THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893.

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. tthout Sonday) One Year. 1

| Dally and Sunday, One Year | 60 |
|----------------------------|----|
| Six Months | 00 |
| Three Months | 50 |
| Sunday Bee, One Year | 20 |
| Saturday Bee, One Year | 00 |

· OFFICES

Omaha, The Bee Building. South Omaha, corner N and 25th Streets. Council Bind's, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune

Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

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

| SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCU | LATION. |
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| State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of Tiffs I ing company does solemnly swear th circulation of Tiff Datty Disk for the June 24, 1803, was as follows: | the actual |

| Sunday, June 18. | 26.090 |
|---|----------|
| Sunday, June 18 | 23,879 |
| Monday, June 19 | |
| Tuesday, June 20 | 23.737 |
| Wednesday, June 21 | 23,671 |
| Thursday, June 22. | 23.689 |
| Friday, June 23. | 23,697 |
| Saturday, June 24 | 24.710 |
| | TUCK. |
| SWORN to before me and subscr my presence this 24th day of June N. P. FEIL, Notary P. | toed in |
| Janes I my presented this 24th day of June | 0.1893 |
| N. P. FEIL, Notary P | ablie |
| N. P. F.KIDI BOHRY C | a season |
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| The Bee in Chicago. | | |
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| THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE Is Obleage at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel. Auditorium hotel. Great Northern hotel. Gore hotel. Lejand hotel. | on | salo |
| Wells B. Sizer, 189 State street. Files of THE BEE can be seen braska building and the Administra ing, Exposition grounds. | at tio | the N n buil |

Average Circulation for May, 1893, 24,417 COLLECTOR NORTH has arrived with

his padlock.

THE silver mines may close down but the western farmer will continue to raise immense crops of wheat and corn.

THE attorney general may be willing to send Mosher to the Lincoln penitentiary, but Judge Dundy is popularly believed to have something to say about it.

SINCE the price of silver struck the toboggan slide there has been a noticeable shrinkage in the value of the arguments in favor of free and unlimited coinage.

IT WAS decidedly unfortunate for David Bennett Hill that the council of India should abandon free silver coinage just as he fell from the fence into the free silver camp.

THERE should be little occasion for a panic in a country like the United States, where the people have something like \$1,700,000,000 on deposit in the savings banks.

THE head that wears the German crown is resting easier over the favorable prospect of the success of the army bill. The majority will be a narrow one, but 'twill serve.

al financial problem of the day

THE WEST AND THE CURRENCY. The eastern men who write opinions. for eastern papers seem to have fallen. Into a common error as to the true sentiments of the west in regard to the national currency. In everything they write they seem to ake it for granted that the only people in the United States who are sincerely in earnest in their demands for honest money are those who live in the little strip of country between the Alleghenics and the Atlantic. Acting upon this theory, they are persistent in their iterations that the people of the rules of the last republican congress "the west" are attempting to force upon the nation a policy that would, to say the least, be a serious menace to the prosperity of the country. They are continually asserting that it is in "the west" that the dangerous theories of finance have their origin and their

strongest support. The people of the west are not altogether blameless for the ignorance of the eastern people as to their true sentiments upon the currency question. It is undeniably true that the loudest exponents of the visionary and impracticable financial theories which have so unduly alarmed the more sensitive natures of the eastern people live here in the west; but it is equally true that the men who advocate the doctrine of debased currency have but few followers. The growth of the populist party in the west is by no means an evidence of the growth of a sentiment in favor of a cheap or a dishonest dollar. That party exists today more as a rebuke to the dishonest methods of the older parties in the conduct of affairs in western states than as a demand for a radical departure in national financial methods. The populist enunciation in regard to the financial problem is merely an incident in its development,

not the cause of it.

