

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

For the week ending July 15, 1893, as follows: Sunday, July 9, 26,070; Monday, July 10, 23,770; Tuesday, July 11, 23,815; Wednesday, July 12, 23,558; Thursday, July 13, 23,877; Friday, July 14, 24,370; Saturday, July 15, 24,370.

THE BEE IN CHICAGO. The Daily and Sunday Bee is on sale in Chicago at the following places:

Palmer house, Auditorium hotel, Great Northern hotel, Gorham hotel, Leland hotel.

Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216. ONLY three weeks more and the congressional grid will be grinding.

LONG DISTANCE bicycle rides to the World's fair have become a fad. Bidders for cheap and flickering fame continue to multiply.

ARIZONA powderies have burned President Cleveland in effigy. This is about as far as the bold-tongued silver men will venture to go in carrying out their threats of bloody vengeance.

WHEN the governor of Colorado fully realizes how thoroughly he has been set down upon it is altogether likely he will wait a good while before giving utterance to another silver-man yawn.

PROPHET PLUNKETT is in disgrace. The total destruction of the World's fair buildings which he predicted for Sunday did not occur, of course.

ANOTHER noteworthy European library is coming to the United States, this time to become the property of the University of the City of New York.

THE World's fair intercollegiate baseball tournament has ended. For a money making scheme to which none of the larger universities gave official countenance, the tournament has been making a great deal more noise than its position in the college world would warrant.

WHILE the Omaha police are not able to foresee just where a murderous outbreak may occur among the lawless elements, they are not failing to apprehend the criminals before they have had time to escape. The police are doing their duty. The rest remains for the prosecuting attorneys and the courts.

THE program promulgated by the committee for the Grand Army reunion at Grand Island this summer is one that offers many attractions for the veteran. Columbian year has called forth extra efforts from those in charge of all the great annual assemblies and the coming Nebraska encampment promises to surpass those of previous years.

THE New York Sun chronicles the exit of a piece of glass from a Staten Island man's cheek which it had been lodged thirty-two years. As if that were anything remarkable! Just come west and examine the hard substances found in the cheeks of most of our politicians who they have been lodged for years innumerable without succeeding in working an escape.

THE path of Wandekolk, the admiral who decamped with a Brazilian war vessel, has not proven so smooth as he no doubt had hoped. It is a serious thing for a naval officer to disobey the commands of his superiors for he is every-where subject to summary proceedings. In these days it requires more than one vessel to support a naval war although among the needy republics of South America.

THE attorneys for the Jay Gould estate have secured a writ of certiorari to have the valuation of the property left by the millionaire railway magnate reduced from \$10,000,000, at which it was fixed. The heirs evidently put no faith in the compensatory theory of the inheritance tax which proceeds on the ground that it seeks merely to make up for the taxes which the deceased evaded during his life time. They prefer to evade taxes both before and after death.

NOW the Colorado silverites have discovered that what impelled India to discontinue the free coinage of silver at the time it did was the fear that the United States would get ahead of it by repealing the Sherman silver purchase act first. Just what bearing this important piece of information has upon our present financial situation is too infinitesimal to be seen with the naked eye. Congress must view the suspension of silver coinage in India as an accomplished fact. The motive that led to the accomplishment is altogether immaterial.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

Three of the savings banks of Denver closed their doors yesterday because they were unable to secure the currency needed to meet urgent obligations. They are reported to be in perfectly sound condition so far as assets are concerned, but they required currency to a considerable amount, and when they sought to obtain it in the east they met with refusal.

Eastern bankers may not have been especially alarmed at the incendiary threats and frenzied utterances of advocates of free silver coinage at the Denver meeting last week, but they most naturally concluded that it was the part of wisdom not to send any more of their money to that section for the present. There is already a very large amount of eastern capital invested in Colorado.

The development of that state, as of other western states, was made possible by the investments there of eastern capital. Doubtless these investors have done well and in the end will lose nothing, but in view of the attitude of a portion of the people of Colorado toward the capitalists of the east the latter cannot fairly be blamed if they decline to go in any deeper in that quarter.

