing to reinvest it for the benefit of Omaha

It is perhaps right and proper in this connection to give due credit to the men who have established the great stock yards and packing houses at South Omaha as well as to the men who are now trying to establish a manufacturing center at East Omaha by bridging the river and providing extensive terminal facilities for railway traffic. This project has already passed the problematic stage and with ample eastern financial backing cannot fail to prove a source of material growth and prosperity to

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

One of the most favorable indications of returning confidence is shown in the improving demand abroad for American securities. A considerable part of the demand upon this country for gold during the past year, and perhaps for a tonger period, has come from the return of our securities by foreign holders, incently held at St. Paul the Canadian | duced either by fear regarding financial conditions here or because what seemed to be more profitable investments were offered elsewhere. It is probable that a large amount of English capital which had been invested in American stocks found its way to Australia, and very likely more of it would have gone in the same direction but for the financial disasters in that quarter of the world. The Australian failures have been a very severe lesson to English investors, and while not quite as serious in their conse quences as the Argentine collapse which carried down the great banking house of the Baring Brothers and the effects of which are still felt, quite bad enough to induce English capitalists to place their capital elsewhere. It will doubtless be some years before the investing class of Great Britain will be disposed to again risk much in Australia, and meanwhile it is not unreasonable to expect that they will turn their attention rather more freely than they have done for a year or so past to American securities.

Of course a great deal will depend upon the future financial policy of the United States, and it need hardly be said that events here are being very closely watched by foreign financiers. The question as to what this country may do regarding silver is undoubtedly one of great interest abroad, but there is apparently a growing feeling of confidence that there will be nothing done to make the situation worse than it is and that in any event the public credit will be maintained. The dominant sentiment in Europe, or at any rate in England, unquestionably is that there ought to be a radical change in our policy regarding silver, and until there is such a change it is to be expected that investments in American securities will be made with caution, but the fact is well understood abroad that there are really no safer or more advantageous investments. Foreign holders of approved American stocks have never suffered any serious or permanent loss through them, and there is no very substantial reason for apprehending that they may do so in the future. Those securities that have behind them the inexhaustible and steadily developing resources of the country may experience variations in speculative value, but they cannot long remain depreciated and are almost certain to ultimately become profitable. With an improving financial condition abroad, as shown by the latest advices, there is reason for the opinion that the bottom of the financial depression has been

reached. THE outlook for the market that will be afforded farmers for their corn crop this fall seems enecuraging, no matter how large the yield may be. What with the demand that is likely to arise from the old world for corn food from preference, its use as a factor in the manufacture of beer, and its utilization as a substitute for the deficient wheat supply, it will doubtless also supply the deficiency that is likely to arise in the rice crop. with the Dominion it may as well be Reliable reports on this season's rice

crop are by no means encouraging. The acreage and promised outcome in North Carolina and Georgia are considerably below those of last year. In Louisiana, along the Mississippi river and in other old parishes there is some lessening in acreage, though in the southwest the culture is being presecuted on a larger scale than ever before; the number of planters being greater by 15 or 20 per cent. South Carolina is also up to the average, but the promise in other states is unfavorable, excepting perhaps Texas, where the prospect is only fair.

THE single tax theory is pushing it self to the front in Iowa and while there is no probability that it will find a lodgment in the statute books it is interesting to note that the commission authorized by the last general assembly to revise the revenue laws of that state are considering a bill submitted for their inspection by the single taxers. Their bill provides that property shall be listed into three classes, viz: land values irrespective of improvements, capital and personal property. It further provides that the board of supervisors of any county shall, upon the petition of at least five per cent of the voters, submit a proposition to collect the necessary revenues from one or more of these classes. The conservative people of the west who naturally look with disfavor upon the single tax theory would hardly be surprised at the intelligence that it was gaining ground in Kansas, that state already famous for its impractical experiments, but they hardly expect the

people of Iowa to lend it countenance. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has retreated to the classic shades of Buzzards Bay and the place hunters in Washington may now swarm over the White house grounds to their hearts content.