The west recognizes no geographical ines when it comes to the question of honest money. The men who have developed the empire of territory lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast are as firmly grounded in the principles of honest finance as their brethren in the east. In the west as in the east, development has come along diversified lines. While agriculture has unquestionably taken the lead, manufacturing has followed closely behind, and today industry in the west is as ramified as in the east. The people of the west recognized as readily as those of the east the broad underlying principle that prosperity is only possible in a nation where the dollar of one section is equally the dollar of another. This principle is as much the basis of financial controversy west of the Mississippi river as east of it. The people of the west recognize, too, the fact that the interests of the several geographical sections of the country are interdependent. The east with its abnormally developed manufacturing interests would find but little demand for its wares if deprived of the inexhaustible market always at hand in the great agricultural west, while, upon the other side, the enormous surplus of the west would be as valueless as an accumulation of rubbish if shut out from the great markets of the east. This being true, how can the west be accused of favoring a dishonest currency/ and

house of representatives shall adopt, and the indications now are that the influence of the administration will be given in favor of the practical restoration of the rules of the Flfty-first congress, under which the majority was always enabled to have its will respected. If this is done, and there is every reason to believe that it will be, the financial policy of the administration will stand a very good chance of success, while it will furnish a complete endorsement of

and the rulings of "Czar Reed." A BARE MAJORITY.

According to the latest advices the now German Reichstag, which will convene on July 4, will have a bare majority for the government. The exact force of the several parties cannot yet be accurately stated, but the figures indicate that the supporters of the army bill will have just enough to carry that measure when the organization is completed, and if this shall prove to be the case the government will undoubtedly, if it be disposed, be able to add to its strength sufficient to absolutely insure the success of its policy. It is the second balloting, if the statements of the correspondents are to be accepted as trustworthy, that the government made no extraordinary effort to control votes. The statement has been made that not an official hand was stirred in Berlin to direct the voting, and that not even the provincial officeholders were

required to exert any influence in inducing the people to support the candidates favorable to the army bill. The government, so far as appeared on the surface, maintained a policy of absolute noninterference, and by reason of this the result of the second ballots is regarded as a great moral victory for the emperor and the chancellor. The fact is that somebody has done admirable political work that has resulted very greatly to the advantage of the government.

Perhaps an explanation of the result, and it may be the true one, is to be found in a popular apprehension of the growth of socialism. The rapid spread of sccialistic ideas, threatening to resolve the contest in the German empire to a war between imperialism and socialism in their extreme forms, may have alarmed the conservative elements of the country and induced them to come to the assistance of the government, not because they believe it is desirable to increase the military burden, but for the reason that they think it would be wiser to do this than to surrender the empire to the control of the socialists. After all, the heart of the German people is with the emperor, and while they will resent any movement in the direction of despotic rule they will not withhold support which is clearly shown to be essential to the

preservation and the integrity of the empire. It would seem that the imperial government has been guided in connection with the second balloting by the wisest

and most prudent considerations. The emperor himself, too much given upon extraordinary occasions to intemperate utterances which have, the effect to unrepudiation of honest debts? How can duly excite the people and furnish political capital for his opponents, has been

national security. The wisdom of this

course seems to be fully justified in the

result. What seemed two weeks ago to

be inevitable defeat for the government

has been changed to victory, which, al-

though not so complete as the emperor

desired and hoped for, is still far better

than he had reason to expect after the

first ballot. The difficulties in the way

of the government carring out its policy

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

toga and republicans over the country

generally will find much in their delib-

erations to commend. While many of

the reputed leaders of the party were

noticeably absent, the gathering was at-

be granted legislation to further the

selfish interests of either. Whatever

legislation may be enacted on that sub-

ject should have constantly in view the

maintenance of the parity of gold and

silver. We doubt the sincerity of the

democratic party in favor of an honest

dollar, believing that its record on that

question as shown by its representatives

in congress and its platform of 1892 in

favor of repealing the 10 per cent tax on

state bank notes represent the true po-

sition of that party on the currency

In thus confining itself to financial is-

question."

elections.

But, on the other fland, a continuation upon the rules which the next of the existing financial situation, with its perplexing uncertainties, is sure to force the money question into prominence in the congressional campaign of next year.

Looking at the matter from this stand-point the action of the New York Re-publican league was both timely and commendable. It has laid a vory substantial basis for //a campaign a year hence and at the same time has created a feeling of confidence which will stand the party in good stead in the state campaign this fall.

THE man at the head of the projected Yankton & Norfolk railroad telegraphs from London that he has completed arrangements for ironing the road and that the entire line will be finished by fall from Norfolk to Sioux Falls. The importance of this intelligence to Omaha cannot be overestimated. The crops in South Dakota are reported better this year than for the past five seasons, and stock grovers have enjoyed a most prosperous year. Omaha has a market for all the live stock that can be shipped from South Dakota, and our merchants have the goods to exchange for the proan interesting fact in connection with ducts of that state. We have roads to the south, the east, the west and northwest, but no direct line to the north, without which the merchants and manufacturers of Nebraska cannot compete with eastern shippers as long as South Dakota territory is in the hands of the Chicago roads.

