THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 1, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, June 25	26,035
Monday, June 26	23,941
Tuesday, June 27	23,807
Wednesday, June 28	23,836
Thursday, June 29	23,759
Friday, June 30	23,837
Saturday, July 1	24,180

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

SEAL } SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of July, 1893.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The Bee in Chicago.

THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places:
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Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216

THE president is doubtless baiting for gold fish during his Buzzard's Bay excursion.

SENATOR SHERMAN contemplates the repeal of the silver law bearing his name with cheerful complacency. It was only a Foster child anyway.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER isn't saying a word. The Illinois statesman is believed to be incubating a tariff bill which he expects to be in full feather by the time congress convenes.

NATURE seems to be doing her best to help Colorado out of her difficulties. With the closing of her silver mines comes the announcement of the discovery of another ten foot vein of fine coal.

LIEUTENANT PEARY is already well on his way toward the north pole. The results of his expedition will be awaited with eager interest, for the American people are firmly convinced that if any man can find the hub of the earth, that man is Peary.

WHATEVER may be said of the effect of the decision of the district court as to the legal standing of the members of the Board of Public Works, the court has certainly made it easy for the mayor to determine what course he shall pursue in the premises.

PAUL VANDERVOORT was last heard from at Elk Point, S. D., where he spoke on the subject of free coinage, of the blue and the gray, while the rich grow richer and the poor poorer. The collection at the close of his address was, it is said, a bimetallic failure.

AMONG the mishaps that occured in Omaha yesterday was the failure of interested parties to come to any agreement over the 5-cent bridge fare project. The mishap is not fatal, however, and the proposition will soon be on its feet again healthier than ever.

THE usual number of casualties were reported in Omaha as the result of the annual Fourth of July enthusiasm. The pent up patriotism of the American people manifests itself altogether too much through exhibitions that would be regarded as a return from civilization to barbarism.

A MORE buoyant tendency is already noticeable in eastern financial centers and it is freely predicted that investors will soon be loosening their purse strings. The west is bound to be benefited by the renewal of confidence, as the best investments are to be found in this part of the United States.

THE question of a successor to William Mutchler, the democratic representative from the Eighth Pennsylvania congressional district, already arouses discussion in that section of the state. Howard Mutchler, the dead congressman's son, is about the most likely selection the democrats will make, and he will probably be duly nominated by his party convention.

WHEN Lincoln was a city of the second class the council passed an ordinance exempting certain lots from taxation for a term of years, and in 1875 this ordinance, by a special act of the legislature, was declared to be legal. The supreme court, however, held the ordinance to be void, on the ground that a city council could not by ordinance exempt property from taxation that was legally taxable. The action of our council in exempting the property of the Omaha Driving Park association must therefore be illegal and void.

IT IS reported that Senator Cockrell declines to nominate a cadet to West Point because he considers the United States Military academy a dude factory. If Senator Cockrell does not possess broader views of other public affairs than he entertains, if correctly reported, of the West Point Military academy he is in no sense qualified to be the distinguished head of the senate appropriations committee. The knowledge of the manly character of the graduates of West Point and their subsequent honorable career in the military service of their country is too general to render it necessary to refute any such reflection, even if uttered by a United States senator.

THE QUESTION OF RATIO.

There are many advocates of a change in the ratio between gold and silver and it is quite possible that this will be done. Several changes in the coinage ratio have been made in the past, a reference to which may be interesting at this time. The act of 1792 fixed the ratio between silver and gold at 15 to 1, that is to say it required fifteen pounds of silver to equal in value one pound of gold. A gold dollar at that ratio would contain 24¾ grains of gold, and that multiplied by fifteen gives 371¼ grains, which is the quantity of fine silver prescribed for the dollar. This ratio was not in accordance with that prevailing in Europe, which was then, as now, 15½ to 1. Gold being slightly undervalued in Europe, the gold coins of the United States were generally exported, so that from 1793 to 1834 the metallic money of this country consisted mostly of silver coins and the bulk of these were foreign. During that period the number of silver dollars coined was only 1,439,417, the American silver coins in circulation consisting very largely of fractional pieces, mostly half dollars, and of these, down to 1834, there had been coined only about $50,000,000. Coinage of both metals was made free to individuals, a charge of one-half of 1 per cent being made by the mint as indemnification for the time expended in coining the bullion. The coinage of both metals was made full legal tender and this included the fractional silver coins.

