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George B. Tgechuck, secretary of The Bec P. Hishing company, being duly swort, says that i actual number of full and complete copies of T Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Rec print during the month of April, 1884, was as follows 1 21,089 16 22, 22, 22,26 17 22, 29, 24 608,287 age net circulation.

In politics a colored shirt may cover i multitude of party sins.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 2d day of May, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

The hopes of Nebraska fruit growers were literally nipped in the bud by the recent frost.

Congressman Bryan's fences must be in bad condition if he cannot afford to sacrifice \$13 per day in order to fix them up.

Let us all pray for cool weather at Washington when the senate gets into wool. The heated discussion will by itself keep things sufficiently warm.

Cheap John concrete sidewalks are dearer than the best stone flagging or granolithic. For proof see the patchwork that is in progress on upper Douglas street.

Chairman Wilson has been remarkably reticent upon tariff topics since his return to Washington. Perhaps this is a topic upon which he prefers to keep quiet for some time

No one will dispute the fact that Omahe is by all odds the best point for the republican state convention. No other city in the state can accommodate the delegates and their friends so well.

European governments do not seem to be having much trouble about killing off the anarchists who fall into the clutches of the authorities, but they are not having so easy a time in killing off anarchy.

It would be interesting to know exactly what prompted the alleged bribs-giver to single out Senator Kyle, the only ordained minister of the gospel in the senate, as the one to whom he should make his addresses.

Chauncey M. Depew says that he has been converted to the doctrine of immortality by the promise of the head of a business college to keep his picture prominently displayed until he shall have been elected pr sident of the United States. This assures him of everlasting fame no matter what becomes of his presidential boom.

Mr. James D. Yeomans, the newly appointed member of the Interstate Commerce commission, is being advertised extensively as an Iowa farmer. Why not? When it comes to a record for farming he can easily get into the same class with Secretary Morton, the other representative farmer of the democratic administration.

The zeal of the United States marshals in running after the Commonwealers will be fully understood by an inspection of future fee bills. The marshals and their deputies may occasionally lose sight of a Common wealer, but they may be depended upon not to forget the charge for mileage both ways while traveling on annual passes.

Although the grave of the late Consul General Edwards at Berlin has scarcely been closed, the scramble for the place made vacant by his death is already begun. The consul generalship of Berlin calls for a salary of \$4,000, and the fees of the office last year amounted to \$13,500. The place has for some time been held by appointees from Ohio, and so Ohio expects it to remain at her disposal. Candidates, however, are springing up in other states with alarming rapidity and the fight promises to wax warm and heavy.

If the attorneys for the state have done their duty in the maximum rate injunction case, the people of Nebraska will be treated to a very edifying exhibition of figures concorning the actual cost of railroad building and operation in this state. The state's attorneys have had an opportunity to draw out some very interesting statistics in regard to the amount of water that has been injected into Nebraska railway stock. The probability is that there is enough water in the stock to float the entire rolling equip-

The constant discovery of new and extensive gold fields in the west, as indicated by The Bee's very complete weekly review of western interests this week, cannot fail to have a stimulating effect upon the gold mining industry in this country. The search for new and undeveloped gold fields has doubtless been encouraged by the recent congressional enactments against silver. The results of the new discoveries will be most gratifying to the commercial world. A largely increased output of the vellow metal will be of material assistance to the treasury in restoring and maintaining the gold re-

senators are able to give a general denial to charges made against them without denying anything. The latest is a denial from Senator Mills of the story that Secretary the Bugar trust, a letter of introduction to him which he refused to receive. Senator Mills says there is no truth in the statement and then goes on to tell that such a letter was given, and although he did not become angry he did not see Mr. Havemeyer "be cause prudence dictated that he should not." This is a denial as is a denial and there are plenty of others like it.

WHAT IS THE MATTER NOW!

