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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the HEE sent their address by leaving an order at this office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. I County of Douglas. I Geo. B. Tzsednek, Secretary of The Bre publish-ing company does solemnly awear that the actual circulation of The DAILY Bre for the week ending June 24,1893, was as follows:

day, June 23.....urday, June 24..... Saturday, June 24.

GROUGE R. TYSCHUCK.

My presence this 24th day of June, 1893.

N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE IS On sale Jaicago at the following places: Palmer bouse. Grand Pacific hotel. Auditorium hotel. Auditorium hotel.
Great Northern hotel.
Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
Wells R. Sizer, 189 State street.
Files of The Ber can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

The Bee in Chicago.

Average Circulation for May, 1893, 24,417

IT is to be hoped that Omaha will be correctly rated in the next weekly clear. ing house record. The last report was ten points shy.

IT TOOK the "financial crisis" just four weeks to travel from New York to San Francisco. If it had no round trip ticket the country may begin to breath easier.

THERE is something in the nature of coincidence in the fact that train robbers show so great a partiality for the Gould system of roads as the base of their operations.

THE sinking of the battleship Victoria has taught naval warriors at least one significant lesson. In the future they will keep conveniently out of reach of the ram, in times of peace as well as in

IT IS true that the state saline lands are to be sold upon competitive bids. It is also true that state officials may reject any or all bids and continue to reject them until a fair price for the lands is secured.

FROM reports that percolate back to Omaha from time to time it begins to dawn on the average mind that the success of the World's fair does not depend upon the Nebraska exhibit. A fortunate thing for the fair.

CONGRESSMAN BRYAN'S visit Georgia is already bearing fruit. The Atlanta papers which are not represented in the cabinet are prodding the administration with a vigor which is somewhat remarkable.

THERE is really no reason to become excited over the rumor that Blount has resigned the Hawaiian mission. There are still one or two patriots south of Mason and Dixon's line who may be induced to accept the place.

IT SEEMS that at least one member of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings has not thoroughly learned the lesson of the recent impeachment trial. The apparent jugglery of the state printing bids requires further in-

THE BEE'S telegraphic news service, as has been generally conceded, continues to throw all would-be competitors into the shade. Take for instance the leading feature of yesterday's issue respecting the action of India concerning the coinage of silver.

THE New York bankers continue their policy of contracting credits and calling in loans, while at the same time they advise people to evince more confidence in the banks. Now that the situation is so rapidly improving there is no reason why the banks should not begin to show a little more confidence in the people.

THE Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs fireman who shot Charles Mc-Clure, train robber, two weeks ago, inflicting a severe wound in the forearm, deserves a liberal reward. McClure has admitted that the fireman's bullet touched him. With a few more such firemen, train robbing as a fine art would become unpopular.

THE County Board of Equalization has made a ruling that will be of incalculable benefit to this community. They have assessed locally the lots and lands of the Belt line railroad in Douglas county regardless of the fact that the property had been returned for assessment in the name of the Missouri Pacific by the state board.

A CHICAGO paper ridicules the position of THE BEE as to reduced rates to the World's fair. The owners of western pleasure resorts, however, are in full sympathy with the idea that reduced railroad rates to Chicago are detrimental to western interests. The World's fair is ruining the business of Colorado and South Dakota health promoters.

THE most notable thing about the release of the three Chicago anarchists is their asso tion that they have had enough of anarchy. There is no doubt that ana chy has been effectually throttled in the United States. The Illinois authorities resorted to drastic remedies, in which expediency was consulted at the expense of justice, but they performed an effectual cure.

WILL THEY HEED THE WARNINGS Railroad managers will do well to peruse and digest the editorial we reprint on this page from the United States Investor published at Boston. It is a clear, forcible and logical presentation of the history of the maximum rate law and the policy the railroads have pursued toward their patrons. If the railway managers are wise they will heed the warning and repress all retaliatory measures that tend to exasperate the people. The maximum rate law would never have been on the statute books of Nebraska today had the railroad manthemselves instead of attempting to dominate over them through an abject

set of mercenaries. It now remains to be seen whether the men who have been entrusted with the management of the railways propose to heed the lesson taught by experience or whether they will be guilty of the criminal folly of trying to coerce the people into subjection by depriving them of facilities for travel and withholding from them accommodations to which they have been accustomed, and to which they are entitled. If the law is to be made odious by intolerable barriers to local traffic and travel and by arbitrary exactions for transporting products beyond the state, the people of Nebraska will resist the tyranny and right their grievances by making common cause against railway corporations. In such a contest party lines will be swept away. There will be no republicans, no democrats, no populists. The contending forces would be the railroads on one side and the people on the other, and the outcome will be the subjection of the railways to popular sovereignty.