The Difference.

Globe-Democrat. Heretofore in this country real panies have been started by business suspensions, but just now business suspensions are caused by an artificial panic. Quite a difference. What was cause in 1873 is purely effect in

The Clouds Roll By.

Cincinnati Commercial. The atmosphere of the financial world is gradually clearing. It will never be abso-lutely clear until the black cloud of silver that hangs over the Treasury is dissipated. It is a cloud whose silver lining serves only to emphasize the storm it enfolds.

Campaigning on Dead Issues.

Philadelphia Record. A lively campaign over the prohibitory liquor question is predicted in lowa next fall. But the people of lowa, like those of Maine, are becoming reconciled to the situa-While the prohibitionists rejoice their law, the others get their liquor without any trouble, and the saloon keepers pay no license for selling it.

Suicidal Silver Policy.

New Orleans Picagune. The proper way of working for the better ment of the silver industry is clearly to promote an international agreement which will secure to the white metal general recogni-tion. The disasters attending the Sherman law prove that an attempt to settle this problem for ourselves irrespective of foreign action is suicidal in the extreme

It's an Acknowledgment of Error.

Wisner Chrontele The report comes from Lincoln that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings has formulated a new set of rules regulating the furnishing of supplies to the various state institutions and the endorsing of vouchers. The disclosures of the recent impeachment case has probably opened their eyes to the need of a reform in the method of transact-ing the board's business.

A Fight for the Right.

Greeley Citizen.
Too much credit cannot be given THE OMAHA BEE for its honest course in the im peachment case. The great republican organ of the west, its editor a member of standing high in the councils of the party, stood nobly for the right and thereby has incurred the enmity of those and their henchmen whom the majority of the people believe with Maxwell are guilty as charged.

The Muscles and the Bicycle.

New York Sun.
Enough is known to warrant parents and others who have control over the young of both sexes to encourage them to use the bicycle subject to the single restriction of never pressing their exertions to the limit of their muscular ability or protracting them to the point of extreme fatigue. A whole-some fatigue is that which, after rest, leaves an appetite for meals and is followed by sound, dreamless slumber. If these con-ditions do not follow then there is something wrong somewhere, and the loose screw is likeliest to be excess.

Let Graver Smake This. Boston Herald (Dem.)

The discussion of a third term for President Cleveland affords occupation for cerdensity develand anords occupation for cer-tain editorial writers and perhaps amuse-ment to certain people who read their arti-cles. It would be premature, if there were any importance to be attached to the sugges-tion, but it is hardly worthy of serious con-sideration at any time or in any aspect. There is a conservative tradition of the American people that forbids a third term for a president, and it has all the force of bsolute law. This was settled some years since on a well remembered occasion, and nothing could well be more idle than attempts to reverse the verdict.

Rolning Gettysburg.

Another battle of Gettysburg is needed for the protection of the old field. The electric railroad company is destroying landmarks and changing the face of the country right in the old lines of battle in a way to arouse the indignation of every patriot. President Cleveland could not do a more popular thing than interfere for the protec-tion of the field. If necessary, the entire property should be condemned for a national cemetery. The man who finds a way under the law to throttle this rainroad company, and compel it to abandon its selfish purpose, will deserve well of his country.

Only One Way to Win.

Holdrege Nagget.

The campaign this fall will be one of great importance to the Republican party in the state of Nebraska. It is its duty to select state of Nebraska. It is its duty to select
the best and cleanest men in its ranks for
office. The scrambles made by the independents for a place on their ticket in the past
will not be a marker to the horde of office
seekers that are beginning to figure on an
office now. A great many of those who
joined the populists because they thought
it was policy have not get asked for anything. They have now served their apprenticeship and are now ready to press their
claims, and Republicans will carry off the
plums if they nominate good, clean candidates.