From 1792 to 1834 a number of acts were passed relating to coinage, but no material changes were made in the original law. By the act of June 28, 1834, the pure gold in the eagle was reduced from 247½ grains to 232 grains, and a corresponding reduction was made in the half eagles and quarter eagles. The alloy was changed from 22½ to 26, making the eagle contain 258 grains of standard gold instead of 270 grains. The act made no change in the silver coins. This change in the gold coinage made the ratio nearly 16 to 1, the exact ratio being 16.002 to 1. Why this change was made it is difficult to explain, in view of the fact that the ratio in Europe was 15½ to 1. The act of January 18, 1837, was a complete revision of the mint law. It changed the standard of both gold and silver coins and the ratio between the metals. The standard for gold and silver coins was fixed at .900 fine, that is, .900 parts of pure metal to 100 parts of alloy. This increased the pure gold in the dollar from 23.20 to 23.22 grains, and fixed the ratio between the two metals at 15.98 to 1. The silver dollar was changed from 416 grains of standard silver to 412½ grains, and the fractional coins were made to correspond in exact proportion. To make the alloy equal to one-tenth of the weight of the coin it was necessary to add the small fraction of two-tenths of one grain of gold to the eagle. No change was made in the quantity of pure silver contained in the dollar, that remaining at 371¼ grains, and it continues at that figure. The change in the ratio made in 1834, 16 to 1, caused nearly all the full weight silver coins, and these included the fractional coins, to be exported to Europe. The ratio in Europe being 15½ to 1, our silver coins were worth for export over 3 per cent more than our gold coins. This resulted in almost depleting the country of small change, to remedy which congress, in February, 1853, passed an act reducing the weight of the half dollar from 206¼ grains standard silver to 192 grains, and the smaller coins in proportion. At the same time the full legal tender quality was removed from fractional silver and limited to sums of $5, at which it has since continued. It was also provided in this act that bullion for the coinage of fractional silver should be purchased by the director of the mint on government account, the gain arising from the coinage to be credited to the mint. By the act of February 12, 1873, commonly called the demonetization act, the trade dollar was substituted for the standard dollar and given a limited legal tender power. The former contained 420 grains standard and 378 grains pure silver, a slight change in the ratio to gold being thus made.

With a fluctuating market for silver, as at present, it will not be an easy matter to settle upon a new ratio that would be likely for any length of time to truly represent the relative value of the two metals, while another difficulty is in the fact that to establish such a ratio as the present commercial price of silver would prescribe must result in a heavy loss to the government in its stock of coined and bullion silver. Good financiers, however, favor a change in the ratio, and it will undoubtedly be proposed in congress.

AN INDISCREET ALARMIST.

If the people of Colorado are panic stricken over the unwonted depression in the silver the responsibility rests as much with men of their own state as with the situation brought about by circumstances which the financial wisdom of the country could neither foresee nor control. When the apprehension over the news from India was at its height in the east men naturally looked to the west to read the effect upon the great silver producing states. In response to an inquiry, the manager of the largest smelting and refining works in Denver answered: "Inside of sixty days 150,000 men will be out of employment. Five hundred thousand people will be entering the verge of starvation. We will repudiate all our bonds and obligations due in the east, as we have no money to even pay the interest. It will bring about a new declaration of independence and the establishment of a western empire."

The man who can write so foolish a statement in the face of a situation in which so much depends upon coolness and judgment is an indiscreet alarmist whose sentiments will be utterly disowned, not only by the people of his own state, but of the entire west. In the first place the people of neither Colorado nor of any of the western states will for a moment consider the possibility of repudiation of honest debts. Repudiation has no place in the business economy of the west. It has no advocates, no friends. In so much, therefore, the statement of the Denver alarmist is based upon pure imagination. His "new declaration of independence" and "western empire" are figments of a disordered intellect and are unworthy of even a passing consideration.