EFFECT ON THE MINING INTERESTS. There was a further decline in the

market price of silver yesterday and no one can foresee where the depreciation will stop. The decline already is unprecedented, but a still lower price will probably be reached before there is a reaction. The future policy of this country and the extent of the production are the conditions which will determine the course of silver. The decision of the question as to the future of the white metal is practically devolved upon the United States alone. The whole of Europe has declared war against it and the position of the distinetively silver countries, like Mexico and the South American states, is of no consequence. It is not at all probable that our government will undertake the impossible task of upholding silver against the opposition of all the other great financial and commercial nations of the world. It must continue to recognize that metal in a monetary capacity, but nothing short of its free and unlimited coinage would check its further fall in price so far as that can be affected by legislation, and a return to this policy is now more hopeless than ever. Everybody intelligently informed regarding financial affairs must know that to adopt this policy now would place the country at once on a silver basis. No political party could survive the adoption of this policy, which would be the beginning of a prolonged period of disaster to the finfinancial, industrial and commercial interests of the nation. The repeal of the other provision for the use of silver in the currency except in a subsidiary capacity would doubtless precipitate its decline, and the possibility of this action is likely to be to some extent anticipated. The obvious and certain way to check

tion, and this is undoubtedly what will be done at once. Such a course is indicated in the advices from Colorado, the leading state in the production of silver, and it is safe to predict that the other silver states will follow the example. Silver is mined in Colorado at less cost than perhaps in any of the other states and there is a good profit in it for the mine owners at the present price, but as a practical business matter it is reasonable to expect that they will adopt the course which alone promises to prevent a much greater fall in silver than has yet taken place. It would manifestly not be a sound business policy to maintain the production of silver in the face of a diminishing demand, and the mine owners can be depended upon to govern themselves by what they see to be their own interests. The outlook is unquestionably a gloomy one for the silver mining interests and they will not suffer alone. Other interests to the prosperity of which they contribute. will also be hurt more or less seriously and it is to be apprehended that in all the silver states an experience of hardship for a very large number of people is at hand. The whole western country, and indeed all sections, must ultimately feel the depressing effects of a material decline in the mining industry, but in the end it will doubtless be better for the west and the country generally to secure a settlement of the siver question on a safe and permanent basis, which is reasonably to be expected to result from the existing conditions. The trial may for a time be a somewhat severe one to the communities which depend wholly or largely upon the production of silver, but it will be a great gain to the general interests to have the relations of that metal to our monetary system wisely and firmly

the decline of silver is to reduce produc-

established.

THE U. P. BRIDGE TAX AGAIN. The statement submitted by the auditer of the Union Pacific to the county o mmissioners concerning the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific railway bridge and its terminal facilities at Council Bluffs and Omaha is misleading, The total earnings of the terminals and bridge for the year 1892 are represented at \$485,047. This is said to include the rentals from roads that are using these terminals. The expenses are represented as \$195,258, of which amount \$143,825 is put down for "conducting transporta-

Now, in the first place, the commissioners of Douglas county in considering the value of the bridge are not in the least concerned about the terminals in Council Bluffs, or for that matter the terminals in Omaha. All they can properly take into account is the value of the bridge and its approaches and the

earnings of the bridge, de lucting therefrom the cost of maintenance.