What is the matter with the State Board of Transportation? Why is it that the great gusto with which it announced its decision adverse to the railread companies on the two transfer switch cases has proven to be but a vainglorious blast of the trumpet? Do the members of that board imagine for a moment that the people of this state are going to allow them to pull the wool over their eyes perpetually? If so they will find that they have been mightly mistaken. The farce into which they seem to be trying to transform the transfer switch law has ceased to be amusing. The state board has promulgated altogether too many programs of reform without carrying a single one of them into

The proceedings of the board with reference to the transfer switch law have been little short of scandalous. The law went nominally into effect August 1 last. Penalties under it were supposed to begin to accrue sixty days later. Not a thing was done by the board during those sixty days intended to be devoted to the hearing of petitions for relief from its provisions at particular points, but two or three days prior to their expiration the board entertained petitions on behalf of the roads for exemption from the operation of the law at every junction in the state. Instead of taking up one case at a time and pushing them to conclusion the board assumed to investigate all of them before prenouncing a single decision. Finally tiring of this tedious process, it consented to reach an immediate decision upon two cases, a decision ordering the roads to construct the switches as required by law. This decision was proclaimed from the state house as an evidence of self-sacrificing devotion to duty on the part of the members of the board and held up as conclusive proof that they were doing their best to force the railroads to comply with the law. Having gotten this far, however, they seemed to have utterly abandoned their good intentions. They appear to be endeavoring to convince the railroads, if they need anything to convince them, that the bark of the state board is much

more dangerous than its bite. What has the board done to cary out the order in the transfer switch cases? Absolutely nothing. The Bee pointed out the way which the law itself provides for enforcing its provisions. It called attention to the fact that a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 is accruing for each and every day that the railroad company or companies neglect or refuse to build or main tain the contemplated switches. These fines may be imposed by any court of competent jurisdiction and are to be paid into the general school fund of the state. But the board has not made a single move to have any of the penalties imposed. On the other hand, it intimated for a while that it intended to ask the supreme court for a writ of mandamus to compel the roads to carry out its order, but even this talk died out weeks ago. The soporific silence of the board has not been interrupted. All the other cases in which the roads asked to be relieved of their duties under the law seem to have dropped suddenly out of the horizon. Having exhausted its powers in two cases the board is quite content to leave the other eighty odd in statu quo, perhaps because it might be constrained to decide a few of them against the railroads and that would involve new instances of neglect or refusal to build the switches upon which the daily penalties might commence to accrue. It is just possible that the board fears that the general school fund of the state might become rich too rapidly at the expense of the law-defying roads. If so its fears are entirely ungrounded, for the roads may be relied upon to fight it out to the last resort. The least the board can do is to go on and adjudicat the pending cases and at the same time in stitute proceedings to collect the penalties that have already accrued.

REORGANIZE THE POLICE FORCE.

The police force of Omaha is badly disorganized and demoralized. Its efficiency has been sadly impaired by internal dissension fomented by cliques and religious feuds. There have been plots and intrigues by subordinate officers against each other and against their superiors. These feuds must either be suppressed or the force will have to be disbanded.

The action of the police commissioners in the Cormick-Shoop affray does not tend to promote the efficiency of the police. On the contrary, it must weaken rather than improve its discipline. The police force is practically an army, and its rank and file must necessarily be handled like soldiers on active military duty. The first duty of the soldier is to implicitly obey the orders of his superiors, and that principle governs from the lowest to the highest rank. In every dispute or conflict between army officers of different rank the ranking officer is upheld unless the preponderance of testimony proves him to have been culpable. And in every instance disobedience of orders by an inferior officer is followed by severe discipline.

This fundamental principle has been ignored by the police commission. When Officer Bloom was charged with writing a threatening letter to the chief magistrate of the city, and this charge was denied by him, although corroborated by his own writing and mode of misspelling as well as by experts on handwriting, the commission gave the officer the benefit of the doubt and or-

dered him reinstated. In the Shoop-Cormick affray the board has condoned Shoop's failure to obey the order of the acting chief of police that required him to remain on duty until relieved by another officer. The fact that this rule had only recently been adopted, and had been disregarded by other officers, can count for nothing. Disobedience is subversive to all discipline, and even if the rule had been in force but a single day it was a mandate for every officer on the force. The board has not only stamped with approval this dereliction of duty but it has reversed military rule, so essential to discipline, by discrediting the testimony of the superior officer when it was contradicted by the subordinate charged with insubordination. This action must have a demoralizing effect on