That Colorado will suffer by reason of the marked decline in the price of silver is not to be doubted. A great many men will doubtless be thrown temporarily out of employment. Mines and smelters will be closed until the equilibrium is restored. But the blow to Colorado interests cannot be a fatal one. Neither will its effects be permanent. The iron and coal industries of the state are greater than her silver interests. Her agricultural resources are enormous. Her people are energetic. New conditions may be imposed upon some industries, but within a short time Colorado will smile at the hasty predictions of the men who have thrown her people into a panic.

The people of the west are as courageous in the face of financial difficulty as any in the country. They can adjust themselves as readily to circumstances. They know that while they have accomplished much in the development of the west, there are vast resources yet untouched. They will not be frightened at the ill-advised utterances of men like the Denver alarmists who take counsel of their fears rather than of their judgment.

THE PAVING TEST CASE.

Owing to a stipulation between the legal representative of this city and the attorney for a paving contractor, the test case involving this year's paving contracts goes over to the September term of the supreme court. This was done in face of the fact that the court was about to adjourn for two months, and in defiance of a strong public demand that this year's paving be commenced at the earliest possible day. There are hundreds of workingmen out of employment upon whom the postponement of this case will fall as a positive hardship. There are many property owners clamoring for this work to proceed, who will be incensed at the action of the city attorney.

Back as far as last fall, and throughout the legislative session when the charter amendments were being considered, the plea was made by leading men of this city that no obstruction to public works would be tolerated, and a general sentiment was expressed in favor of commencing the work of improvements early in the season.

Powerful factors have been at work from within and without to the end that this year's paving be suspended. There are contractors in this city who are not content to secure work by competitive bids and abide by the specifications upon which their bids are made. They imagine they must control the appointment of public officials, who will reciprocate by acts of favoritism in total disregard of public interest. The fight that has been waged upon one class of paving material by the chairman of the Board of Public Works is not entirely devoid of good, but the motive that has all along actuated it is most damnable. Under cover of the smoke of this fight the stone contractor has been given free and easy license and has not been held strictly to a perfect performance of contract obligations. While petty tyranny has been exercised over the asphalt people, the stone contractor has been favored time and again. A recent case in point was the action of the chairman of the board in reference to the Douglas street paving contract.

It is a fair assumption, supported as we believe by the facts in the case, to say that the obstructions placed in the way of paving contracts this year are due to the manipulations of one contractor and the railroad corporation that hauls his stone. It will be a day memorable in the history of this city when a chairman of the Board of Public Works who will deal fairly with all comers is placed in control of public improvements.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

The question of the organization of the next house of representatives is being discussed. It possesses interest in the bearing it has upon the possible action of the house on the silver issue. The impression has been that Judge Crisp would have no trouble in securing a re-election to the speakership, it being generally understood that he would have the influence of the administration. The interview which he had Monday with the secretary of the treasury, said to have been upon the invitation of the latter, and what Mr. Crisp said afterwards, indicate that his relations with the administration are harmonious, whether or not it is the intention of the president to assist him in securing reelection. Doubtless Judge Crisp's chances of being again chosen to the speakership are excellent, but report has it that he will not get the place without something of a struggle. There are aspirants for that high office in Mr. Bynum of Indiana and Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, and while the former probably has not the least chance of having his aspirations gratified, Wilson might prove a formidable candidate if he were to go into the fight earnestly. He is a man whose ability and character command the respect of all who know him, irrespective of party.

Much will undoubtedly depend, however, upon the influence of the administration, and there appears to be good reason for believing that this will go to Crisp. He is probably willing to carry out the wishes of Mr. Cleveland in all respects and it is probable has agreed already to such a reorganization of the principal committees of the house as the president desires. The administration, it is to be presumed, is especially solicitous regarding the composition of the ways and means committee, the committee on coinage, weights and measures and the banking and currency committee. It is easy to understand that the president will want these committees made up of men who are in hearty sympathy with the views of the administration regarding the tariff and the currency and can be depended upon to unquestioningly adopt any suggestions that may proceed from the administration—in short, will be practically controlled from the white house and the Treasury department. This means the turning down of several gentlemen who were given prominence before the country in the last congress and it also means more factional division and discord in the democratic party and perhaps the strengthening of the opposition to the administration.