With conditions that call for the utmost caution it would manifestly be unwise to expect eastern bankers to look with favor upon any sort of securities from a state where such sentiments are entertained as have been uttered by Governor Waite and other free silver advocates.

The talk of repudiation and revolution that has come from Colorado, however ridiculous it may appear to most people, is taken seriously in financial circles, and although an attempt has been made to mitigate its effect by asserting that it did not represent the general sentiment of the people it is demonstrated that its influence has been detrimental. That it will take some time to overcome the damaging influence of the inoperative utterances of the free silver men is certain, and in the meantime the experience of the people of Colorado is likely to be such as to lead them to rebuke most vigorously the violent and unwarranted declarations of the men who have assumed to speak for them. They must realize that the cause of silver has been injured rather than helped by the reckless threats and wild vapors of the champions of free coinage, and in addition thereby there is a loss of confidence in the integrity of the people of Colorado, which is a far more serious matter to them than would be the absolute demonization of silver. Colorado is being taught a lesson that ought to be generally instructive, and which we hope will not need to be repeated.

CONVINCING BY EXPERIMENT.

The United States has from the very beginning of its history been one vast field for a succession of experiments in all branches of human activity. The federal constitution adopted in 1787 was viewed largely as an experiment by its most ardent supporters. The Missouri compromise, the compromise of 1850, the reconstruction acts, the interstate commerce law—all were instances of experimental legislation, for the success of which their promoters had unbounded hopes joined with many misgivings. Our currency laws have almost universally been in the nature of experiments adapted in more or less degree from the acts passed by foreign or domestic legislative bodies. But the Sherman silver purchase act, we believe, the first experiment of so great a magnitude which was inaugurated by the votes of men who viewed the measure purely as a means of showing that it was inexpedient and wrong.

Senator Sherman in his recent letter addressed to Congressman Walker says distinctly that the act to which his name has unwittingly been attached was intended to convince advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver that their position is untenable. He preferred a compromise such as was enacted to the veto of a free coinage bill because he did not believe that a veto by the president would dispel the craze that then existed for free coinage. "Many people," he says, "wanted the experiment tried. The result of the experiment of buying 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month at its market value was the best antidote against the purchase of all the silver of the world at one-third more than its market value." In other words, the astute senator means to say that he was willing to give the calf a little rope in order to show that, if it had more, it would ultimately hang itself.

As to the results of this measure enacted into law for the purpose of convincing by experiment, few will be able to coincide in their views with Senator Sherman. He assumes that the republican senators and members who agreed to the report of the conference committee in 1890 will in the main vote for the repeal of the silver purchase clause and hopes "that our political friends who felt bound by the local interests of their constituents to advocate that cause of free coinage will be convinced by that experiment made that the only position we can occupy in the interests of our country at large is one of a fixed standard of value and the use of both metals maintained at par with each other on a ratio as near as possible to their market value." No doubt a few of the republican senators have with Senator Sherman honestly changed their minds and are ready to vote for a discontinuance of the experiment. Some of the congressmen who supported the conference report in deference to the wishes of their constituents may have become so bold as now to stand by their original personal convictions. A few more may be brought over by a skillful use of federal patronage. But to imagine that the disastrous workings of the Sherman silver purchase act have really altered the opinions of many of the real free silver men is folly of the worst kind. Any one who will look around at the vigorous campaign which the free coinage men are at present making against the repeal of the act in question will understand that instead of being convinced that the law of 1890 went too far, they feel that it did not go far enough, and that nothing short of the free and unlimited coinage of silver will restore the country to its former prosperity.

RESTORE THE COUNTRY TO ITS FORMER PROSPERITY.

Experimental legislation is very good in its place. Every such law has its own function to perform in developing the institutions and customs of the people. An experiment for which we may reasonably expect success may be defended although it fails. An experiment whose sole object is to convince people that it is itself wrong, is indefensible.

LICENSE TAXES IN NEBRASKA.