The Root of Prosperity.

Indianapolis Journal.

After all that may be said about business prosperity, it depends largely upon the volume of the consumption of the great staples produced by farm and factory and the ability of the people to pay for them. Consequently so long as the wage earners of the country have full employment and good wages the volume of consumption will be large and general business will be good. By as much as wages are reduced the capacity of the people to purchase is cut down and production must be reduced. To curtail production closes factories and reduces the acres cultivated. If the European countries which depend upon other lands for a market for their surplus manufactures would increase their wages one-third they would create a new

home market better than the open markets of the world. If the free trade pledge of the party in power should be carried out, we shall be forced to demonstrate the truth of the foregoing statements.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

G. W. Hunt has become the editor of the Norfolk Herald. Gering people are to vote on a proposition to issue bonds to build a new school building For the second time in two years C. N. Pickering of Steele City has lost his barn by

The Thayer county Christian Endeavor societies are holding a convention at Belvidere this week. Douglas county has a new paper, published

at Millard. It is called the Courier, and is creditably edited by W. T. Detweiler. The first annual race of the York count dmen will be run Thursday, and a long list of prizes has been hung up to be con-tested for by the bykers of that county.

A traveling fake doctor who recently visited Beaver Crossing, has the women of that place after him, and they brand him as a villain. He left town after barely escaping a shower of rotten eggs. Guide Rock is having a mad dog scare.

rabid canine rushed through the streets the other day and bit cattle and dogs by the wholesale before it could be killed. Now everybody in town is gunning for dogs. Nebraska only misses by a few miles having had born in her confines one of the curiosities of the age. C. W. Boyer of Tully, Rawlins county, Kan., has a colt with six feet and it walks on all of them. The animal's front legs are double from the knees down and separate below the fetlock. The colt is three weeks old and healthy.

A 9-year-old son of A. H. Mantker of Elm Creek filled a fruit can with powder and then dropped a lighted match therein. He failed to get action immediately, and bending over peeped into the can to see what the indications were. Just as he got his face near to the can the explosion occurred, which resulted in burning his eyes and face badly. It is thought, however, he will not lose his eyesight.

The Chase Manufacturing company of Weeping Water has made an assignment, turning over its entire assets to its creditors. The company has been manufacturing sewing machines, wind-mill towers and small implements about two years. It has been known for some time that the company was hard pressed, and the assignment does not cause much surprise. An office was for-merly maintained at Lincoln, where some of the stockholders and officers reside.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

William Deeker of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who is 82 years of age, has started to walk to the World's fair.

The Nebraska man who has 100 acres of noustard seed in bloom will make it hot for his patrons. Don't you make a mistake.

The jag cure is voted a failure in Iowa. The strongest decoction of bichloride is unable to counteract the effect of bootleg or drug store juice.

Mr. Chauncey Depew insists that railroads should reduce rates to the fair. The roads over which Chauncey holds dominion maintain rates at the top notch. William Waldorf Astor's London paper is

earnestly advising Britons to stay away from the World's fair; and perhaps, after all, it will be just as well for the Englishmen not to see a country that turns out such men The wealthlest negro woman in the United

States has just died. She was Mrs. Amanda Dickson Toomer of Augusta, Ga., and she in-herited nearly \$500,000 from her father, who was a wealthy white farmer of Hancock county in that State.

Attorney General Olney, who, with Speaker Crisp, was invited to deliver the "long talk" at Tammany hall July 4, has written a letter regretting his inability to do so. Mr. Olney will be in Boston that day in pursuance of a business engagement made

President Aylesworth of the Drake University at Des Moines recently accepted the Prohibition nomination for governor. Now the trustees of the university have requested him to drop the nomination or the presi-dency, as they don't want the institution drawn into politics.

There is joy among the office seekers in Washington over President Cleveland's increased amiability. He is always in a good humor; is apparently always glad to see them and makes a call at the white house pleasant all around. He cracks a great many jokes and laughts heartily. Of course they laugh too.