From the present aspect of the situation it does not appear probable that the work of organizing the Fifty-third congress will take up much time and it ought to be possible for it to settle down to business within ten days after convening.

THE practical impossibility of enforcing prohibition has made a most notable convert to the system of a license or tax law as the only feasible way of dealing with the problem. James A. Bradley, the founder of Asbury park, has just declared his conviction that a high license law is "just what we want everywhere, and I do not except Asbury park." At the same time evidence comes from Kansas completely demolishing the airy theory set forth in the Chicago *Advance* that there were scores of towns in Kansas "where the saloons have been banished and drunkenness is almost unknown," and many "villages and country places that are entirely free without an effort." A correspondent of the same paper says that "it cannot be successfully denied that joints are a convenient, annoying and dangerous substitute, and drug stores are far more numerous than the legitimate needs of our people require," while as for towns and villages entirely free without effort, "there may be some, but they are exceptional and rare." Everywhere the number of places where liquor is sold seems on the increase, and in the place from which he writes, a town of 3,000 souls, there are thirteen, if not fifteen, "joints" and pseudo drug stores where "wet goods" are kept for illicit sale, besides the peddlers or bootleggers. But there is a sober and significant lesson to be gleaned from the failure of prohibition at Asbury park which republicans everywhere will do well to heed. If prohibition will not prohibit in that "tight little kingdom," as the New York *Commercial Advertiser* puts it, it will not in Iowa or anywhere else. If the republicans in our neighboring state across the river will recognize this truth they will no longer jeopardize their party by adhering to impracticable theories.

THE report of the commission appointed by the last Iowa legislature to revise the present tax laws of that state recommend radical alterations in nearly all the revenue laws on its statute books. The report is based on the purpose to have all property assessed at its real value, and this is to apply to railroad property as well as to all other property. The commissioners have recognized the soundness of the proposition that the inequalities existing in the collection of taxes will best be done away with by fixing a standard of levy, and that the easiest standard is the merchantable or real estate standard. All property subject to taxation at all, is, by the bill which they report, to be taxed on that basis, and real value is nominated to mean just what it does, exchange value. Rates are provided for the government of the State Board of Equalization, and the assessors. The former is enlarged on the years that real estate is assessed, which will be once in five years and not biennially as now. If the report of the commission be adopted it will place Iowa far ahead of most of the western states in its methods of taxation, and the plan recommended may be commended for consideration to other states where the revenue laws are glaringly in need of revision.

THE Bimetallic league has issued a call for a convention to meet at Chicago July 25. The call denounces the "conspiracy" against silver and proposes that the convention shall devise means to influence congress in favor of free coinage of the white metal. In connection with this so termed conspiracy it is pertinent to ask why it is that the banks of the clamorous silver producing states hold only $1 in silver to $10 in gold, or less than one-half the silver held by a smaller number of southern states? An authority states that thirteen silver states and territories hold in their banks only $1,100,000 of silver as against $11,000,000 gold. On the other hand ten southern states hold in their banks $2,400,000 of silver, against $5,000,000 of gold. The question propounded may be an embarrassing one for the advocates of free and unlimited coinage.

COMPARING Colorado with Nebraska, a Denver paper remarks: "There is no coal in Nebraska. There is also no iron, lead, copper, silver or gold, and no oil. Yet the people of Nebraska think that life is worth living and they believe that their state has a great future before it." The remark is a timely one and serves to emphasize the fact that, after all, agricultural industry is the most prosperous, the most certain and the most important in the country.

Majority Rivals.
Globe-Democrat.

The principal feature of the fall elections will be the friendly strife between Ohio and Iowa for the honor of giving the largest republican majority of the year.