Judge Scott must have been imagining that he was laying down the law in some ideal commonwealth of his own fantastic construction when he gave his decision declaring that the city of Omaha had no authority to impose a license tax upon the coal dealers doing business within its territorial limits. If the judge, before writing out his opinion, had taken the trouble to cast his eye over the pages of the act governing cities of the metropolitan class, he might possibly have discovered a paragraph reading something like this:

Section 55. The mayor and council shall have power to tax, license and regulate pawnbrokers, auctioneers, employment agencies, commission merchants, brokers, insurance officers, insurance agents, surveyors, engineers, architects, horse movers, painters, peddlers, telegraph, telephone or express interest or business, coal dealers, and also such kind of business or vocation as the public good may require, etc.

If this is not express authority given to the city to raise revenue by taxing certain designated occupations we should like to know how the grant of power could be made more express and explicit. How can the city collect a tax or a license without deriving a revenue? Does the word tax give any indication of the purposes to which the receipts are to be applied so long as they be public purposes? Or does the word license imply anything restricting the amount to the sum necessary to defray the expenses of regulating the particular business or occupation? The charter says "tax, license and regulate," not "tax and license to defray the expenses of regulating."

Having misread the provisions of the charter, the judge goes on to say that even if there were an express grant of such authority he would none the less declare the coal dealers' license ordinance void and of no effect. The reason upon which the decision is based is that his financial theory contains no place for a license tax. It is "wrong in principle" and when anything conflicts with his personal idea of principle, it must be turned down, all constitutions, charters, ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

In Judge Scott's ideal commonwealth license taxes may be "at war with the genius and spirit of the government." In the state of Nebraska, happily, they have received support from that tribunal to which we all look for authoritative interpretations of the law. In the case of State vs. Bennett (19 Neb. 191), a license tax imposed upon liquor dealers by the city council of Plattsmouth was upheld although it amounted to \$500, and was an addition to the license exacted under the state law. After citing numerous decisions in support of his position, Chief Justice Maxwell said:

Many other cases to the same effect could be cited, but in view of our constitution and statehood it seems unnecessary as the power to impose taxes upon certain occupations, including liquor dealers, is expressly conferred.

Another opinion of the chief justice in Caldwell vs. Lincoln (19 Nebraska 569) has held that the city council of Lincoln had authority to levy license taxes upon any occupation or business within the limits of the city with the sole proviso that they be uniform within the class. Finally in Magneau vs. Fremont (30 Nebraska 843) it was once more decided that cities of the second class had been given authority by the legislature to raise revenue by means of license taxes on particular occupations. In this case Judge Norval went very carefully into the question of constitutionality and concluded that the only limit upon the exercise of that power is that such taxes be uniform as to persons and property.

Such being the decisions on the subject within this state, it seems altogether unnecessary for any judge to attempt to overrule, without regard to them, statutes duly enacted by the state legislature. It is fortunate that we have a supreme court wisely ordained by the framers of our constitution for the express purpose of correcting the errors committed by inferior tribunals.

SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS.

Ex-Governor Thayer cannot forgive Superintendent Burnham of the World's fair for discarding the plans of Architect Wood for a Nebraska building and substituting those of Henry Voss. In a recent interview on the subject General Thayer is quoted as saying:

In trusting aside Woods, and his plan, Superintendent Burnham of the World's fair was guilty of low trickery and deception. His conduct was most disgraceful to all officers of the fair. He was the willing instrument in having Voss made the architect. For what purpose may hereafter be disclosed. The building is charged up to Nebraska as costing \$10,000. Builders and men who have built extensively say the building ought never to have exceeded \$3,000 by one dollar. But grant it justly cost \$10,000, why is it made to cost \$10,000?

A gentleman who knows where he affirms states that a great number of protests have been filed against Burnham for one cause or another. He will probably get overwhelmed yet. He is said to have become very wealthy. I know nothing as to that. Nebraska has not done with him yet.

This is not the first time that General Thayer has given voice publicly to these grave accusations against Mr. Burnham. While the general is guarded in his language, he might just as well have made the positive statement that he had knowledge of corrupt transactions on the part of Mr. Burnham in connection with the construction of the Nebraska building. The effect of his insinuations will be fully as damaging as would have been a direct charge against Mr. Burnham.

Allegations of crookedness on the part of Mr. Burnham in this matter cannot be made without challenging the integrity of Commissioner Garneau and the contractor and architect of the Nebraska building. No one but ex-Governor Thayer has felt called upon to condemn

THE WORK OF THESE MEN.