There is evidently some discrepancy regarding the rentals received from the Milwaukee and Rock Island roads. Officials of the Milwaukee road claim that their road pays \$250,000 a year for the this amount is credited to the terminals and trackage between Omaha and South Omaba there would still remain \$125,000 for the use of the bridge. It is but natural to presume that the Rock Island pays fully as much bridge toll as the Milwaukee, On the other agers allowed the people to govern | hand, the charges for terminal handling of freight and passenger transfer are no part of the bridge expense. The Union Pacific must have a terminus somewhere. It would have the same expense for loading and unloading freight to and from connecting roads whether there was a bridge at the end of its main line or not. The auditor doubtless does not mean to falsify the record and the system of charging transfer expenses against the bridge carnings has been in vogue for years in order to cover up the enormous earnings of the bridge. But this system is inequitable and in any event cannot be considered in computing bridge earnings as a basis for assessment.

The whole question and the only question is, whether the Union Pacific bridge is assessed out of proportion to other property of equal value and earning pacity. Assuming that the net earnings are just as represented by the auditor, \$256,219, which would give \$128,000 in round numbers for one half of the bridge, after deducting the taxes, which of course is all wrong, this end of the bridge would still represent a 10 per cent investment of \$1,280,000, or a 5 per cent investment of \$2,560,000. Assume that the assessed valuation is on one-tenth actual value, the proper assessment would be \$256,000 instead of \$105,000.

The average real estate in Omaha earns less than 5 per cent on its real valuation, after deducting cost of repairs and maintenance. The complaint of the Union Pacific tax commissioner that the bridge is assessed too high is manifestly groundless, and the auditor's figures cited in support of his petition prove that it is groundless.

PARDON OF THE ANARCHISTS. The action of the governor of Illinois in pardoning the anarchists convicted of complicity in the Haymarket riot in Chicago seven years ago and sentenced to the penitentiary-two of them for life and one for fifteen years-will undoubtedly receive a great deal of adverse criticism, partly from partisan prompting and partly from prejudice. Governor Altgeld, however, has made a very strong statement of reasons in justification of his action, which undoubtedly nobody knew better than he would create great surprise and widespread discussion, and we venture to say that no candid man who will carefully consider these reasons can doubt their sufficiency. The plain truth is, as everybody knows who is familiar with the history of the trial and conviction of the anarchists, that prejudice played the largest part in sending them to the gallows and to prison, and that while the forms of law were observed to some extent, very little regard was paid to its spirit. There was a popsilver purchase law without making any | ular outery for the condign punishment of these men against which the appeal for justice was worthless. The consciences of judge and jury, if not willingly in sympathy with the public prejudice, readily yielded to it. The men charged with the Haymarket crime were doomed from the hour they were taken into custody, regardless of proof or the just requirements of the law. Victims were wanted to atone for that bloody episode, and it was enough that the men arrested were known to enter tain anarchistic sentiments and to be prominent in anarchist councils. Beyoud this no proof was needed and very little was presented. Could the trial have taken place anywhere else than in Chicago there can be no doubt that most of the men charged with the Haymarket killing would not have been convicted on the evidence adduced, and among them are the three who have been set free by Governor Altgeld.

There is no defense for anarchism in this country or for those who preach it, but because it is a country of law and justice such people are entitled to the same consideration under the law and to the same rule in the administration of justice that are accorded to others. The men arrested in connection with the Haymarket affair did not receive this, and therefore those of them who have been set free, after having been confined in prison seven years, are justly entitled to their lib-Governor Altgeld did not act in this matter without the warrant of a large public sentiment. He was petitioned by thousands of reputable citizens of Chicago to release the prisoners for the reason that they had received punishment enough. The governor has done what he conscientiously believed to be right, and he need not trouble himself, as he doubtless will not, about the criticism that is the prompting of prejudice. The condemnation of a hundred people who cannot rise above their prejudices will not stand in the final judgment of history against the approval of one fair-minded and justice-loving citizen.