Lord Morris, who regards the Irish question as a case of "a quick-witted people being ruled by a stupid people," is a native of Galway. He succeeded Lord Fitzgerald as a Galway. He succeeded Lord-Fitzgerald as a law lord. The title carries with it an in-come of \$30,000 a year, but is not hereditary. It is, in fact, the only democratic feature to e found in the house of lords.

The marquis of Lorne, who is governor of Windsor castle, has taken it into his head to fortify that venerable pile. He has put a lot of old brass six-pounders into the round tower and is making other war-like prepara-It is pelieved that his object is merely to make the castle more picturesque, rather than to attempt seriously to strengthen it from a military point of

The death is announced at Paris of Cap tain Soufflot, who was one of the very few survivors of the Grande Armee. Had his life been psolonged until December next, the gallant veteran would have reached his hundredth year. He was the nephew of the architect who built the Pantheon, and en-listed in 1810 at the age of 17. He was made a commander of the Legion of Honor last

Rev. J. R. Cashen, paster of a church in Swinburne, near Benton, Pa., was presented with a purse a month ago by his congrega-tion. He bought a pacing horse, and a few tion. He bought a pacing horse, and a few days ago got another purse of \$300 from one of his deacons by beating the latter's horse in a mile spin. Now his flock wants Mr. Cashen to return the money, but the pastor says as there was no bet, only a forfeit, he will stick to the lucre, and an effort is being made to have his resignation called for.

When Lieutenant R. E. Peary sails next When Lieutenant R. E. Heary sails next week for the Arctic regions he will take pigeons along for use as messengers in connection with his explorations. The plan as at present outlined is to place on board the steamship Falcon a cote similar to that carried by the United States practice ship Constellation in the cruise of last summer, with the expectation that the birds placed in it here will know it as home shy the with the expectation that the birds placed in it here will know it as home sby the time the vessel reaches port in Greenland. The cote is then to be transferred to shore and the birds used as messengers to it until the winter sets in. For the winter the birds will be transferred to a loft in the peak of the house Lieutenant Peary is taking along for his headquarters, the young birds to be drafted from this in the spring for whatever work he plan's for the summer's campaign.

SOMEBODY SALTED IT DOWN. Five Thousand Dollar Campaign Fund

Which Never Reached Its Destination SALT LAKE, U. T., June 19 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Beg. |-General James S. Clarkson, the Iowa politician, and Colonel Isaac Trumbo of California, have been in Salt Lake several days investigating charges made in the Tribune concerning the disposal of \$5,000 of Utah's contribution to the republican national campaign committee. Bishop Hymen B. Clawson of the Mormon church, who was instructed with the handling of the \$5,000, gave the money, it is charged, to Trumbo to turn over to Clarkson. Trumbo says the money he received was for California, where it was used by him. Clarkson says he knows nothing of the \$5,000, yet the receipts for that amount are countersigned by him.

A \$5,000 draft was discovered to be in a Salt Lake bank, made out to the order of J. S. Clarkson. The politicians will remain in Sait Lake a week with the hope of straightening out the scandal, which promises some sensational developments. Clarkson and Trumbo claim that the \$5,000 was received and reported for by the national republican campaign committee, but Chairman Thomas H. Carter of Montana, who recently visited Salt Lake to unravel the mystery, says posi-tively that the \$5,000 has never been received by the national committee

Not Forgotten. Truth: Eaton Saltzer—Where are those oysters I ordered on the half shell?
Waiter—Don't get impatient, sah; we're dreffile sho't on shells, but yo're next.

## CLERGYMEN DISCUSS TAXES

Omaha Ministerial Association Grapples with Henry George's Theory.

VESTED RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP DEBATED

Rev. Frank Foster Speaks in the Affirmative, White Rev. J. M. Wilson Differs with Him on the Subject.