the efficiency of the police. There were three courses left open to the board under the circumstances. First, if the cause of the altercation between Cormick and Shoop was primarily provoked by disobedience on the part of Shoop he should have been disciplined by reprimand, suspension or dismissal. Second, if it is true that Shoop raised a chair to strike the acting chief, he was the aggressor and should have been dishonorably dismissed. On the other hand if Shoop's version of the fracas is to be accepted and Cormick's statement rejected, Carlisle gave Mr. Havemeyer, the head of Captain Cormick should have been disciplined by reprimand, suspension or dismissal as the case might warrant. But even in that case Shoop would not have purged himself from the charge of disobeying his superior. Third, assuming that the contradictory statements of the two officers are to be accepted as offsetting each other, the board might have disciplined both or ac-

which they accorded in the case of Officer

The Cormick-Shoop case is, however only an incident that emphasizes the necensity for the reorganization of the police by weeding out the plotters and turbulent factionists. The beginning should be made with the so-called detective department, which has done more to discredit the police force and bring It into disrepute than all other things. Next in order should be the cleaning up of the police station, where crooked practices have been most strongly intrenched.

BRYAN'S NICARAGUA CANAL BILL. The bill of Representative Bryan to enable the government to aid in constructing the Nicaragua canal has some good features. It is a judicious provision that the government directors shall be selected so that all sections of the country will have representation and that these directors shall have no pecuniary interest in the company. The provision prohibiting any stockholder, director or officer from being interested in any contract made by the company is wise. The provisions requiring that all labor shall be employed directly by the company, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and that preference shall be given to work men who are citizens of the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, will probably encounter no serious objection, though these are matters which might very well be left to the determination of circumstances. It is conceivable that the restrictions imposed upon the company by these requirements might operate to its disadvantage.

The feature of Mr. Bryan's bill that should be fatal to it is the proposal that the government shall subscribe for stock of the canal company and issue United States notes in payment therefor, such notes to have the same legal tender qualities and redemption rights as the greenbacks, which are redeemable in gold. This would be straight inflation and in a more objectionable form than would be the comage of the socalled sliver seigniorage. Mr. Bryan's defense of his proposition is not even plausible. He seems to lose sight entirely of the danger in increasing the coin obligations of the government to the amount of \$70,000,000. and it does not help the matter to say that this increase would be extended over several years. The treasury gold reserve, which is the basis for the redemption of \$346,000,000 of greenbacks, is now less than \$90,000,000 and steadily diminishing. If congress should authorize an addition of \$70,000,000 to the greenbacks, is it not absolutely certain that the legal tender notes now in circulation would be presented to the treasury for redemption, thus draining it of gold and force ing the government to abandon specie payments, unless congress at the time of authorizing this additional issue of greenbacks made provision for largely increasing the gold reserve, which could be done only by an issue of bonds? Everybody who has any intelligent ideas on the subject must understand that the government cannot increase its obligations redeemable in coin to any material extent without imperiling its to maintain specie payability Indeed, the maintenance of ments. that policy now rests wholly upon the public faith in the government, and this will hardly bear a much greater strain than it has been subjected to for a year or two past. Mr. Bryan says the notes which he proposes shall be issued to pay for canal stock will become and remain a part of the currency. like the greenbacks, thus helping to increase the circulation. But this money is to be expended in the construction of the canal, and the greater part of it would go to labor. The money paid for labor will be will come back to this country only to be exchanged for gold, so that probably not to exceed one-fifth of the amount would be added to the circulation, the other fourfifths going out of the country in the form of coin, a large part of which would find its way to Europe through the merchants and bankers of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It would become a part of the currency only at the price of a large outflow of gold, for which the government might have to make provision by another sale of bonds.

Another objection to Mr. Bryan's proposiion is that the principle is essentially bad. If the government may properly subscribe to Nicaragua canal bonds and pay for them by an issue of greenbacks it can similarly invest in all sorts of enterprises, and there are contemplated projects at home of no less importance to the general welfare than the Nicaragua canal. The bill introduced in the senate proposes to lend the credit of the government to the canal company, the money to be obtained from whoever is willing to buy the stock. Mr. Bryan's bill proposes that the government shall provide all the money for constructing the canal. The latter is the more objectionable proposal. Granting all that can be said as to the importance of this enterprise, neither the Morgan nor the Bryan plan for identifying the government with it will be approved by the people.