It is true that the Nebraska building at the fair has been a disappointment to many, but when the cost of it is considered, there is little ground for just complaint. We believe that the charges should be supported by some more tangible evidence to entitle them to any credence.

NICARAGUA CANAL TROUBLES.

The Nicaragua canal enterprise has come to a halt. The money of the construction company has been exhausted and work on the canal has stopped. It is thought that the stoppage will be only temporary, but this will depend entirely upon the ability of the company to raise funds for carrying on the work. It has a plan for issuing bonds to the amount of \$85,000,000, and figuring the probable cost of the canal down to \$56,000,000 it is proposed to use the difference between the newly estimated cost and the amount of the bonds for the payment of interest during construction. It is also proposed to establish an active propaganda all over the country, preliminary to placing the bonds upon the market.

In view of the fact that the canal company has not been able to raise the amount necessary for the completion of the enterprise during the period when there was an abundant supply of money seeking investment there is obviously very small chance of its being able to market bonds under present financial conditions, and it may be considerable time before the money market is in a shape to take any large amount of securities of this kind. It is somewhat remarkable that after all that has been said and done to show the commercial importance and the probable ultimate value as an investment of this undertaking, the investing public should still manifest such a lack of confidence in it. There has never been any extensive demand for canal securities, and of course there is less now than ever. Had the government assumed responsibility for the bonds of the canal company, as was proposed in congress, doubtless the work would now be actively advancing, but public sentiment was clearly against the government having any financial identification with the project. Very likely, however, another effort will be made to secure national aid. The canal will undoubtedly be completed at some time, but it will be long after the date named at the inception of the enterprise.

FRIENDS OF THE IMPACHED AND ACQUITTED STATE OFFICIALS.

The application for a rehearing of the celebrated case is inspired by a desire to reduce the appropriation, of which there remains unexpended about \$5,000. This story will not wash, of course, but it shows the spirit of the Lincoln crowd toward the impeachment managers. These latter gentlemen have done their duty to the state, whose interests they watched and protected with ability and firmness. When the case had been tried and a decision rendered, only two-thirds of the appropriation had been used. This is a creditable showing for the impeachment managers, who have been painstaking and economical in the conduct of the case. Instances have been rare in this state where a balance on the right-side of the ledger could be shown in any appropriation made for a specific purpose.

WHAT EVER MAY BE THE FINAL OUTCOME OF THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE COAL DEALERS IN RESPECT TO THE LICENSE OR OCCUPATION TAX, THE COUNCIL SHOULD ADOPT RADICAL MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF SHORT WEIGHT COAL.

The price of hard and soft coal in Omaha is and has for years been excessive. Consumers are forced to pay enough for full weights. Existing ordinances designed to protect private consumers from short weight are practically inoperative.

ANOTHER PARISIAN CORRESPONDENT HAS GOTTEN ENTANGLED BY HIS DISPATCHES, AND THIS TIME HE IS THREATENED WITH THE LOSS OF HIS FRENCH NATIONALITY.

Truly the lot of the European news gatherer is not an enviable one.

SNACKS OF GORE.

It is ominous in connection with the state's present trial for the country's blood that Colorado is good Spain for red.

AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.

The most encouraging feature of the business situation is the long trains of cars loaded with grain that are now moving from the west to the east.

THE POOR MAN'S PANIC.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is right in thinking that the poor man's panic is to come. Meddling with the currency has brought on a famine by which rich men have suffered. Meddling with the tariff is bringing on a panic by which poor men will suffer.

LET THE TARIFF WAIT.

Ohio Democrat. If congress pushes its silver repeal bill vigorously and takes lots of time over its tariff bill all will be well. Four out of every five persons in the country are willing to wait for tariff changes for a year or two yet longer.

THE ARMY OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

St. Louis Republic. The increasing importance of railroading in the United States is shown by the increase in the number of railway employees, 65,000 having been added to the list during the year covered by the last report of the interstate commission. One person in about every ninety of the country's inhabitants is now engaged in railroading.

FALLURE OF ENTERPRISE.