The Omaha Ministerial association took a whirl at Mr. Henry George's theory of single tax yesterday in the Kountze Memorial church. The subject was introduced by Rev. Frank Foster of the Emanuel Baptist church, who supported the single tax theory. The opposite side was taken by Rev. J. M. Wilson of the Castellar Presbytorian church.

Rev. Foster presented the objectionable features of the present indirect method of collecting the revenues of the government. He struck the tariff system of the United States several hard raps and held that the sytsem of collecting revenues by the assessment of customs duties and tariffs was a cumbersome and burdensome way of raising money with which to defray the expenses of the government. He favored a direct tax and a land tax only. Under the present arrangement of taxing personal property the speaker held that there was an immense amount of stirking. Property was not assessed at anything like its value and the ourdens of taxation were very unevenly dis

Consumer Carries the Burden

He held that the consumer was the party who invariably got the heavy end of the burden in the matter of taxes. Amerownership of transatiantic the American merchant and the American merchant marine business had been completely paralyzed, he said, by a system of tariffs that were imposed for the alleged purpose of benefit-ing the very business that had been de-stroyed. He held with Henry George that all taxes should be made to bear lightly upor the producing classes, and that taxes should be collected in the easiest and cheapest pos sible manner, putting no citizen to disad-vantage. All taxes bearing upon manufactured goods were evidently paid by the consumer. The levying of taxes on manufactured goods always raised the price, whereas the placing of taxes on land would have the opposite effect and would could have the opposite prevent speculators from holding lands they did not wish to use simply as a means of

realizing an increase in value. Under the the single tax arrangement, he over thirty square miles of territory, but the houses would all be conveniently lo-cated. The town would be consolidated. There would be no capitalists making a for tune out of vacant land by sitting around waiting for other people to build up around their property. The speaker held that no man had a moral right to hold land that he did not use or occupy. He touched upon the uncertainty of the present method of taxa-

"We are told," said the speaker, "that the Board of Education is likely to come out about \$50,000 behind next January unless there is a great increase of saloon business and of revenues collected from other sources of crime within the next few moaths. We have no assurance under present arrangements as to how much money is going to be collected for the purpose of bearing the expenses of our state, our municipality or even our government. But give us a single land tax and we will know exactly how much to count on." The speaker said he was not pleading for government owner-ship of land. That was not necessarily a part of the Henry George theory.

Difference of Opinion.

The negative side of the question was vig-rously represented by Rev. J. M. Wilson. He opposed every step in the George theory from start to finish. He claimed that the ariff issue was in reality not a part of the discussion, but since the speaker who opened the debate saw fit to ring it in he would de-fend it. The tariff system had been the means of building up many of the most useful and beneficial industries of this country, and had made it possible for people t enjoy greater independence and to supply their every day wants with more of the ne cessities and luxuries of life at home than they could have enjoyed if they had de-pended on foreign countries for these things. Rev. Wilson believed that Henry George had the best of intentions when he advocated the single tax theory, but he was simply advocating something that would be ruinous to the country if adopted. As a matter of fact, Mr. Wilson held, pau-perism in England and in the United States had diminished during the past ten years. Wages were higher than thirty years ago and the people as a whole were in better condition.

Farmers Would Become Nomadic.

Touching the single tax theory Mr. Wilson said that if the revenues of the country were all raised from land taxes, the poor, farmers of the country would be obliged to give up their holdings and become the number of paupers and rest-less people instead of creating

taxes of the country. The taxes would be so high that every man who owned a single lot in Omaha valued at \$2,000, for instance, would be oblized to pay upon that simple piece of property at least \$160 every year in taxes. The result would be that all lots and lands would eventually drift into the hands of monopolies and rents would be raised to extertionate figures. Such a course would break up the homes of thousands of people.