THE SOUTH AND IMMIGRATION.

A convention composed of delegates from the southern states will be held in Augusta next week to discuss the subject of immigration to the south, and it is announced that a company has been formed to encourage immigration to that section. Last year convention with this object in view was held in Richmond, but so far as known no practical results have come from it. This may be due to the fact that the time was unpropitious. Immigration to the United States has been declining for a year past and is now smaller than at any previous time for a quarter of a century. This will undoubtedly continue until there is a decided revival of industrial activity here and the country is again in a condition to give employment to the people already here. Whenever this time comes it is hardly to be expected that the influx from abroad will attain former proportions, because, in the first place, the lowering of wages has lessened the inducement to come to this country, and, in the second place, the opportunities are not so attractive as formerly. It is not at all likely that there will be again witnessed in this generation any such additions to the population from abroad as were made in the past years of largest immi-

gration. The south has not shared to any great extent in the immigration of the past. The principal reasons for this are the relatively small returns for labor in that section, the less favorable social position of the laborer and the objection that white labor has to working in competition with colored labor. Besides these drawbacks to immigration to the south, the well-informed European coming to this country knows that there are not as good facilities in that section as in the north for educating his children or for his own intellectual improvement and enjoyment. While the south has been making good progress in a material way during the past ten years, she has not advanced equally in other respects. There are cities, of course, corded them both the same benefit of doubt | which have good schools and public libraries

and where art has its votaries, but very generally there is great destitution in this respect and a lack of the sentiment and spirit which promote intellectual growth. It is different in the north; where the smallest community is found doing something for the advancement of intellectual and promotion of social progress. Perhaps political conditions in the south also have something to do with checking immigration to that section, though this can hardly be a very potent influence, since few Europeans are able to discriminate in this matter. The lack of a more thorough respect for law and order in

portions of the south may also exert some

The desire of the south to encourage immigration to that section is prompted by both political and social considerations. The rapid growth of the colored race there is undoubtedly regarded by most of the white people as a menace to their continued political supremacy, and immigration is the only means of offsetting it. If this could be promoted to such an extent as to displace a considerable amount of colored labor it would be forced to go elsewhere, relieving southern communities of what they now re gard as an incubus and a danger. At the same time the colored people are steadily improving their claims to social recognition. They are acquiring property and getting education, showing in both respects much more ambition than the poorer class of whites. These people cannot be perpetually denied their rights of citizenship. The south certainly has within it the elements of a great future. What has been accomplished there in the last ten or fifteen years gives ample assurance of this, but its highest possibilities will not be realized until there is a decided improvement in political and social conditions. Immigration might bring this about, but the intelligent immigrant is likely to wait for it before going there.

Debilitating Emotions.

Philadelphia Record. The democratic senators are said to The democratic senators are said to be contemplating the necessity of a closure rule. They have the power to pass a closure rule if they had the courage to use the necessary means. But contemplation is one thing and courage another.

Pleasure Before Duty.

New York Sun. In the senate there are deals and rumors of deals in reference to the tariff bill, and the president is away on a holiday. It the State department there are reports of German designs on Samoa, and Secretary Gresham is absent. Who is attending to business, anyway?

Beauties of Censistency.

Cincinnati Commercial. The democrats of Missouri presented an The democrats of Missouri presented another fine specimen of consistency in their state platform adopted at Kansas City, on Tuesday. They declare for free silver. They declare for free trade. They then indorse the administration of President Cleveland, which, judged by his acts, is against both. We presume that when their yells had subsided and the affair was over they departed to their homes without being aware of the peculiar exhibition they had made before the country.

Specimen Hypocrisy.

Detroit Journal.

It must take a cheek of corrugated from for a southern democratic editor to appeal to the south to "save the government from sectionalism" by fighting to maintain it. With equal propriety the devil could appeal to vice to spare virtue by raping the virtuous. Ever since the war a divided north has been confronted by a solid south, so intensely sectional that to maintain its solidity no means have been too foul, no crime too heinous to resort to. To this same sectional sprit and criminal instinct the southern press now appeals "to save the southern press now appeals "to save the government from sectionalism." Vice with virtue's mask on brays in public to be de livered from the very evils it begets and defends and perpetuates. Hypocrisy can go no further than this.