Balm for the Burning.
New York Sun.

Colorado is one of the fairest states in the union. Beautiful are her snow-clad mountains, fertile her lovely valleys, and boundless the resources of her plains.

Simply a Bluff.
Schuyler Herald.

The people all along the branch lines of railroads in this state are making a vigorous kick because the passenger trains have been taken off. Let the people along the branch lines have patience and the trains will be put back again. It is simply a bluff that the railroads are making in the hope of making the new freight law unpopular.

A Bit of Wet History.
Hastings Nebraskan.

A correspondent of THE OMAHA BEE says that South Carolina is the first state in the union that has resolved to regulate the sale of liquors by establishing state dispensaries. The statement is glaringly erroneous. One of the main features in the Iowa prohibitory law of 1855, was a clause providing for the purchase and sale of intoxicating beverages by an agent appointed in every county in the state. Such agent was permitted to sell only for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and culinary purposes. This restrictive feature caused almost every class of disease to which both man and beast is subject, to assume an epidemic type, while the culinary department or sacramental rites did not suffer from lack of spiritual essence to give the proper flavor, and both feasting and devotion enjoyed a red letter season until the state agents lost their soft snap by the enactment of the wine and beer amendment to the old prohibitory law.

Where's the Fool Killer?
St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Holden of Denver telegraphed that the states in his neighborhood would repudiate their debts and form a western empire. Whisky must be almost as cheap as silver in Colorado.

The Court Says So.
Clay Center Gazette.

Gorham Betts, one of the coal dealers in Lincoln who obtained money from the state for coal that was not furnished, has been convicted and sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for two years. The Board of Public Lands and Buildings approved the voucher which enabled Betts to get this money. The members of the board go free while poor Betts goes to the pen. Is it right?

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The slump in the white metal does not affect the dignity and charm of silver locks.

Postmaster Bissell has decreed that Printers' Ink may pass through the mails as second class matter.

A Minneapolis bank has instituted proceedings to punish the authors of malicious reports affecting its standing.

American haymakers are invading France with their crop. There appears to be a scarcity of hay in politics over there.

Djenat Effendi, may his tribe decrease, smote Hassan Ali in the Midway plaisance and now languishes in an unholy jug.

Senator Hill favors free coinage. It is feared, however, that his views like the metal are not as valuable as in former times.

There is no prospect for Kansas City reestablishing itself in public confidence until the chromatic dauber of the Journal is suppressed.

Three wives appeared at a Chicago court recently to claim one husband. Evidently he married not wisely but too rapidly for overworked divorce courts.

Late pictures of Governor Tillman represent him as having acquired that chronic wink of one eye, so essential in the business of dispensing state liquors.

When the kindly fingers of age, or the mellowing influence of early piety lends to the locks a silvery tinge, it does not follow that the owner is a convert to free coinage.

A prolonged roar may be heard bumping along the rails from one end of Kansas to the other. The assessed valuation of railroad property in the state has been raised nearly $9,000,000.

A Kansas woman in San Francisco claims to have been hypnotized in Hiawatha and imagines herself surrounded with reptiles. Kansas "drugs" are noted for the lasting impressions they make.

Frederick Remington, the artist, undertook to sketch Russian life on the spot and was suppressed together with his canoe. As a salve for his wounds the Russian government has awarded him the munificent sum of $21.71.

The late Anthony J. Drexel was the son of a Tyrolean portrait painter who, by his industry with his brush in this country and South America, amassed a little money with which he went into the banking business. The son inherited from the father pronounced musical and artistic tastes and also the faculty of acquiring wealth.

The late Senator Stanford did not leave his widow in straitened circumstances by any means, although he gave away millions in charity during his lifetime. Mrs. Stanford, in addition to several millions in cash, it is said possesses $2,000,000 worth of precious stones of one kind or another. One feature of the collection is a diamond necklace worth $600,000. The jewels are kept in a burglar-proof steel safe with a time lock and are always under guard.