> THE direct effect of the World's fair upon the growth of Chicago's population will be watched with interest by the people of the west, who naturally take pride in the only formidable rival of New York City. It is announced, with a great flourish of trumpts, that, upon the basis of the names printed in the new city directory, Chicago has a population of 2,160,000. This makes her the largest city in America. But there is something a little suspicious about a directory population under the circumstances. The work of building for the exposition and the prospects of money-making during its life have undoubtedly drawn a large floating population to Chicago, but the directory compiled a year hence will be much more reliable as a basis for computing the city's population than the one just issued.

EDITOR DANA continues to be the thorn in the democratic side. He now insists that if the administration is determined to ignore the Chicago platform another national convention shall be called and the platform utterances formally rescinded. A great many democrats in this country will breathe a sigh of relief when the Sun editor goes out of politics.

The Important Point, Globe Democrat,

It doesn't matter why the Sherman law was passed or which party had most to do with it. The important point is that it has turned out to be a national misfortune, and both parties ought to vote for its repeal.

> Discourages Comocrats. Boston Advertiser.

The democrats of the west do not seem to be in a very hopeful condition. In two states, at least, they are busy hunting can didates for governors. In lowa and Ohio there seems to be a sad dearth of ambitious democrats, and the postponement of the state conventions there does not speak well or party enthusiasm.

SIGHTS AT THE FAIR.

Ecuador is chiefly represented by primitive pottery and queer wood carvings.

Brazil exhibits a chair that belonged to Dom Podro, also his saddlo, bridle, spurs and other accoutrements. The 22,500 American exhibitors at the

World's fair propose to raise \$100,000 to be expended in the celebration of the Fourth of July Pennsylvania will make Chicago a present

of the state building and its contents at the close of the exposition; the gift does not include the Liberty beil.

About 700 men of New York's famous Seventh regiment will go to Chicago to assist in the celebration September 4 of New York day. The state will pay the ex-penses to the amount of \$32,000.

The government has sent to the exposition The government has sent to the exposition the Blake, a vessel fully equipped for making deep sea soundings and measuring currents. The Blake has surveyed 30,000 miles of the shore line of the United States. It is pro-vided with a system of anchorage which permits it being held at anchor in water 12,000 feet deep.

The carave/s are to be received with elaborate ceremony at Chicago. All the craft or the lake will meet them. The anchorage will be made near the convent of La Rabida. The crews are to be escorted to the Administration building and formally welcomed. A luncheon at La Ribida will follow, with fire works in the evening.

The product in which Brazil is most proud is her furniture and other articles made of her native woods. A very plain parlor set made of jacarunda wood, resembling chony is valued at \$1,000, and a single arm chair with legs, arms and back elaborately carved is said to be worth \$1,000. The chair repro-sents the work of one man for six months. The Alaska exhibit in the Governmen

building contains gold, ores, garnets and other crystals; woods, cedar, spruce, alder and hemlock; furs and fishes; copper and silver ornaments, charms, toys, weapons musical instruments, pipes and lamps hol lowed out of stone; baskets, mats, wood carvings; the outfit of a native doctor; boats and lishing tackle; the entire wardrobe of a native; everything, in fact, used in Alaskau life is here represented.

In the Moorish palace visitors need to keep their wits about them. The place is filled with illusions which try the temper of the unwary. On the ground floor is the Alhambra palace. It does not occupy more than forty square feet, yet by an arrangeme mirrors it looks many times as large. The visitor who knows it all marches boldly into the palace and usually comes slap up against a mirror before he finds out that he has a The ew things yet to learn.

A steam mocking bird whistle was put upon the roof of Machinery hall some time ago, but has been taken down again in order that it may be replaced by a larger one. The new one is to have a cylinder two feet long and eight inches in diameter. It is intended as a signal to call firemen who may be off duty when a fire breaks out, and also to notify the Columbian guards to shut the doors of the buildings to prevent crowds from rushing to the fire and getting in the way of the fire companies.