Guarding the National Park.

Philadelphia Record. Yellowstene park, after a long period of neglect, is beginning to receive its due share of attention from the government. The bill introduced in the house by Mr. Lacey to protect the game and provide effective measures for the punishment of crime committed within the precincts of the carle will probably become a law at the park will probably become a law at the present session of congress. And now Secretary Lamont has approved of the comprehensive scheme submitted by General retary Lamont has approved of the comprehensive scheme submitted by General Casey, army chief of engineers, for the repair, maintenance and construction of roads and bridges in the region surrounding the head waters of the Yellowstone. With the strong arm of the law and military departments of the government extended over this magnificent public resort, Yellowstone park bids fair to become the pleasure ground and great game preserve that was contemplated great game preserve that was contemplated by its projectors.

Soft Coal Smoke.

Philadeiphia Record.

It has been well attested by experiment that by proper methods of combustion the smoke from soft coal can be burned up. It has been equally well attested that a city ordinance to require the users of soft coal to burn their smoke which should not provide for official inspection, adequate penalties and constant vigilance in the enforcement of the penalties and in making the inspection thorough would not be worth the paper on which it should not be worth the paper on which it should be written. The alterations in plant neces-sary to burn smoke would doubtless soon be written. The alterations in plant necessary to burn smoke would doubtless soon be paid for out of the saving in the quantity of coal consumed. But the alterations will never be made unless there shall be a vigorous enforcement of preventive measures against all offenders.

That smoke prevention is practicable has been proven by the experience of English towns. Chicago has also tried it with partial success. There is less reason for burning soft coal in Philadelphia because we can get anthractic; and the experiwe can get anthracite; and the ext ment of prevention could, therefore, made with more chance of success, unless councils shall be prepared for ergetic action the consideration of matter will be a waste of time.

A SUMMER RESORT.

Harper's Bazar When Tompkins' wife requested him to say where he would go To spend the summer, she opined he'd say But Tompkins he was wary, and he made the madam blue the madam blue giving her an answ plainly that he knew. an answer which showed

I have a place in mind," said he, "that suits me to a T.

It's just about the finest place that ever I did see.

There are no bills on Monday morn; there are no bands that play;

There isn't any landlord vile to fill you with dismay.

"The cooking's plain, but it is good, and bath tubs there are free; The meals are served at times when it is rvants all are civil, and the comd in the running of the place we're sure

The rooms are bright and airy, and there's plenty of 'em. 100; There's playground for the children, and a sitting room for you; There is no bar attached to it; the guests don't have to dress

"And where is this?" said madam. "Where's This little summer blen-where's this pearl beyond all worth.

And Tompkins prachtway answered her, "We haven't far to roam: It's situated here, my love, in our dear little home."

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Wallace Star: Lorenzo Crounse car afford to figure as a principal in the senatorial fight. He is strong, and stands a

Atkinson Graphic: The Graphic cannot now divine who will be the republican nominee for congress in this district, its horoscope clearly reveals the fact that Kem, or any other populist that may be named, cannot carry the Big Sixth.

Minden Gazette: Lancaster county has andidate for nearly every office on the state icket. It is presumably the old program ticket. to have plenty of candidates, who can with draw in favor of some other fellow in order to get a "pull" of some kind for the city of Wisner Chronicle: It is an open secre

that Bryan will stump the state as a fusic candidate for the senate to succeed Senato Manderson. His letter is an open bid for votes on a platform of free coinage, free trade and an income tax and a plea for democratic and populist fusion throughout the state.

Kearney Hub: The MacColl boom has covered the western prairies of Nebraska and is penetrating the communities in the eastern part of the state. It is a most thing, is this MacColl mania. takes hold of a person and never lets go and it spreads from one to another just as though it was a necessity in every regulated family.