The oldest man and woman in Pennsylvania, and probably in the United States, according to their own figures, are Mary McDonald, aged 128, and John Gibson, aged 121, both inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons in Philadelphia. Mary McDonald declares that she remembers George Washington perfectly, who patted her on the head one day for her attention to the comfort of the Continental soldiers quartered at Valley Forge, near the home of Reese Howell, her master, where General Washington was a frequent visitor.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Chicago Record: At any rate, congress must repeal the Sherman law to save the nation from widespread financial disaster.

Chicago Post: If the call of duty were too weak the call of expediency is too strong. The country is in that state of mind which admits of no dilly-dallying.

Detroit Free Press: The Sherman law is doomed, and in calling congress together to register the popular sentence of condemnation President Cleveland has earned the thanks of the people.

Philadelphia Inquirer: It was rapidly becoming a question whether the administration would down silver or silver would down the administration. The call for a special session indicates that the administration is beginning to discover "where it is at."

Chicago Inter Ocean: The business interests of the country must breathe somewhat freer in the prospect of definite action in the place of suspense. Once congress assembles the responsibility will be shifted from the executive department of the government to the legislative.

Indianapolis News: The wealth of the country was never so great. Business conditions, except for the silver folly, are sound. There is every reason to believe that the silver folly will be stopped. Let all the friends of sound money act together, irrespective of party, and the victory will soon be won.

St. Louis Republic: Convened with such impressiveness and with every occupation in the country looking anxiously for relief, congress will not disappoint the people. It will meet in the sober, thoughtful spirit of the American character when before an urgent duty. Patriotism will rise above party, faction and fanaticism. The grave situation will have the grave thought of every member. The Sherman act will go.

Kansas City Journal: The people should look this matter straight in the face. This is no time to talk about the "politics in it," but every man should see that it is a matter where a few moneyed men, in collusion with England, our hereditary enemy, have forced the president to call congress together in order that they may have an opportunity to wring fortunes out of those who were caught in the squeeze.

Chicago Herald: Repeal! Repeal! should be the watchword as the democratic senators and representatives journey toward the national capitol. All of the odious, oppressive, unjust and dangerous legislation which constitutes in great measure the disgraceful heritage left by a long line of republican administrations, most of them devoted to the upbuilding of a class, must be stricken from the statute books.

New York Tribune: The repeal of the act with which Senator Sherman's name is unfortunately associated is imperatively demanded. It should be repealed unconditionally. The near prospect that it will be will in itself have an immediate and decided effect for good upon the money markets of the country. The financial stress has been severe, intense and prolonged. But the end, we hope, is now in sight.

Philadelphia Times: The call for an extra session early next month will be generally accepted as an assurance that the relief demanded will be obtained, and with this prospect before it the business world can go on through the coming month hopefully, instead of faltering in doubt and despair. If the leading men of all parties will but agree meanwhile to sink their partisan differences and unite in a common effort for a sound financial policy the present evil will but open the way to greater future prosperity.

Chicago Tribune: Neither the president nor congress is to be envied under the circumstances in which they find themselves placed within four months of a change of administration. It would be ungracious, perhaps, to say that if the administration had not changed the emergency would not have arisen. Still, there can be no question that it would not have come so quickly, nor would it have been so severely felt had it not been for the violent change of the fiscal policy of the government which was promised in consequence of the democratic victory of last November.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Don't Worry About It.
Central City Nonpareil.

The anxious need lose no sleep over the republicans not renominating Judge Maxwell for his own successor. He will no doubt be renominated and re-elected.

An Appeal for a Straight Democrat.
Clay Center Democrat.

If the people of Nebraska go in for a nonpartisan judge on the supreme bench, it may safely be said that the republicans will get the judge and the other parties the "nonpartisan."

No Assistance Needed.
Alliance Independent.

The Omaha World-Herald seems very anxious that the independents should nominate John M. Reagan for supreme judge. Mr. Reagan already has a position on the supreme court commission. The World-Herald should attend to its own affairs. The independent convention can select a man for supreme judge without its assistance.

No Decoy Ducks for Populists.
Platte County Argus.