The Venezuelan building is to be dedicated July 5, the anniversary of that country's in-dependence. The standard of Pizarro, which waved 350 years ago over the con queror of Peru, the congratulatory medal presented by George Washington to Peru and General Bolivar's sword, with a golden sheath and 1.200 diamonds in its hill, are included in the building's treasures. Venezuelan commerce is represented by sigar, tobacco, liquors, leather, gold ores, feruilizers, building stones, coffee, cocoa and oils. The Maxim Gun company of London has erected a building on the exposition grounds where is shown an automatic gun which shoots 750 cartridges per minute. It is fed from a belt holding 334 cartridges, and the cartridges are taken from the belt, inserted and fired by merely pressing a button. The gun can be attached to a saddle or light wagon in a few minutes and is easily ad justed. In the building there is a cylinder of boiler iron, twenty feet long and one foot in diameter, closed with a solid block of steel hollowed so as to deflect the balls into the ground, and through this cylinder the tests are made, the gun barrel being inserted into the other end of it.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS,

The Otoe County Medical society meets at Syracuse today.

Mrs. Pettett of Warnerville died at the age of 80 years of cancer of the stomach. The Nebraska City fathers have inde

seen elected president of the Greene County Fishing club, and it is time to assume the duties of my office." Mr. William D. McCoy, consul general of the United States in Liberia, news of whose

leath was received recently, was the fourth plomatic representative of our govern ent to die at his post of duty in that coun This fatality is easily traceable to cli matle influences. Mrs. Hannah Stevenson of Brookfield Mass., has just celebrated her 100th birth

day. She is said to be mentally bright and day. She is said to be mentally bright and active, though she has smoked tobacco and taken snuff for the last eighty-one years, to say nothing of a moderate indulgence in opium. Her husband was a minuteman in the war of 1812.

The big battleship Victoria was not only one of the biggest and one of the best of England's naval fleet, but she also proved the costliest vessel in the service from the day that her keel was laid. Her hull and masts and interior fittings for officers and crew cost \$3,200,000, and her machinery and boilers cost \$2,584,585 more. Her armamont cost about a million dollars.

JUDGE MAXWELL,

PRAU, Neb., June 27 .- To the Editor of THE Bee: Apropos of the agitation now going or relative to the successor of Judge Maxwell allow me to remark that it is evident the mass of the people are heartily in favor of the judge. And as it seems to me highly im portant that our courts should be removed as far as possible from the taint of partisan politics I would suggest that a movement be started among the people to place his name upon the official ballot by petition before either of the existing parties have an oppor-

tunity to act in the matter. Let the friends of honest Judge Maxwell in every voting precinct of the state start a petition in circulation at once, and I predict that the sentiment thus manifested will be that the sentiment thus manifested will be so overwhelmingly in his favor that the po-litical parties will either endorse or leave the place open for the option of the voter. It would be a crying shame and disgrace to the state of Nebraska to allow a few machine politicians to thwart the will of the people in this matter. There can be no surer method of undermining the foundations of popular government than by ignor ing honest, manly and tearless conduct in public officials—and per contra—condoning and rewarding the opposite line of action. And this is especially true in reference to our courts of justice. W. D. Abborr. our courts of justice.

SODA PHIZZES.

Yonkers Statesman: A theatrical produc-tion is apt to pay in the long run-if it ever gets there.

Somerville Journal: Even spectacled, gray-headed science can't always tell just what it is that makes a baby cry.

Philadelphia Record: Charlie Sappy-No. don't go in for yachting much since the time I was knocked overboard and lost my senses. Miss Spright—How sad, and you never re-covered them, did you?

Atchison Globe: When we feel discouraged we look at a cooped-up chicken in front of a grocery store and revive.

Lowell Courier: "How are you feeling now?" said Jones to Smith as the latter leaned over the side of the boat. "Retch-edly," gasped

Atlanta Constitution: "What's young Jones doing now?" "Studyin' Greek." "An' what's the old man doin'?" "Plowin' in dialect!"

Chicago Record: "Why have you never tried to earn your own living?" "My dear boy, I would never think of injur-ing the rest of mankind by entering into com-petition with it."

Elmira Gazette: Our Johnny isn't quite sure of the year of the battle of Gettysburg, but you can't feaze him on the day and hour of the Sunday school picale.