"I believe in the right of every man to own his home, said the speaker, growing very carnest. 'It is absolutely necessary that people have a place on earth that they call That is more to them than it home. That is more to them than it is to anybody else. When you break up that idea you strike a blow at all the noble institutions of civilized society. I believe the Henry George theory would lead us right straight into a common ownership of land, a govern-ment ownership and control of land, and is my estimation that would be a calamity."

Vested Rights of Ownership.

land if it is not right for a single individual to

"I would like to know how it happens that

own land. If the people, the gov-ernment, can own land, why cannot a state own land? And if it is right and proper for a state to own land then a county could own it. If the people of a county can own it then the people of one township, say fifty persons, could hold land and finally you come right back to the rights of the individual and find that as a matter of justice and equity one individual has just as much right to ownership of land as a hun dred or a thousand or a million individ-uals. There is a good deal of non-sense about this business of making land a different species of property from buildings. If a man cannot own land he cannot own anything. How can you claim a building or even the coat that is on your back if you or even the coat that is on your back if you cannot own the ground upon which you live? The George theory would reduce the common people to a state of sorfdom. They would be obliged to do as the rolling power in the country directed and such a thing as a home would be out of the question."

The affirmative was given fifteen minutes in which to close the arguments and aln which to close the arguments, and al though the ministers present dently anxious to take the m dently anxious to take the matter up in general discussion, they decided to give the rest of the time at their disposal to Rev. E. J. Dupuy of Paris, France, who was present and is interested in the work of evangeliz-ing France. The learned and interesting gentleman talked for half an hour in presenting the work of the association he rep

RRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE.

St. Louis Post: The lawn mower cut is not so popular as it once was. There are flies on it.

Baltimore American: In some respects Bal-timore is much slower than its sister cities. For instance, it has no runs on its banks.

Philadelphia Ledger: From Paris comes uniors that among hair dressing fashlons the chignon is about to go up head again. Rats!

Easton Express: The cut worm that is destroying the corn is called agrotidide by the scientists. Farmers call it something else.

Philadelphia Record: Nell-Who was the belie of the season last summer at Clam Shell Beach? Belle-Neille Smith was the belle, I guess. At any rate, she got the most rings. Somerville Journal: When a girl first begins to wear long dresses the advent of the mosquito season doesn't seem nearly so dread-ful to her as it did only twelve short months

St. Paul Globe: The whisky trust, which was supposed to be on the brink of death, turns out to be full of spirit.

Dansville Breeze: There is a man in this town who hates whisky so that he won't even go to see a tight rope walk.

Troy Press: Our's seems to be about the only nation of any consequence whose standing doesn't depend upon the maintenance of a war footing.

Detroit Free Press: A steely blue eye is said to indicate a covetous disposition, while a black eye frequently indicates that its pos-sessor got more than he wanted.

Philadelphia Record: City Editor—Wade through this sermon of De Longtaik's and see what's in it; it's pretty long. Assistant—That's all right. I can wade through that easy enough; it's not very deep. MUTUAL COMPLIMENTS.

Harper's Bazar. He said she was so lovely that
If she went to the fair
No one would look at other things
While she was staying there.
Whereon upon this flattery
The maiden straightway sat.
And said if he went out there, too,
They'd rent him for a flat.

A FLE TING JOY. Clothier and Furnisher. Soon the maidens will be going
Where the ocean breeze is blowing,
And with freekled cheeks aglowing
They will dance along the shore;
And the youth on his vacation,
With his heart all palpitation,
Will engage in deep filrtation
With the girls who've gone before.

With his necktie all a flutter
And a flaunel suit quite utter,
Words of fervent love he'll mutter
As they walk along the sand,
And with rosy lips all smiling
As the time they are begulling,
Sne will listen to him piling
Up the love at his command.

And he'll think himself in clover, As he dreams at midnight of her, But when, his vacation over, Back to town and toll be goes, He will not be so clated As he views the ever-hated Heaps of high, accumulated Bills for giddy Summer clothes.

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