The few populists who are talking of Judge Reagan, at present the so-called representative of the populist party on the supreme court commission, as the probable candidate of that party for supreme court judge, must be very short-sighted. Mr. Reagan's many years of R. & M. service and the good fellowship in which he is still held by professional railway manipulators is enough to make any man question the wisdom of putting such a man forward as a representative populist for any position of honor and trust.

A Railroader's Nugget of Wisdom.
Holdrege Nugget.

A great many people are inclined to the opinion that the honor of being a supreme judge is something that ought to be passed around occasionally. There are probably a hundred good lawyers scattered over the state of Nebraska that would appreciate the distinction and are thoroughly competent to fill the position. Judge Maxwell is all right though, and if he is strong enough to secure a renomination he will be unanimously supported by his party. But if some other clean, deserving republican is given the place he will be just as unanimously, and a good deal more enthusiastically, supported.

No Room for Yellow Dog Candidates.
Alliance Leader.

The Alliance Leader was the first paper in the state that suggested that Judge Maxwell might be the independent candidate for supreme judge. This suggestion is meeting with almost universal approval. We see no good reason why the people's party convention should not nominate him. The judges ought to be nonpartisan. The fact that they are not accounts for the low position which the supreme court of this state occupies. The republican-railroad-B. & M.-Journal-ring has long dictated the nominations of the republican party for this high office. It is safe to say that that party will not again nominate Judge Maxwell. The plea that he is too old will be effectually used against him, while the real reason that it does not want him is that he is not sufficiently subservient to the railroad bosses. Of course it is reasonably certain that he will serve only one term more. It would certainly be a high honor if on his last term he should be nominated by the people's party, and elected, as he would be, by an overwhelming majority of all parties.

We intend to support the nominees of the people's party, if they are worthy of support. But we shall never do the yaller dog act. It is part of our political creed that a nomination that is unfit to be made is unfit to be supported. The securing of a majority of the votes of a political convention by hook or by crook, does not wipe out a rotten record, correct vicious principles or establish a moral character. These essentials must be looked after before the voting begins.

Becoming a National Question.
New York Sun.

Accidents at grade crossings are preventable only in one way, and that is by abolishing the grade crossings. It is easy enough to say that grade crossings must be abolished in thickly settled regions. That is only a question of engineering and money expenditure; but when will engineers take up the task, and how shall the companies be compelled to face the immense expenditure involved in any radical reform of their suburban lines?

The Three-Mile Limit.
New York Tribune.

In his argument before the Bering Sea tribunal on Thursday, Mr. Phelps made a statement which will probably be received with some surprise by the overlearned persons who have been arguing the British case in democratic and mugwump newspapers. He said that the so-called three-mile limit was the minimum and not the maximum line of national self-defense. He said that jurisdiction might extend much further than the three-mile limit when it was necessary to protect special national interests. Those Americans who are so fond of thinking that their country is always wrong and their statesmen always inferior will do well to pause awhile in consideration of this statement of law.

Keep Cool and Look Pleasant.
Denver Republican.

The nation and the state have passed through many more serious crises than the present one without permanent injury to any class or community, and if people will only be cool, courageous and hopeful and endeavor, each according to his ability, to help one another, there is every reason to expect an immediate recovery of values and a restoration of confidence and prosperity both locally and throughout the entire country. There is nothing to be gained by despondency or by rash and foolish acts and utterances, which can only have the bad effect of hindering a return of that confidence which is necessary to the complete re-establishment of business credits, and we, therefore, earnestly urge the people of Colorado to face the existing emergency calmly and bravely, because that is the very best thing they can do under the circumstances.

ROUND ABOUT THE FAIR.

The board of lady managers has been asked to compromise and be satisfied with sixty judges instead of the 130 women it desired to appoint.

There is call for more guards in the Woman's building to protect exhibits from vandals who break and cut furniture in order to get souvenirs and steal valuable articles whenever they can get their hands on them.

The exposition is a great leveler. The man of six feet in his stockings realizes that he is so insignificant in size after he has entered the grounds, that he is too meek to think of enforcing any wish or demand upon even the smallest and weakest man he meets.