Philadelphia Ledger: Government detec tives in some of the "moonshine" district carry kodaks with them to secure evidence They pick up many a little bit of still life. districts

Puck: Bell Boy-Dere's a young couple on de plazzy as wants you to send 'em some chairs.

Clerk—Is it bright moonlight? Bell Boy—Nope; dark. Clerk—Take them this chair.

the pavement the county expended consider-able money in the way of advertising, pre-Harper's Bazar: "The inventor of the uphabet must have been a modest man," said Hawkins. "Why so?" asked Mawson. "Because he begun it with A," said Hawkins. "Most men would have begun it with 1."

paring plans, surveying and grading. The \$5,000 check which the Cleveland people put up as a forfeit will more than cover the expenses that have been incurred in getting the bond proposition into shape

and in doing the preliminary work incident

and in doing the preliminary work includes to the starting of the paving. There is no chance to hold the other bid-ders for the bonds, as when the commis-sioners found that the Hayses were the highest bidders for the bonds they accepted

their bid and returned the other checks to

the respective owners. The commissioners are of the opinion that

they will have no trouble in collecting the \$5,000 from Hayes & Sons, as the firm was furnished with all of the data in connec-

tion with the bonds, and after receiving this

TAYLOR'S TALK.

Auditor of the Burlington Tells How that Company Has Lost Business.

James G. Taylor, auditor of the B. & M., speaking of the reasons assigned by the newspapers of Nebraska for the reduction of passenger trains on the branch lines, said to a Ban reporter yesterday that the matter of curtailing expenses had been taken up more. than four months ago. "The statement in detail regarding the earnings of passenger trains on branch lines was made upon last year's showing, the figures submitted to Mr. Holdrege being prepared in this office. To take the net earnings or net expenses would not by any means show the carnings of branch lines as those earnings are lumped with through business.

"After laborious work extending over many months I have ascertained that it costs the B. & M. \$1.03% per mile to run its costs the is. & M. \$1,425 per mile to run its passenger and freight trains. This includes everything except fixed charges. While out on one of our branch roads some time ago I rode 184 miles and only four persons occupied the train in that time. Now it is reasonable to suppose that a railroad cannot operate a train on that amount of business. On another train, by actual figures, its earn-ings wors \$9.50 per day, whereas it costs \$95 to operate the train during the same length

of time There has been nothing done by the B. & M. people to warrant the assertion made by the public that we are discontinuing trains to make more odious the maximum rate law The whole truth is that there is not business enough to warrant the continuance of trains on branch lines when people will not patronize them. "Months ago Mr. Holdrege was made ac-

quainted with the true facts in the case, but until immigration was ended for the season he decided to continue the service, though at a great loss. There is no more fruitful way of attracting new settlers to a community than the representation that said community is provided with good train facilities. Fearful that the discontinuance of Fearful that the discontinuance of trains last spring would seriously interfere with the coming of castern settlers and investors, the general manager decided to wait until now before putting into prac-tice what was clearly a necessity then. "The bottom has completely fallen out of

the freight business, the local passenger business being no better. Through passen-ger business holds its own. Under these conditions the only thing left the company to do was to curtail trains, and that is what has been done. Should the business war-rant they will undoubtedly be put on again, because the railroad is anxious to make a dollar wherever possible. It is not anxious to pay out a dollar for every mile of train That is the situation in a nutshell.

"The business man, when he finds trade against him, cuts down expenses; surely the railroad, which has many more millions at

take than the business man, ought to be permitted to do the same. "One thing is sure, our passenger service on branch lines is greatly superior to the service on branch lines of the New York

Central, and I am certain our freight service is just as good."

PAVING COUNTY ROADS.

Commissioners Will Take No Further Steps Toward the Work this Year.

It is practicably settled that none of the country roads leading from the city will be paved this season, and that no additional attempt will be made to dispose of the \$150,000 of paving bonds voted last year until the eastern money market is in better condition.

The commissioners are all of the opinion that the roads should be paved, but they hold that to readvertise for bids for the purchase of the bonds would not be justified, owing to the fact that there might be some question about their meeting with a ready sale. They will do nothing this year, unless Hayes & Sons of Cleveland, O., should reconsider their refusal and decide to take the bonds in accordance with the terms of their bid, which was made some time ago and accepted by the county. In making preparations for the laying of

is not how more money shall be issued by the govornment, but how the money already issued can be induced to enter into general circulation.