THE War department is evincing a more earnest interest in the supervision of the training of the militia of the states than ever heretofore. Not only has it made known its disposition to do the utmost possible for the summer encampments, but the methods adopted are sure to add to the efficiency of the drill and discipline of the national guard. Nor is there any offensive exercise of the ample authority with which the department is vested for this pur-The plan pursued is that of cooperation with the state military authorities, which while adding to the usefulness, at the same time increases the attractiveness of the state camp. A number of the states have asked for the presence of bodies of regulars at their camps, and wherever practicable this has been conceded. Other states merely ask for army officers as inspectors of their camps. In every instance such requests have been liberally granted. These two forms

of the participation of regulars in militia camps afford manypractical advantages. With a common model of the professional soldier before them the state troops must necessarily approach a common standard in drill, discipline, soldierly duty and all the minutize of miliuse of the bridge and terminals. If half | tary service. This co-operative plan also enables the army officers detailed to the national guard camps to familiarize themselves with the character and efficiency of the militia, on whom they must rely as auxiliaries of the army in case of a sudden emergency. It is a simple, economical and practical plan and must be productive of mutual benefit to the soldiery of the nation.

> AN AMBASSADOR of the Chinese government has arrived in this country whose mission, it is stated, is to ascertain the drift of popular opinion relative to Chinese residents here and what the intentions of the government are as to the enforcement of the Geary exclusion act. Doubtless he will be accorded every facility and courtesy by the government and the people with whose sentiment he desires to become acquainted. He will find the government confronted with a law which it is practically unable to enforce, and discover that congress in its enactment did not reflect the general popular feeling. Moreover he will ascertain that in all probability the next congress will undo this unwise act of legislation. The people will not encourage the unjust and inhumane policy toward the Orientals that the sand-lot politicians and Chinamen baiters on the Pacific coast would adopt.

> THE Union Pacific railroad certainly has no good ground for complaint about excessive taxation in Omaha and Douglas county. The Union Pacific has a fraction over thirty-two miles of main track, eleven and one-half miles of branch lines and over 150 miles of side track in Douglas county. All this trackage, right-of-way and the stations and rolling stock are assessed by the state board this year for \$437,658. The Union Pacific owns about four miles of railroad and possibly ten miles of side track in Iowa. This trackage, etc., is assessed by the Iowa state board at \$317,775. In other words, for less than one-tenth of the trackage in Iowa the road is assessed three-fourths of the amount at which it is valued in this

> THE State Board of Transportation has thrown the railway editors into a state of intense mental perturbation by announcing that the new maximum rate bill makes a cut of 29.7 per cent, instead of 20 per cent, as has been popularly supposed. This fact will worry neither the people nor the railroads. If the rates fixed by the law are unreasonably low the remedy lies in the supreme court. If, on the other hand, the railroads decide to put the new rates into effect without appealing to the supreme court, the people will try and stand it.

MAN hesitates, and is lost. When the committee of the Council Bluffs town council met with a like committee of the Omaha municipal legislature an ordinance might have been framed then and there providing for a 5-cent bridge motor fare between the two cities. But the motor people asked for time to consider and report as to whether the company could afford to reduce the fare. The respective councilmanic committees are still holding the sack.

MR. MOSHER is still waiting for the erdict-and so are the people.

G od Money vs. Bad Money. One of the greatest blessings of any country is good money; and bad money is always curse and a peril.

An Evident Necessity.

Washington Fost.

It is about time that the administration was being furnished a marked copy of the Chicago platform.

Lung Financiers. Cincinnati Commercial.

The haymow financiers of Kansas continue to clamor for more silver. When congress meets it will immediately administer a sound spanking to these maniacs. It cannot do it too soon, either.

The Skies Are Clearing. Philadelphia Times.

Every sign now points to a steady revival of business trust, and that means a steady appreciation of values. The reaction will not be rapid, but each day should now make the general business outlook brighter. Let us have faith in our country and in ourselves, and all will be well.

> Where the Lough Comes In-Kansas Cly Star.

It looks very much as though the young "war lord" of Germany will be able to laugh an autocratic laugh July 4 when he sees the new Reichstag assembled ready to do his bidding. It may not have been intended, but it looks very much as though the kaiser means to rub it in on the foes of absolutism by calling the Reichstag together on the day sacred to liberty.

> A Comforting Discovery. Indianapolis Journal,

After a hunt of more than three months. the men who are assailing the pension rolls have found a case in which, upon the state-ment made by them, a pension should not have been granted. When all the evidence is in, however, it may appear that there was other cause than loss of hair by typhoid fever. Still, this one case will afford the pension-hating papers no end of comfort.