Norfolk Journal: Prospects for republican success in Nebraska this fall have caused a great many political deals to come to th surface, and the offices are being parceled out among the favored few who have taken upon themselves to control the destinies of the republican party, regardless of the rights and sentiments of the rank and file who do the voting. A ticket nominated through the manipulations of traders and tricksters by no means certain of success at the polls. The ticket nominated by the republican party Nebraska this fall must represent som thing besides a supreme desire to hold onto all the offices in sight to be successful. Lincoln Courier: For a good many years

the candidates for governor in this state have been politicians—not that many good men have not aspired to that honor. But in a number of instances the men whose claims have been pressed the hardest have had little to commend them except a certain prominence or activity in Hence it is that the candidacy of I. M. Ray-mond of this city meets with desired approval among business men. Mr. Ra mond has the best kind of a record as Mr. Ray republican and a business man, and there are gratifying indications of a lively interest in his candidacy all over the state. will have enthusiastic support in his own county.

Niebrara Pioneer: The Pioneer several weeks ago gave its opinion that while Gov-ernor Crounse had declared he was not a candidate for renomination he had not said he would refuse a nomination if offered. Now comes the assurance that such will be the case. And, as the material thus far advanced is poor stuff, the independent ele ment of the republican party may yet rise up in its might to strike down the Tom Majors and Jack MacColl booms, either of which would be a detriment to the state. Gov-ernor Crounse is feared more than any other candidate, and it is believed that the best interests of the people will be served should he again stand as a candidate. There are circumstances, however, calling for better material than Tom Majors for lieutenant governor. Mr. Tate, who was the nominee two years ago, is now eligible for that office and ought to have it-or governor.

David City Press (dem.): The Omaha Democrat is loud in praise and the championship of Bryan for governor. The perform-ances of Douglas county in several consecuive state conventions has destroyed all cor fidence or sympathy on the part of outsiders for the Omaha democrats. They have sold out everybody else, and finally gone into inocuous desuctude themselves. They hissed Bryan in the last convention, and drove 10,000 votes either out of the party or back into the cornfields. Democracy down so low in this state under Omaha leadership it isn't good trading stock any more and it will require something more tangible than wind to convince outsiders that this new found admiration for Bryan has any sincerity behind it. The corporations are, without doubt, looking for another Morton. The brethren of the State Democrat are undoubtedly sincere, but they certainly don't know the gang.

DESERTING THE SINKING SHIP.

New York Recorder: Bryan of Nebraska will not take a democratic renomination for congress because he thinks Cleveland's financial policy is republican. That's the meanest slap the grand old party has got. even from an avowed opponent, in many

Denver News: Representative Bryan, the eloquent silver champion of Nebraska, has declined to be a candidate for re-election on account of the financial policy administration, to which he is bitterly op-Mr. Bryan naturally belongs with he populists.

Denver Republican: Congressman Bryan of Nebraska has discovered that his con-stituents have no use for free trade and has wisely concluded to escape the humiliation of a crushing defeat in November by refusing to run again. His successor will e a staunch republican.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The proverb, "Rats desert a sinking ship," is not in order as to Congressman Bryan. Mr. Bryan is not politician of the rat kind. He did not embark for the sake of the good living to be had on the ship's stores. Nor has he dehad on the ship's stores. He has renounced, which is quite a terted.

Minneapolis Tribune: Congressman Bryan s wise in his generation. He was an accilent, though a very brilliant one, and his hances of re-election in the republican district from which he hails are exceedingly He can stand from under with reputation and some prospect of future nonors, but defeat next fall would bury him reputation There's the making of a very crafty politician in that young man. Democrat: Congressman Bryan of

Nebraska is another democrat who sees the everthrow of his party in prospect and declines a renomination. Undoubtedly the republicans are going to make great gains this year in the congressional elections, particularly in the west. In the present house Nebraska has one democrat, two poplists and three republicans, but it is likely o choose an entire republican delegation next November. Kansas City Journal: Congressman

Bryan is more candld than many other democratic representatives. Several have an-nounced a determination to retire at the expiration of their present terms, but in every case except that of the Nebraska statesman the urgency of private statesman the urgency of private business is put forward as the cause. Mr. Bryan frankly admits that the chances of re-elecadmits that the chances of re-elec-too small to warrant the hard labor necessary to make the right sort-of a can-

Kansas City Times: Congressman Bryan's loubted ability as a speaker and his qualities of leadership will be missed, but the democratic party can much better afford to lose him than to lose one of its foundation principles. The democracy will suffer less parting with Mr. Bryan than Mr. Bryan will suffer in parting with his democracy. Let that be understood Perhaps a few years of quiet study will convince him of his years of din that case he will be found fighting again in the front ranks of all the better convinced of its democracy, all the better convinced of its indestructible character by the lessons of

The populists throughout the country are nominating their gubernatorial candidates several months in advance of the other parties. They recognize the fact that it takes a long time to elect a populist candidate.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



PEOPLE AND THINGS.