THE Texas land agents and town lot boomers are just now in full sympathy with the objects of the gulf railroad convention at Lincoln. This is not, however, a good season for suckers.

A LARGE majority of the republican and democratic newspapers of the country unite in favoring honest money. If the populist editors will fall in line the sentiment in favor of a 100-cent dollar will be practically unanimous.

As a political manager Emperor William is in every way the peer of Calvin S. Brice or David Bennett Hill. His success in overturning a formidable majority in the German Reichstag was mainly due to the introduction of American methods.

JUST now the gold laced commodores of the United States navy are boasting of their ability to "make hay out of the Chinese navy." In view of the peaceful relations now existing between this country and the flowery kingdom, the commodores are too painfully obtrusive.

THE Chadron-Chicago cowboy race has been run without much injury to man or beast. Nebraska is grateful to the humanitarians for the advertising they contributed to the state through their frantic efforts to stop the race. The average Nebraska grown broncho does not need their sympathy.

Now that the surgeon general of the marines has announced that the United States is in no danger from a cholera invasion this year, the country will breathe easier. But the bare announcement to the marines should not deter the health authorities on the seaboard from exercising an unrelenting vigilance.

PEOPLE who have long since abandoned all hopes of living until the millennium puts in an appearance will do well to emigrate to Ohio and await the success of the prohibition party in that state. That party has just enunciated a platform which demands woman suffrage, absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic, prohibition of speculation, protection of the day of rest, and about everything else that appeals to the sentiments of people who expect to make the world just right by statutory enactment.

WE THINK we voice the prevailing sentiment among democratic candidates for positions in Nebraska land offices when we say that the proposed abandonment of some of these offices is an ever-.... lasting shame upon the administration at Washington. These candidates have fed on hope since last November. During the campaign they sawed wood, carried torches and lied about the tariff all for Grover Cleveland and an office. They deserve better things at the hands of the Dedicated One.

the east arrogate to itself all the financial virtue of the country? The assumption is as false as it is ridiculous. and his example has been wisely fol-Opinions may differ as to the volume of currency necessary to transact the business of the nation; but as to the character of the currency the great mass of western people is in accord with the conservative people of the east.

A CHANGE IN THE RULES.

The Fifty-first congress made a record for business almost unprecedented in the history of the government. The reason for this was that it established rules which enabled the majority to act and prevented the minority from obstructing legislation. The method of doing this was a good deal criticised at the time, but the intelligent judgment of the country has since approved of it. The indisputable fact is that without such rules as were adopted by the congress of which Speaker Reed was the leader a great deal of most important legislation, which has been of great benefit to the country, would have failed. The democratic party was bitterly hostile to the course pursued in the Fiftyfirst congress in order to secure legislation which the majority believed to be necessary, but at this time the democracy is not so hostile to that form of

tended by delegates who undoubtedly parliam intary rules. A recent interview with one of the represented the conservative working forces of the republican organization members of the committee on rules of in the Empire state. In their deliberathe last congress, who will probably occupy a similar position in the coming tions the delegates addressed themselves almost solely to financial questions, only congress, elicted the statement that a radical change in the rules will be necesreferring to the tariff and other issues incidentally. In their addresses and in sary in order to enable the majority to the resolutions the democratic party carry out its plans and wishes. In the Fifty-first congress there was no diffiwas freely charged with vaccillation and timidity in dealing with the financial

culty, because the rules permitted the speaker to count a quorum when a sufficient number of the members of the house was present to constitute a quorum, and having done this, the speaker had the right to declare the result of a vote on the strength of the attendance. By this method, when there was a quorum of the house, the

vote on any measure was decisive. The last congress went back to the old system, which in view of the great democratic majority in the house it was practicable to do without any serious danger to legislation. The democratic majority in the next house will not be so great, and the leaders are debating the propriety of making rules that will enable the majority to rule. This promises to furnish one cause of a bit'er contest between the democratic factions in the next congress. The administration forces, or more properly that element of the party which is in sympathy with the financial views of the administration, will endeavor to secure a modification of the rules which will exclude filibustering, and this will be vigorously opposed by the silver men. It is on this that the first great fight in the next house of representatives is likely to cecur, and the result will prac-

sues the New York republicans have undoubtedly given evidence of sound polical judgment. A campaign this fall waged on the taviff issue would be ridiculous. The tariff can hardly be an tically determine what will be done with issue until the democratic majority in the silver question so far as the house of congress raises it to that dignity by forrepresentatives is concerned. The hope mulating a measure which will antagoof the administration policy regardnize the policy left by the republicans as ing sliver is plainly dependent a legacy to the present administration.