> Republican Fot y. Vashington Post

It may be that the Connecticut republicans are playing a very shrewd political game, and will reap enormous profits from their opposition to a modernized election system, but the general opinion will be that they have made a serious mistake. The political party that places itself in the path of popular government must sooner or later experi-ence bad results. The present mode of electing officers in the state of Connecticut is unamerican and cannot be justified, no matter how much sophistry may be indulged in while such an attempt is in progress.

Vandalismi Murching On. Philadelphia Press.

Nothing very effective has been done the way of halting the trolley vandals on the battlefield of Gettysburg. The United States government has not been able to determine whether it can interfere or not, and seems to be deliberating with a great deal of de-liberation while the trolley work is going on all the time. The meetings and reunions which are to be held on the field next month, in commemoration of the anniversary of the great battle, will be very likely heard from. The soldiers will realize better when they see it the extent of the descration which is destroying the battle marks. destroying the battle marks.

An Early Extra Session. New York Evening Post. So long as doubt remains business will continue is an uncertain and unstable con-dition, and the whole country will suffer in consequence. If congress does not meet till September action is not likely to be taken

till at too late a time to benefit the fall

trade. This is an important matter to be

considered. If congress were to be called together at once, or as soon as is practicable, the repeal of the Sherman law night be carried before the end of summer, and in that case the fall trade of the country could be undertaken under conditions of stability which would make it a veritable business "boom," the effects of which would be of the greatest value to all the people. business "boom," the effects of which would be of the greatest value to all the people. What all business is waiting for, and must continue to wait for till congress acts, is the removal of the element of doubt.

> The Puget Sound Scandal. Philadelphia Ledger,

That must be a disgraceful condition of affairs in the state of Washington, when President Cleveland is impelled to summarily remove the United States attorney, marshal, special agent of the treasury, six special in-spectors and the collector of customs at Port lownsend. Investigation set on foot by Secretary Carlisle is said to have unveiled a conspiracy in which the officials in question were involved, by reason of which the wholesale smuggling of Chinese and opium was accomplished in the Puget Sound dis-trict. Bad reports as to the management of federal offices in that section have been in existence for at least ten years, and the ras-cality has smirched politicians of both par-If the removed officers are guilty of the charges preferred, they should be vig-orously punished. Dismissal from office is no meet penalty. Corruption among those clothed with the administration of public business is one of the most dangerous evils that can befall a nation. Secretary Carlisle cannot be too prompt in dealing with the

The Useless Citizen Who Refuses to Vote. Right Hon, James Bryce in July Forum, Indifference to public affairs shows itself not merely in a neglect to study them and fit one's self to give a judicious vote, but in the apathy which does not care to give a vote when the time arrives. It is a serious evil already in some countries, serious in London, very serious in Italy, serious enough in the United States, not indeed at presiden-tial, but at city and other local elections, for some reformer to have proposed to punish with a fine the citizen who neglects to vote, as in some old Greek city the law proclaimed penalties against the citizen who in a sediion stood aloof, taking neither one side nor the other. For, unhappily, it is the re-spectable, well meaning, easy going citizen, as well as the merely ignorant citizen, who is apt to be listless. Those who have their private ends to serve, their axes to grind and logs to roll, are not indolent. Private interest spurs them on; and if the so-called "good citizen." who has no desire or aim exept that good government which benefits nim no more than every one else, does not bestir himself, the public funds may be the plunder and the public interests the sport of unscrupulous adventurers.

SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES.

Globe-Democrat: Here and there we hear of the resumption of a wrecked bank, the latest instance of the sort being in Los When banks reopen their doors a week or two after closing them, as several have done recently, the financial situation must be pretty encouraging.

Philadelphia Press: California marks the outer limit of the wave of collapse, distrust and panic which really began nearly three years ago in the failures and shrinkage in Argentine, China and India. Failures have multiplied along the track of the tidal wave started in these lands. Baring's toppling came first and from this collapse, spread over Europe, has this spring penetrated this country and now reaches California. If congress will give the country half a chance, re-action will begin next fall or spring and 1894 will be a big boom year.