So long as senators are objects of legal tender solicitude it cannot be said the trusts are ungrateful. Considering the trials and tribulations of

> right in the swim. Some broad gauge philanthropist should introduce foot ball in the South American republics as an offset for minor revolutions. If they must fight, let them spill some gore The eyclones in the sun, covering an area of this old ball feeble in comparison. But

wealers, Commodore Kelly is

old Sol is welcome to its cyclonic laurels, Missouri democratic papers talk loudly about the election of a president from the that the date as well as the politics of th prospective executive are litted. Political prophets are exceedingly

General Sanders, the Pueblo train lifter exceeding modest in confining his de ands for reparation to free passes to Pitts Sanders is out of his element. burg. is eminently qualified by native nerve and electric welded assurance as advance agent for Bill Breckinridge. Washington justice is capable of amazing

somersaults. Having convicted Coxey of agitating police clubs and outraging the turns about and fined a police sergeant for clubbing an unoffending specta tor on May day. The unfortunate sergeant cracked the wrong pate.

Some one-barrel organs of the administra ion insist that the New York Sun is not a democratic paper. The difference between the Sun and the organs is that the former uphoids democratic principles, the latter worship political idols. And the Sun's comoany is numerous and excellent.

Senator Mills of Texas looses his tempe easily, is a very nervous man, and when arought up it takes a long time for him to cool off. He has a peculiar habit of "rest-ing himself," as he calls it. When he gets ngry or "tired" he will start out to walk and his greatest delight is climbing stairs He plunges along rapidly until he reache he top of the building, then turns and des Then he crosses to the wing of the capitol and repeats the same performance. He never allows himself to speak to any one when in these moods, and rushes along with head down and hands deep in his trousers pockets.

The following significant incident of the Breckinridge campaign is related by a Kentucklen: A Lexington man went home the inridge button on his coat lapel, and told his wife that he had decided to support him She replied: "As head of the family I recognize your right to place your politi luence wherever you please, and as a loyal wife I shall do what I can for the succe-of your candidate. I am going to the florist get a bunch of the finest white flowers can find. I shall meet the train the colarrives on, invite him into my carriage, and ride up with him." The button disappeared and the order for flowers was counter-

BOUQUET OF SMILES.

Newark Ledger: "I fear," said the post-age stamp, when it found itself fastened to a love letter, "that I am not sticking Truth: No wonder New Yorkers succee

in everything. They keep the two requi-sites constantly in sight on every swinging door—"Push" and "Pull." Tid-Bits: Gentleman (to house agent)— The great disadvantage is that the house is so damp. House Agent—Disadvantage, sir? Advantage, I call it. In case of fire it wouldn't be so likely to burn.

Judge: First Woman-I got a letter from you yesterday, but, do you know, it is dated next week Wednesday. Second Woman-Pshaw! John must have posted it the very day I gave it to him.

Detroit Free Press: Father—Did you re-ject that Italian count as I told you to? Daughter—I didn't have to; I told him you had failed.

Washington Star: "She's as pretty as a picture," said the young man.
"Yes," replied the young woman, with a glance at her rival's complexion, "hand painted, too."

Detroit Tribune: Bilks-My wife thinks there is no one in the world like mc. Gilks-Of course. The human race is not as bad as some would make out.

Chicago Tribune: "I'm not much of a literary man myself," said the cashler of the big publishing house, filling out another check, "and yet my writings are more sought after than those of any other man about the establishment."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't mind a man lying a little when he gets to bragging about his young ones," said Watts; "that sort of thing is but natural. But when Pemberton has the impudence to tell me that his youngest son is so bright that the rest of the family have to wear smoked glasses in the house, I think he is carrying the thing a little too far."

TWO SIGNS.