discreetly silent since the first elections, A Partisan Militia. Detroit Free Press. lowed by his prime minister. Thus the government has done nothing

It is said that the Kansas populists are busily reorganizing the militia of the state with a view to holding possession of the cap-itol next winter, provided the enemy should to excite the passions of the people or to furnish ammunition endeavor to oust them. If this be true they are wasting valuable time and money, for to its opponents, shrewdly resting military rule in the time of profound peace its case upon an appeal already made to will not be tolerated, even in Kansas. the popular patriotism and in behalf of

Sloux Soldiers a Failure. Kansas City Star.

The experience of making soldiers out of Sioux warriors is in danger of total failure. The red men have found that the carrying of knapsacks is beneath their dignity and propose to retire to private life as soon as over they can. If the government ever ex-pects to make a success of the project, it will have to enlist squaws to do the hard

> Favorable Signs. Indianapolis Journal.

have not been wholly removed, but they There appears to be a growing confidence are less serious than before the last in the best posted circles that the decision in the Bering sea affair will be favorable to the United States. Even the Anglomaniac press has ceased to depreciate the claims of the American side. The fact that the counsel of The sixth annual convention of the Great Britain has declared that the scals must be protected by international agree-ment is a yielding. State Republican league of New York has just closed a notable session at Sara-

Haymow Moneymaniacs. Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the westorn speakers at the congress of bankers presented to that astonished body the absurd theory usually confined to populist journals, that the present financial situation had been brought about by eastern capitalists in an effort to discredit silver. It scarcely possible to teach such people financial truths. When their follies thrust the truths upon them in the shape of bank failures they find a bogey man in the east to whom to ascribe their troubles, instead of attributing them to the real cause, unwise legislation

Canada Goes Nebraska One Better. Philadelphia Press.

There are some clever contractors on pubworks in Canada, where the art of how not to dolt as applied to government jobs has been practiced with extraordinary success of crisis. The conservatism of the Empire late. Some of these thrifty fellows who had a \$175,000 contract for building two bridges across the Lachine canal at Monstate republicans is shown in the pledge to lend to President Cleveland their treal have already drawn \$600,000, and the work is not yet completed. They hauled stone by teams from a quarry twenty miles distant, although a Tallroad ran directly from the quarry to the Dridges. Stone that loyal and patriotic support in as far as he proves himself better that his party. The keynote of the general sentiment was sounded in the resolution which deshould have cost \$5 per cubic yard to cut was paid for at the rate of \$50 a yard, while on one contract \$60,000 was paid for lumber that should have cost but \$14,000. Evidently clared their belief "that every dollar issued by the United States governthe Canadian rascals are developing into truly continental propertions. ment should be maintained and neither the debtor nor the creditor class should

The Debt Repudiated. New York Tribune.

And above all. Mr. Cleveland owes a debt of gratitude to Adlai for carrying in his left-hand trousers' pocket for a month before the election the left hind, foot of a graveyard rabbit. Without this it is generally be-lieved throughout the south, and in many porthern commutities which have been made northern communities which have been made prosperous in spite of the tariff by seeing the new moon over the right shoulder, that the ticket would have been snowed under. Mr Cleveland seems to have forgotten this im portant circumstance. While he was fish ing with "hell-grummets" in Buzzard's Bay or discussing finance with Elias Cornelius Benedict in the cabin of the

Oneida and letting the campaign run itself, Adlai E. Stevenson was lugging the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit through the hind foot of a graveyard rabbit through the southern states, clearing the way to the great victory in November. For Mr. Cleve-land to treat him in the way he is doing seems the height of ingratitude. It is very distressing. One cannot think of Adlat, sitting in the solitude of his Bloomington office contemplating that left hind foot of a conveyed rabbit without heing a coad deal pravey and rabbit, without being a good deal tumbled up with emotion. He makes us think of the forlors confederate soldier who sat on a sump after Lee's surrender and said "he'd be darned if he'd ever love another country."

nitely postponed the ordinance taxing telephone poles.