New York Herald. These attempts to lynch a rapacious and vicious theorist are quite too prevalent. The legitimate functions of republican government and the rights of individuals are alike overthrown by the fanatic and the ignoramus who strive to crystallize their crankiness in law. The failure of the state dispensary experiment in South Carolina is excellent as a warning.

THE REHEARING.

Grand Juror. The impeachment committee unanimously moved for a rehearing of the case against the state officers, Allen, Humphrey and Hon. G. M. Lester. The committee was instructed to prepare and file the necessary motion and argue the same. The points upon which this action is stated are not given, but the result of the previous trial was not satisfactory to the people of this state and it is to be hoped that the rehearing will not be a farce.

NO COMPROMISE.

New York Tribune. President Cleveland cannot afford to give the slightest countenance to any compromise. He has nothing to gain thereby and everything to lose. The country has traveled so far on the road of liquidation and contraction of credits that it can infinitely

BETTER MAKE AN END OF MONETARY AGITATION WITHOUT SOME NEW EXPERIMENT.

Confidence is already so far impaired that it is not to be restored by any but a radical remedy. The least yielding to evil tendencies in the president's party would now destroy his influence. Thus the state bank scheme, which would arouse new apprehension at home and new distrust abroad. He cannot afford to think of coinage on some new rate for the world has been rapidly educated to the idea that the relation between silver and gold is not and cannot be determined.

HONEST MONEY NEEDED BY ALL.

Philadelphia Times. There is no middle between the masses of the people and the so-called gold bugs on the currency issue. It is the interest of all classes and conditions, and especially the interest of the industrial people, that only honest money should be known in this country; and no money can be honest that is not intrinsically worth its face, or that does not open an exhibit which stands up well with the people and the so-called gold bugs of the holder. Honest money—that is, dollars which are dollars in fact or representative value for the safety of all. If gold or silver, it must be worth its face value; if notes, it must be redeemable in what is a dollar at home and abroad. In short, honest money is what is needed by every class and section of the union, and whenever we get honest money the country will prosper.

TO WED SILVER AND GOLD.

Mr. J. M. Bemis of Boston, president of the Bemis Omaha Bag company, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Boston Traveller:

"Changes are the inevitable result of time. Progress is a result of changes. Sailing ships are superseded by steamships; horse power by steam and electricity; mails by telegraph and telephone. Products for the world's commerce, but products for money.

Now let the nations of the world in money matters wake up and take a progressive step as they have done in everything else to the modern civilization. Namely, let the silver be welded to the gold, and form a new union coin composed of twenty parts of silver and eight of gold. Let silver be made one. Then have for coinage the world over. All moneys are transported for an ad valorem charge. Therefore the weight has nothing to do with the rate for transportation.

"International bimetalism is the only solution for the money conditions in the world, and the question of welding the silver and gold is consummated, the better it will be for all concerned. Once consummated, the rate of exchange will be equalized, and the gold and silver of New York and London will be exchanged by 10,000 times."

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Headman Maxwell has taken a vacation, but he will continue business at the old stand.

Only three members of the Berlin congress of 1878 are now alive—Bismarck, Salisbury and Waddington.

Rainmaker who smote the ambient air and produced a cloudburst is now confronted with a large bill of damages to property. Even a rainmaker may overdo the business.

The nabob of Rampur is viewing the sacred white elephant in Chicago. He is young, fair looking, well educated and speaks several languages. He is guarding the seal of state during his absence.

Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, retiring to be the oldest living officer in the United States navy. He is now in his 81st year, and was appointed as a midshipman from Massachusetts on New Year's day, 1815.

In bidding farewell to Lieutenant Peary at a dinner given to the latter at Portland, Me., ex-Speaker Reed said he (Reed) was going back to Washington soon, and was therefore entitled to as much sympathy as was the adventurous Arctic explorer.

A temperance society in New York sends under official sanction, a lunch wagon to every fire. As soon as an alarm is sounded driver and cook spring upon the wagon, and the firemen are supplied with hot coffee and a generous lunch prepared for the firemen.

