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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 2d day of May, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEH, Notary Public. Texas cannot stand the bifurcated skirt.

Boston innovations never were popular in Texas. June 1 is in sight, but not the prophets who predicted the enactment of a new tariff

law by that date.

We still believe that the best thing the park commissioners can do for Omaha this

year is to park the river front. Senator Stewart has not inflicted his colleagues with an old time free silver speech

for several weeks. Another of Stewart's

silver efforts must be nearly overdue. The authorities of the State university had better adopt banking methods and require personal identification before delivering mail matter addressed in their care.

We shouldn't be surprised if the council combine should take credit to itself for saving the city from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year on its electric lighting beginning with A. D. 1895.

The city council has unanimously resolved that the Union Pacific railroad shall build a suitable depot. The citizens of Omaha have unanimously resoluted and reresoluted the same thing, but-....

Omaha is better prepared for a coal famine than Chicago. But it may become a serious question to keep up the coal supply for the whole season if all the coal mines of the country should remain closed.

General Weaver announces that he is prepared for populist lightning to strike in his direction any day between now and election, and he is not particular whether it shall be a little stroke or a big stroke,

Senator Hill puts all the responsibility for delay in tariff legislation upon the democratic majority in the senate, which refuses to rearrange its liberal rules. This is the height of audacity. It is the truth that hurts.

Nobody is asking who Baker, the second lowest bidger for the electric lighting contract, is. Everybody is so thoroughly convinced that he is only one of Wiley's straw men that further inquiry is altogether superfluous.

Now that the county commissioners are about to embark in the business of paving country roads the visible supply of applicants for inspectorships and walking delegates is almost sufficient to provide an inspector for every rod of pavement.

From the difficulty experienced by the French government in securing a new ministry to take the place of that so recently defeated in the Chamber of Deputies it must be inferred that all the French cabinet makers have gone out on a strike.

There is a variation of several days between Queen Victoria's birthday and its official celebration. But why not? Didn't the official celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Nebraska's statehood occur nearly three months after the date designated by the scroll of history?

The Nebraska Funeral Directors association is to hold a meeting in Omaha in early June. Unfortunately it is called to assemble before the date of the promised confereace of the free silver democrats. The funeral directors will be consulting only their own best interests by remaining in session until after the democratic pow-wow.

The Burlington road has finally concluded to do the graceful thing by agreeing to pay two-fifths of the expense of repairing the Sixteenth street wooden wagon bridge, called a viaduct for style. It will be well for the council, however, to have the signature of the general manager to the agreement before making the contract for reconstruction, We have known railroad managers to change their minds on very slight provocation.

Where will the New York Sun turn for a new idol now that Senator Hill has repudiated its interpretation of a tariff for revenue only by proposing to put lead ore on the free list? According to the Sun's doctrine a revenue tariff means a tariff levying a duty upon every article that is imported into the country. A free list of any kind or of any dimension is as edious to the Sun as a duty for purely protective purposes. From this moment the Sun and Senator Hill must part company.

The steel workers have succeeded in readjusting their wage scale in a manner satisfactory to both themselves and their employers. They could doubtless have found points for continued contention had they wished to do so, but a firm intention to arrive at a fair agreement has already overcome all of these. If the workers in other industries which are suffering from wage troubles should take up the matter with a similar spirit the number of strikes and lockouts would be materially diminished.

PENALTIES FOR SEIZING COAL. Seizures of coal consigned to private ship-

pers by the eastern railroads continue to be reported, nor have any of the reports been denied by the railroad officials. In an interview published in the New York Tribune, President Depew of the New York Central admits that his road has been appropriating to its own use trains containing car loads of coal destined to industrial establishments along the line and seeks to fustify such acts by the usual railroad sophistry. He says that every manufacturer on the road or any other road knows that if the coal supply is insufficient to bring to him his fuel, or his raw material, or to carry away from his factory the products thereof, his work is paralyzed, and therefore he gently yields to the railroad company the privilege to take possession of coal consignments, because the act is really in his own interest. The manufacturers on the line of the New York Central and other roads realize fully the situation, and there does not seem to be any disposition, so far as learned, to combat whatever efforts the railroad may make to maintain necessary fuel for the support of the motive power, and there does appear to be a most reasonable sentiment that the railroad company should at all hazards sustain its motive force. Meanwhile, he adds, there is recourse in the courts for both sides, and the path is open for the securing of damages, if any have been incurred. What these railroads are doing is to seize

consuming it to offer to pay them the mar-

ket price at the time the coal was seized. The establishment to which it was consigned, and which has perhaps had to close down or to refuse orders because its supply of coal could not be augmented, is told that if it has any grievance it shall come inticourt and prove it. The New York Journal of Commerce last week propounded the question upon what principle the damages should be assessed in these cases. The railroads have been offering to pay simply the market price of the coal. They say that if they did not take it they would not be able to deliver it to the consignees and that therefore that is all it is worth to them From this point of view the railroads are actually doing the owners a favor and ought themselves to be compensated for the service. The owners, on the other hand, might claim the measure of actual damages suffered by reason of the seizure, or they might go further and demand that the damages be assessed according to the profits which they would have made had the railroad delivered the coal in strict compliance with the contract contained in the bill of lading. Were they so inclined they might even proceed criminally against the railroad officials who have been concerned in taking their property, although they would have to expect every obstacle to be placed in their way to prevent them from flxing the exact responsibility for the seizures.