Judge S. A. Holcomb, who has been quite ill at his home in Broken Bow, is now re-ported to be improving and out of danger. Spontaneous combustion set fire to the Model mills at Wilber, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. Jim Bennett of Nemaha City, while trying to separate a pair of fighting lawyers at Au-burn, had a finger bitten off by one of the angry attorneys.

The Nebraska City starch factory will close down next week for the first time since the machinery was started over eighteen months ago.

members of one range in age from 8 to 14 years and the musicians of the other are rom 15 to 18 years old.

A farmer living near Filley has three children who have from one to four more toes on each foot and fingers on each hand than are ommonly given to mortals.

Charles Van Green of Calloway touched a blind horse without speaking to the animal and was kicked in the stomach so severely that he died two days later.

The harn of John F. Helm of Red Willow county, with two valuable horses and other contents, was entirely destroyed by fire and there wasn't a cent of insurance on the property.

Two Indian pupils at the Genoa training school were united in marriage the other day with imposing ceremonics. Their Anglicized names were Charles Kealear, a Sioux, and Minnie O'Nell, a Shoshone. It was the first wedding at the school.

A young woman named May Huston walked into a Plattsmouth store and started off with a lot of dry goods concealed about her person for which she had failed to pay. The loss of the goods was quickly discovered and the young woman was arrested with the stolen goods in her possession

The Lincoln police captured a youth the other day who turned out to be a walking arsenal accumulated in the dime novel fashion. His name was Frank Mann and he had stolen a horse from his uncle, a preacher at Thedford, and started out to be a terror of the plains. His ardor in this direction, however, will probably be cooled by his incarceration

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The small boys' firecracker overture is an nvitation to come Fourth.

It is the lung sessions of municipal bodies that cultivate the tired feeling among the

The supreme court of the state of Washington wisely pronounces the anti-cigarette act unconstitutional. Residents of the Sound country are thus given a constitutional antidote for fog.

Higher education for women scored a new triumph in Boston. A college girl there found a burglar in her room, paralyzed him with a few classic expletives and then dragged his trembling form to the police station

Sarah Luttrell of Astoria, Iil., celebrated her 101st birthday analyersary on the 25th. She is a genuine F. F. V., and has a colony of 300 descendants. Strange to say, she did not see George Washington or dance a min-uet with Lafayette.

Senator Stanford loaned money to sena tors, congressmen and correspondents when-ever they wanted it and never took any obligations of their indebtedness. The statement is greatly discredited by the fact that he had something left at his death.

The new postmaster of Chapin, Ili., is also president of the village board, justice of the peace, notary public, township treasurer, school treasurer and village pharmacist. If there are any more offices in the vicinity that ie hasn't bagged, he probably has not heard of them.

of them. Judge Moberly of Greene county, Alabama, having been appointed to suthin' in Wash-ington, has hefted the place and given to his indorser. Congressman Bankhead, the fol-lowing fetching and as to the third un-answerable reasons: "(1) I have lived to be more than 40 years old and have never been bossed by anybody, and can't begin that now. (2) I am making more than \$2,000 at home and like to live there. (3) I have

A SUMMER FANTASY.

Chicago Record Now in the deepest shade Loiters the cow herbiferous. And of the egg new laid Clamors the hen vociferous.

Thus in June's sultry air, Amid its blooms and odors, The beast and bird prepare To greet the summer boarders.

TO THE CHICIGO POLICE.

Run him in tenderly, Run him in tenderly, Handle with care The dark-blue royolvers His back pockets bear. Don't jingle his rattlos, Nor rouse up his tre By making remarks on His snakey attire.

Currycomb gently His jungle of hair. Feed him on whisky, Sage hen and bear. Although he has suffered Ignoninious defeat. We still love our darling Old Rattlesnake Pete. -M. S.

they made a square-toed bid, totally devoid of any reservations. Postmistress Dodson Vindicated. A few days ago a complaint was lodged in Justice Edgerton's court against Mrs. Dodson, postmistress at Benson, a suburb of this city. The lady was charged with being a party to a disturbance and assault upon a Miss Miller in conjunction with a Mrs. Trapp. The testimony showed that the parties to the quarrel had met in the Benson postoffice and happened to engage in a squabble in the presence of Mrs. Dodson. That is all the connection she had with it. \Box



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