Two or three years ago, against the advice of all friends, the wife of Senator Stewart of Nevada bought a live mine in Mexico. Then she went for a trip around the world, and recently returned to find herself the owner of a hundred million dollars. She is now building a large villa near Washington.

Champion Jim Corbett has been ordered to move himself and his mouth from the Midway place. The mission of the place is said to be educational and moral, therefore the accidental champion is out of his element. It would remove much perplexity if the relations of grand and lofty lumbering and high kicking to Midway education, and morals was as currently defined.

Kansas City firemen are back from the international tournament held in London, where they won new laurels and opened the eyes of the world to the fact that the Kansas City boys got out of their temporary engine house, with their machines ready to start at a moment's notice, while the British needed over a minute, the French took three minutes and the Germans nearly ten.

Judge Jenkins, who succeeded Judge Gresham on the United States circuit bench, has been arrested in Milwaukee under an indictment charging him with being an accessory to the wrecking of the Plankinton bank in that city. Although a director of the bank, neither he nor his associates were aware of the wrecking operations of the president of the institution, but under the law a director is responsible for the criminal acts of the manager.

James McMullen, who died recently in Hardwell, Ky., at the reported age of 110 years, was thought to be the oldest man in the United States. He was born in Virginia only about three months after the Declaration of Independence, and was 23 years old when Washington fell. He moved to Tennessee about the year 1800; while there he met Davy Crockett, and it was one of his proudest memories that he hunted with that great backwoodsman five years.

An apparatus has been constructed for telephoning simultaneously over telegraph wires. The system has been in operation for some time on the telephone line from Buda Pesth to Szeged, a distance of 124 miles. The receiver is a factory. The apparatus can easily be inserted in a telegraph circuit and used at once. It is said that simultaneous telegraphy along the wire does not in the least interfere with telephony, and that the effects of induction and all disturbing noises are completely removed.

Many of the apparatus used for maintaining telephonic communication between divers at the bottom of the sea or river and the boat overhead have been found unreliable and unsatisfactory. An improved system comprises a Hunnings transmitter, combined with a receiver wound with a low resistance coil, suitable for a battery current. The transmitter leads to a receiver and transmitter contained within the hood worn by the diver. The operator above the water can control the conversation by means of the break key. When the diver wishes to speak he pulls on the life line and notifies the operator overhead, who then presses the key and puts the circuit in condition for communication. The whole outfit is compact and handy.

'ROUND ABOUT THE FAIR.

Buffalonians will make a descent on the fair August 23.

Fifty tons of paint and 30,000 pans of glass were used in the Manufacturers building.

The finest buffalo robe now in existence is among the exhibits from the Canadian Northwest territory. It is valued at \$500.

Miss Edna Eggleston, an Ojase Indian, gives daily exhibitions of her skill in shorthand and typewriting in the Woman's building.

Five hundred Philadelphia school teachers are now doing the fair. They came in a body and are doing their best to make the visit a season of profit.

Augustus Homeaway of Canton, Mass., deserves a permanent place among public benefactors. He has invited all the schoolmasters in the city to the fair in numbers to visit the World's fair at his expense. They will

RETURN WITH A VALUABLE STORE OF KNOWLEDGE FOR FUTURE USE IN THE SCHOOLS, AS WELL AS WITH BRIGHTER EYES AND RADIANT CHECKS.

The chances are that the Viking ship will remain in Chicago. The Norwegians of the northwest are raising money with which to purchase it for that purpose.

A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FROM GATEMOUTH IS AT SAN FRANCISCO AT LAST ARRIVED.

He brings with him four Indian boys and two letters written by Columbus, which were found in the old city of Antigua. Their genuineness has been attested.

The cod fisheries of the Pacific are introduced to general notice in the Canadian section of the Agricultural building. In the same section are shown salmon from both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Johore is a far away country, but it has opened an exhibit which stands up well with the best. It is larger than that of Boston. There is not room for all that is to be shown, but arrangements will in a day or two be made for putting everything in place.

The empress of Japan has sent some specimens of raw silk from her palace to the Woman's building at the exposition. The Empress Dowager, too, has sent some fabrics which were woven in her palace. A poem written by the empress is yet to be put into place. It is in Japanese and translated is: "As the haze ascends from the crest of Mount Yorioh the plover's call is heard far up the stream."