Philadelphia Times: We have now passed the worst stage of the present financial re-vuision unless all signs are at fault, and, beginning with the diffusion of over \$100,000. fortnight, there is every promise of steady improvement in the money s'tuation. Just as it improves, confidence and credit will improve with it, and then all must soon see that our troubles have been greatly inten-sified by our own distrust of the boundless resources and energies of the richest and greatest country of the world.

New York Times: The statement of foreign trade for the month of May, issued by the bureau of statisties, is distinctly encouraging in its bearing on the course of gold. The excess of imports, which for March was over \$26,000,000 and for April over \$24,000,000, has been reduced below \$10,000,000 (\$9,965,043) for last month. As compared with April, exports have increased about \$9.000,000 und imports have fallen off \$5,000. 000. These figures do not include the pur-chases of June and July wheat for export which produced the fall in foreign exchange stopped the export of gold and made a mo mentary counter-movement possible

Philadelphia Ledger: Some of the news papers have been holding a special session of congress on their own account, and have taken a vote on the repeal of the silver act, which seems to show that it can be repealed without much trouble as soon as congress shall assemble in September. If that should be the case, the way will b opened for an improvement of the financial situation. It is already plain that the prospects of a repeal are much better than they were in March, and it is well that a special session of congress was not called until the cople of the west and south had been given demonstration of the gravity of the financial situation. It will make them more ready to listen to the warnings of experi ence as well as theory.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Congressman Kem will talk to the celebrators at St. Paul on the Fourth. Thirty Osceola people have started for the World's fair and will be gone two weeks. Grant Bothwell, a Grant county ranch man, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a gun in the hands of Tom Reid, which vas accidentally discharged.

Mrs. Myers of Fremont went into court to get a bunch of keys from her daughter, Daisy, but when the case came up for trial the police judge dismissed it. While drawing water from a well Herman

Budka, aged 61 years, a wealthy farmer hyng nine miles southeast of Hubbell, fell in and drowned. His body was discovered two hours later. While Walter Yates, a Kansas bicyclist,

was wheeling his way through Hubbell, he was thrown from his wheel and besides hav-ing his shoulder dislocated, he was otherwise painfully injured. Miss Vena Johnson, aged 18, an employe of

the shirt factory at Gothenburg, while wad-ing in the lake with some companions, ventured out too far and was drowned before assistance could reach her.

The corner stone of the new Presbyterian hurch at Beatrice will be laid July 6 with appropriate exercises. Rev. Dr. George B. Hays of Kansas City, one of the noted divines of the denomination, will deliver the dedicatory ad fress.

Michael Moher of Adair, Ia., while on his way home from Colorado, died aboard a Rock Island train and his body was taken from the cars at Lincoln to be prepared for burial. He had been in Colorado for the benefit of his health.

A recent trip through the central portion of Gage county, says the Beatrice Express develops the pleasant fact that the corn out-look is the best for years. An immense acre age has been plauted and it is generally well advanced for the season. Outs will make about half a crop. In some sections visited however, the oats outlook is excellent. Wheat, of course, will be very near a failure. Potatoes give promise of a big yield, and in brief the crop prespects for the current year are all that could be desired excepting as re gards wheat and oats.

BASE HALL.

Samerville Journal. Base ball unto a woman is A thing of mystery. What pleasure men can get from it She really cannot see. To her a "base hi?" and a "fout" Seem very much the same; She never could get any fun From such a stupid game

But when a maiden falls in love
With a base ball young man,
No other game could interest
That girl as base ball can.
She watches raptly every play,
And her enthusiasm
At every little thing would throw
A "crank" into a spasm.

And does she understand it all?
Why, heaven bless you, no!
She is completely satisfied
If she can make a show
Of taking a keen interest
In this mysterious game—
And he sees through her subterfuge,
And loves her just the same.

DOMINEERING RAILROADISM.

United States Investor, June 24, Telegraphic dispatchs from Omaha, Neb. announce the fact that the railroad companies are retaliating, as they threatened to do when the maximum rate bill was up for consideration. The report adds that President Perkins of the Burlington inspected all lines in Nebraska and immediately upon his return ordered a new time card; that several passenger trains on branch lines will be discontinued; that the discontinuance of these trains is in pursuance of an agreement made with the Union Pacific, which also has a number of branch lines in the Aurora district; and that all passenger trains on the latter road will also be discontinued.