Now, while the breezes blossom-laden blow From the gold coverts of May's pleasant shore. shore, And birds pipe in the odorous afterglow, And on the streets the German band once

more Discourses strains that waken dreams of We note a change of signs that makes us The absence of this legend: "Shut the And in its stead: "After the 12th of May

DUNCAN WAS PERSONAL.

His Objections to the Course of the City Engineer.

The alleged grievance of Plumbing Inspector Duncan on account of the action of City Engineer Rosewater in submitting an ordinance to the council contemplating certain improvements in the present plumbing department found expression at the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. Mr Rosewater and City Attorney Connell were present by invitation, and also half a dozen of the leading master plumbers. The discussion savored largely of a personal feeling and Mr. Duncan was repeatedly called to order for interlarding his remarks

with rather offensive personalities. Mr. Duncan had an armful of authorities on his desk and began his argument by asking the city attorney whether the city engineeer had any right under the ordinance o interfere with the operations of the Board of Health with regard to plumbing, Mr. Connell assured him that the city engineer undoubtedly had the right to pare any ordinance he might wish, subject o the action of the mayor and council Duncan contended that the city engineer had no business to monkey with the plumbing inside of lot lines, and Mr. Rosewater read section from the ordinance which stated that the engineer should make all grade lines from the soil pipe to the street connec-

The instance which was cited by Mr. Duncan was the residence at the northwest corner of Twenty-third and Cass streets. There the plumber had been notified by the Board of Public Works to construct a manhole in the house sewer and to make an opening in the invert of cement. This the plumbing inspector claimed was a violation of sanitary regulations and a menace to health. He argued at considerable length that the manhole would be filled with filth when the pipe became overcharged with sewerage and would eventually become a His greatest stress was laid on the alleged fact that the engineer was interfering with a matter which belonged alone to the board through its plumbing inspector, Mr. Rosewater explained that his idea, as contained in the ordinance and as illustrated

by the diagram in his last annual report, was simply to formulate a method of making connections with the least possible danger of stoppages. Years ago a sewerage system was laid out without manholes on Years ago a sewerage the theory that they were not sanitary. Since then the city had been compelled to put in additional manholes from time to time, and the old theory had been entirely overturned in the estimation of all the best authorities. He argued that if manholes were a good thing in the main sewers, there were cer-tainly cases in which they could be used to advantage in house sewers. Mr. Rose-water was continually interrupted by personal remarks from the plumbing inspector, and finally warmed up and put the inspector through a series of rapid fire questions as to what he knew about plumbing anyway. Then all began talking at once. Duncan called upon the plumbers present to give their opinions on the questions at issue, and for half an hour all crowded around the table and talked at once. The conversation was largely enigmatical to any one not a sewer expert, and the discussion finally arrived at very nearly where it started. Mr. Rose-water explained his position at some length and remarked that he had no interest in the plumbing business except that which arose from a conscientious desire to improve the sewerage system of the city. It was very easy for a public official to please everybody as long as he did what everybody wanted him to, but as soon as he began to take any step for the general benefit there were always certain individuals ready to impugn his motives and to attempt to ren-

der his efforts abortive.
At last Mr. Duncan moved that it be the sense of the beard that it was competent attend to all matters pertaining to plumbing without interference from outside and that an adjournment be taken until Friday afternoon, when the engineer, attorney and master plumbers should be ney and master plumbers should be invited to attend again and participate in the discussion. The motion found no second and then a similar motion with the exception of the first clause was offered and carried.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Program for the Annual Meeting to Be Held This Week.

The annual meeting of the Episcopal council of the diocese of Nebraska will commence in Omahe on Wednesday and preprations have been made for the entertainment of a large number of the clergy and laity who are expected to be present.

At the first public meeting in Trinity cathedral at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning Bishop Worthington will deliver his annual address, and immediately after this and the communion service the council will meet for the transaction of the regular annual business.

In connection with the meeting of the council the annual missionary meeting will be held in the cathedral on Wednesday at 8 p. m. The diocese branch of the Women's auxiliary will also hold a meeting on Tuesday at 10 o'clock and a large number of delegates are expected to be in attendance at this. This afternoon the Women's auxiliary will listen to an address by Mrs. Twing of New York, wife of the late general secretary of the board of missions. This evening Bishop and Mrs. Worthington hold their annual reception to the visitors and delegates.

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