The crowning feature of the exhibit from Columbia has at last arrived. It is a large collection of articles of solid gold worn by the inhabitants of South and Central America first found by the Spanish conquerors. Nobody can tell how much these relics are worth, but it is easy to find out how much gold is in them, for the precious metal is unalloyed. As such high pieces; and very thick; shields for warriors large enough to protect the breast of a large man; and other articles of gold, silver and animals fashioned entirely of the precious yellow stuff. The collection looks like a jewelry case from a giant fairy queen's home.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

An old settlers association has been organized at Bloomfield.

A baby lion was born at Oakland Saturday night the circus was in town.

The independent of Gustar county have called their convention for September 2.

Lightning killed several head of cattle belonging to Opp brothers, ranchmen, near Ridge.

The living barn of W. H. Green, at Colfax, Neb., was entirely destroyed by fire, but all the horses and carriages were saved.

The old settlers of Neokulla county will hold their second annual reunion September 21 and ex-Governor Furnas has been invited to deliver an address.

Hos. George F. Keiper, who once ran for congress, has returned to his home in Merce after six months spent in anding over the earth, accompanied by his wife.

Thomas Simpson is a bad boy, whose home has been in Holdrege, but he will spend the winter of 1893-4 at Leavenworth, where he will be good at the reform school at Kearney.

After being engaged for twenty-two years in the clothing business at Ashland, H. H. Siga has started a new venture, and has secured enough money together to pay all his debts.

The Winnebago Indian school has been closed thirty days to repair the building. The independent thinks it will take the entire police force to corral the pupils again.

Captain O. Butt, a well known river man in early days, and for many years a resident of Nebraska City, is dead. He has never had a ferried over the first locomotive ever landed in Nebraska.

The wife and daughter of Jacob Lehner, formerly a politician at Plattsmouth, were burned to death at Pekin, Ill., by the explosion of a can of kerosene with which Mrs. Lehner was starting a fire.

The Beaver City Tribune has printed a fac simile of the Furnas County Herald, the first paper ever published in the county. It was printed on a cigar box and was dated October, 1878. The paper dated after its issue. Its fate isn't to be wondered at. If the fac simile is a good one, the Herald wasn't very healthy.

The marshal of Randolph tried to land eight tramps in jail in a body, but he only succeeded in locking up six, as two broke away and fled to the woods. While the marshal slumbered and slept that night the two tramps returned and with a trusty crowbar they tore down the bars of the bastille and liberated their imprisoned comrades in idleness and all disappeared.

A gun in the hands of an insane man named Ozara resulted in a lively time near Schuyler. The man drove his family and the neighbors into a cornfield, but he was finally captured by the sheriff and landed in jail. Later a deputy sheriff took him out of the cell for an airing and he broke loose and gave the officer a lively chase through the streets, but was finally captured.

Francis Shirley received a letter a few days since from an old lady on the subject of the request that he be answered "quick," says the Crawford Gazette. The maiden the letter was that thirty-eight years before her husband had borrowed some money of Mr. Shirley and had never been able to repay it. During the latter part of his life the borrower became more prosperous, and at his death, which occurred two or three years ago, he charged his wife to care for the money, and the confusion of adjusting the affairs of the estate it

HAD UNTIL NOW BEEN OVERLOOKED. THE DEBT HAS LONG SINCE BEEN OUTLAWED, BUT IN MORALS IT NEVER LOSES THE FORCE OF AN OBLIGATION.

LOU MAY'S TWO JOBS.

He Can't Be National Commissioner and Fish Judge at the Same Time.

Chicago, July 17.—The National World's Fair commission this afternoon sent back to the committee of awards the name of W. L. May of Nebraska, named as one of the judges of awards in the Fisheries department on the ground that he is a member of the national commission. Among the names approved were: George Martin, Hudson, Wis., and Andrew Jensen, Edgerton, Wis., in the Department of agriculture; R. L. Boyer, Wyoming, Wis., Department of electricity.

ANOTHER COMET IN THE TAIL.

Strange Discovery Made by the Astronomers at the Lick Observatory.