It is more than likely that this report is

inaccurate and exaggerated, but there evi-

dently must be some foundation to it, and

whatever action the railroads take in the direction of retaliatory measures must be condemned as unwise. As a matter of principle it may not be right for legislatures to control or coerce the management of any railroad corporation, but it matters not in this instance, so far as concerns a policy of retaliation. It is now a question of conditions and expediency and not of principle. The railroads for years have, in the estimation of the people of the west, taken advantage of the producers, shippers and passengers in Nebraska. Becoming desperate at what they considered the continued oppression, the populist legislature of 1890-91 passed a most radical maximum freight rate bill, but Governor Boyd, a conservative business man and a democrat, vetoed the bill and it was never a law. In the legislature of 1892-93 the populists and democrats joined hands and passed another, but a very much modified, maximum freight rate bill, and Governor Crounse, a conservative business man and a republican, approved the bill, and it is now a law. If the provisions of this act are unjust and inequitable in their effect upon the earnings of railroad companies. the attorneys of the roads can easily seek redress in the courts, and will be very likely to obtain relief. Such a course will be inexpensive, and ought to satisfy both sides. Western railroads make a grievous mistake in thus bitterly antagonizing the proletariat at every turn. It is this pugnacious course which railroad managers pursue that has fostered the unfriendly feeling now existing in those western states. Touching hightly upon these things and

passing on, it can be said that if the pruning knife is applied to western roads, and they are relieved of the burden of supporting and transporting deadheads, lawyers, ward heelers, corrupt politicians, lobbyists and the countless army of camp followers and other barnacles, the business of carrying paying freight and passengers will be revolutionized. By such a readjustment the farmer will be called upon to pay a reasonable rate for the service rendered to him alone, instead of his being charged enough more to make up for the deadheads, etc. This position works two ways. Retaliation means loss to the stockholders as well as inconvenience to the public. Careful railroading means profit for the stockholders as well as convenience to the public. Careless, deadhead railreading means profit for the salaried management and the recipients of the deadhead favors, but it means reduced profits for the stockholder and hardship for the farmer. If managers of western roads will treat the west with consideration in these matters they will be best serving the interests of the men who employ them. The fact that the stock holders' rights are paramount is too seldom remembered in these wars between managers and patrons, and lately they have been lost sight of altogether.

UNEQUAL ASSESSMENTS.

Омана, June 27.-To the Editor of THE BEE: Thanks for your editorial on the assessments as legal robberies, for they are nothing less. I hope you will continue your ment, for there is no subject that so deeply interests the willing taxpayer of Omaha today.

The facts are, that the small home owners and the man who improves the city by putting his money into brick and mortar are paying the city expenses, while the rich men who own the land, as well as the assessors, are shirking their just share of taxation.

What a burning shame it is to Omaha that the only real good measure in our new charter was defeated at Lincoln last winter (the assessment clause) and that too by the very men who are today and always have escaped their just share of taxation. Have your reporters look up the assessments of all the large land owners who never put any money into buildings and you will find that they are not paying on one-twentieth valuation on their lands, while we of the center of the city, who have borrowed money and improved the city as well as the value of their property and are paying them from 8

to 10 per cent interest, on which they pay no

We are paying taxes on our property on a As you say it is time to call a hait. And there is no subject so interesting to the honest taxpayer at the present time. I hope you will keep it up and tell us just what proportion of the taxes the tax shirkers are paying and who they are and why they had the assessment clause in the new charter

Stricken out.
TAXPAYER WHO IS PAYING ON ONE-FOURTS VALUATION.

GREAT FALLS.

Montana Town Lot Scheme that Smack of Imposture.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., June 24 .- To the Editor of TBE BER: I consider it my duty to direct the attention of the citizens of Omaha and adjacent points to what appears to be a flagrant imposture and to apprise them in a general way in relation thereto.