The entire first floor of the Brazil building is devoted to coffee. Every kind of the berry, from the cheapest to the highest in price, will be on exhibition. In the rear portion is a large buffet, where cups of coffee are served free to all visitors who indulge in the beverage.

It is no uncommon thing to hear visitors asserting that the great Krupp gun will throw a projectile twenty, or even thirty, miles. It is always safe to say that these people have just been there to see it. It is calculated to inspire a beholder to almost any sort of exaggeration.

An immense flower bed is being prepared on the east side of Agricultural hall. It will be set with cannas, about 20,000 in number. By the latter part of July, if everything goes well, the vast plat will be a blaze of color such as was never seen before. In color the flowers will run all through the shades of yellow and red, for which the enormous green leaves of the plant make an effective background.

A very popular place or a summer night trip is "Old Vienna." There on the plaisance, hemmed in between the fifteenth century buildings, without a glimpse of what is on the outside, they listen to the music in the center pavilion and forget that they are in bustling Chicago. In fact it is difficult to realize that one is in America. Everything is foreign from the quaint architecture to the pretty girls. Nothing is left undone to make illusion perfect. In fact it is the only place about the fair where one does not catch glimpses of something outside that makes one feel that no matter where he appears to be, he is still right here in America.

FUNNY FIZZES.

Yonkers Statesman: "Why did they name that paper The Ladies' Friend?" "I suppose because it makes such good curl papers."

Troy Press: The Blonde—Of course he thinks her an angel, wings and all. The Brunette—I guess he does. She told me he wanted her to fly with him.

Dallas News: About the best pointer one can give to a swift young man is a period.

Philadelphia Times: Money talks, but the silver dollar means little more than half what it says.

Washington Star: "The short story seems to be quite the fad nowadays," said one club man to another.

"I should say so. It seems to me that nearly every man I meet stops to tell me how short he is."

Philadelphia Ledger: The time appears to be at hand when a man who is referred to as silver-haired will regard it as an attempt to depreciate him.

Chicago Tribune: "You think you dropped your pocketbook in Yallerby's store? Then you run right back there, you careless boy, and inquire for it."

"There's no hurry, mamma. It'll be right where it fell. Yallerby doesn't advertise."

Waif: "What tools shall I use?" asked the subway laborer to his foreman. "Oh, take your pick," was the easy reply.

The Club: Miss Modestee—Sir, my face is my fortune. The Chicago Drummer—Same here!

A DISAPPOINTMENT.
Washington Star.

About the seaside oft he read
And saw the pictures fair
That artists tell us represent
The damsels bathing there.

He hurried to the bounding sea
To find if it be true
That loveliness like that is there
Presented to the view.

A day he staid, and then he fled
As hard as he could scud.
He found the real article
A sight to chill the blood.

THE PICNIC SEASON.

Somerville Journal.

The picnic season has begun,
The festive custard pie
Is ready to be set upon—
You'd better mind your eye.

The man who never rowed a boat
In all his mortal life
Gives all the pretty girls a row—
But overlooks his wife.

Within the grove the creaking swing
With merry music sounds—
It's fun to push a girl when she
Weighs near 200 pounds.

The young men and the maidens have
A lovely chance to flirt,
The children get lost in the woods,
And roll 'round in the dirt.

At last at night a tired crowd,
All dusty, burned and hot,
Comes home—And will I go again?
Well, I should just say not!

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One of those $9.00 suits that we placed on sale Saturday. Rain interfered with the sale. This is the best offer in men's suits that we have made this season. Sale continues till they're all gone. Our fine tailor made stylish men's suits, sold all season for $12.50 and $15. Factory prices those are, but for this sale they'll be in one lot at only $9.00. They are all sizes, light and medium weights, all colors. Cheviots, worsteds, homespuns, and cassimeres, sizes, 33 to 46, sacks and cutaways. Our Own Make and every one of 'em worth in most stores $15 or $18 High class goods nicely trimmed—made to wear well and look well. See 'em in the window.

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