Situated several miles from town are two additions to the city of Great Falls, one known as Hossack's addition, the other as F. L. Hossack's addition. This property is being sold in lots (I believe 20x100 feet in area) to persons residing in and around Omaha at prices, I think, varying from \$50 to \$200 per lot. I am informed that the county clerk, recorder and county assessor are daily in receipt of a greater number of ommunications, from people who have been nduced to buy property in that neighborhood, than they can possibly answer. There-fore this letter may be of some service.

An acquaintance of mine who recently

came to town, who just previously had been spending a few weeks in Omaha, was re quested to look up this property by a certain party who had invested considerable money in it. He went on horseback in the direction in which he was informed it was sit-uated. After traveling a couple of hours and seeing nothing on all sides but a broad expanse of prairie, he returned home and communicated to his friend the condition of

the soil and the climate in that locality.

I question whether there is a single house in Hossack's additions; certainly I can find no one who knows of one. This land, par-celed off in the way it is, is being sold at from \$100 to \$500 per acre. Two and two and one-half miles nearer to town is plenty of land that can be purchased for \$25 per acre. If I wished I could send you letters from people residing in Omaha asking about the box factory, mill and elevator, the street car service in that vicinity, etc., etc. Such a thing as a box factory doesn't exist, the mill and elevator are within twenty minutes ride on the electric street car line from the business center and not dive miles out on the prairie; street cars, I think I can safely predict, will not run to Hossack's additions for twenty years to come, and in all probability never. Young men will grow old and old men will die before the property at Hossack's additions will be worth \$100 per acre.

Now, I have friends and relatives residing in your vicinity, and I should regret exceedingly that they should be duped by any mis representation of facts; and so long as I have the sense of distinguishing between right and wrong I feel it my duty to expose that which is wrong.

Great Falls is a thriving young city, a city

that has had a more rapid growth than per-haps any other in the west, a city that has greater water power than the combined water power of all other cities in the states, and a city that promises to be one of the largest between St. Paul and the coast—a city that offers better opportunities for in-vestment, probably, than any other, and it seems a shame that people who are trying to take advantage of these opportunities should be so grossly misdirected. Dubley Crowther,

THE JOLLY CROWD.

Inter Ocean: "Has Jones new quarters re-"Oh, yes; he borrowed several from Miggs

Somervile Journal: Ice from one to two inches thick will hold up a man. The iceman does the same thirg, practically, with his bill. Washington Star: "Don't you think you could take down that stovepipe without calling in a man to help you?" she asked.
"No. I do not. A stovepipe is constitutionally a joint affair."

Buffalo Courier: While the spoon is an fa-significant article to look at, it has probably caused more stir in the world than any other one thing.

Chicago Tribune: Footpad-Hold up yer Traveler (just in from the far west)-Sut-traly, pard, but 'twon't do ye no good. The railroads struck me fust.

Philadelphia Record: Buggins-What did you do when you found that you had no money, after ordering a large bottle? Muggins-Oh, I was terribly put out about it.

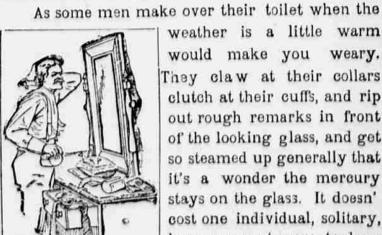
Life: She (the nearest to him)-I hope you don't think my bathing dress in bad form, do you? He (critically)--I shouldn't put it that way But I think there's no bad form in your bathing dress.

Texas Siftings: She—I have been awake for four hours waiting for you to come home from the club. He-I have been waiting for four hours at he club for you to go to sleep.

PERVERSITY. Washington Star. A new umbrella he procured, He carried it with pride. And not a single cloud appeared The smiling sky to hide. One day—'tis man's unhappy lot In this way to be pained— This same umbrella he forgot, And, gracious, how it rained!

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Such a Fuss



weather is a little warm would make you weary. They claw at their collars clutch at their cuffs, and rip out rough remarks in front of the looking glass, and get so steamed up generally that it's a wonder the mercury stays on the glass. It doesn' cost one individual, solitary, lonesome cent more to dress

cool and comfortable, if you know where to get your summer wear. Cool coats, cool shirts, cool vests, cool collars, cool underwear, cool hosiery, cool neck wear, cool hats; all at the lowest prices for high class stylish goods.

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