It seems to be somewhat unfortunate that the railroads which have been seizing coal cannot be given a taste of the same medicine which was prescribed for the Industrials who have been seizing trains. The Industrials who were apprehended were brought before the United States court and sentenced for contempt to four and five months' confinement in prison. If, however, a shipper should seek to secure an injunction to prevent any railroad from interfering with the regular forwarding of coal consigned to him he would doubtless encounter considerable difficulty. Should such an injunction issue and be violated by the railroad offito imprisonment for contempt? . Seizing coal for the use of railroads appears to be an offense without a penalty.

THE TIN INDUSTRY. Republican senators made an earnest but vain appeal for the retention of the present duty on tin plate, in order that the industry which had been established here under this duty, with every promise of rapid development before the success of the democratic party, should not be destroyed. Senator Allison pointed out that the provisions of the existing tariff relating to tin plate are in the nature of a contract with the people who should produce tin plate in our country. There was an implied obligation on the part of the United States to maintain existing conditions regarding this product, and as the result of this contract plants for the making of tin plate have been erected to the extent of a capitalization of nearly \$6,-000,000, from which there has been an annual production of 100,000,000 pounds of tin plate. But for the result of the election of 1892 it is the opinion of those best informed regarding this industry that double that amount would now be produced, and the progress of the industry during two years justifies this opinion.

Senator Allison urged that there is an equity in addition to the moral obligation imposed by the legislation of 1890, and democratic senators are not relieved from this moral obligation on their part because they voted against the duty on tin plate. They are just as much bound in morals, said the Iowa senator, as the republicans are bound in morals to the maintenance of this fair and legitimate contract which was made with the people who invested their capital in the tin industry with a penalty attached that if they did not execute it by July 1, 1897, on their part, congress would forfeit their property, practically take it away from them, by putting tin plate upon the free list. Senator Allison showed clearly that the effect of the proposed changes in the iron and steel schedules would be to destroy the tin plate industry and make this country again wholly dependent upon Wales for tin plate, involving an annual contribution to that industry abroad of \$25,000,000 or more. "I am not surprised," said the senator, "that there is a death struggle on the part of the men who produce this article in Wales to destroy the industry in our own

country." In hardly any other respect is the pending tariff bill more unfair than in the provision reducing the duty on tin plate while at the same time making a higher duty upon every single article that enters into the raw material used in the production of tin plate. If the American industry can be continued under this reduction it can be continued only by reducing the wages of labor employed in the industry at least 40 per cent The only way that the industry can survive is by lowering the price of labor to the European plane, and even then it would doubtless have a hard struggle to live, for the Welsh manufacturers will spare no effort to break down the American industry and regain control of the American market. In order to do this they can afford to make a heavy sacrifice, for here has been their greatest market, and they know that if they can again obtain control of it they could speedily recoup themselves for whatever sacrifices might be necessary to attain this end, with good interest. Having secured control of this market the Weish

manufacturers would advance the price of

tin plate to whatever figures they pleased

or that the trade would bear. The demoeratic assault on the tin plate industry is opinion. The personal opinion of a United distinctly in the interest of the Welsh manufacturers, and the party in power will find it hard to give a satisfactory reason to the American people for its course in this respect.

THE WRONG POLICY.

Economy and retrenchment are always in order in all well regulated business establishments. It is right and proper for the city council to weed out tax eaters and supernumeraries and cut down the city pay roll wherever retrenchment does not materially affect the efficiency of municipal machinery. But there is such a thing as retreaching at the wrong time and at the wrong end. When times are dull and thousands of laboring people are idle for want of employment it is not economic in the long run to stop pub-He improvements and thus increase the army of the unemployed. On the contrary under such adverse conditions it becomes the manifest duty of municipal, state and national authorities to stimulate . public employment as much as possible by pushing public works, even if it is necessary to raise money by temporary or long-time loans. The city could better afford to dispense with some municipal luxuries than it can with the wage workers who are employed under the Board of Public Works in keeping our streets in repair. The money paid out for wages is kept in circulation among our people and it is suicidal for the city to decrease the wage upon coal belonging to others, and after fund under the pretense of retrenchment.

Instead of cutting down its force on public work almost every city in the country has broadened its activities and endeavored to create work for the unemployed. Omaha should not have been an exception. It was really incumbent upon our city authorities to have devised ways and means for such improvements as are actually needed and must sooner or later be provided for. An increase in taxes could be better borne than a constant shrinkage in property values and a depression of trade for want of money among the wage workers.

DISCUSSING STATE BANK TAX REPEAL Discussion of the question of repealing the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues was begun in the house of representatives on Saturday. Mr. Springer, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, opposed, as he has consistently done in the committee, the proposal to repeal the tax. Galusha A. Grow making a strong speech on the same side. Only one speech was made in advocacy of repeal. The debate on this question is expected to be the most spirited and acrimonious of any that has taken place during the present session. The lines are being rigidly drawn and it is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty what the fate of the proposition will be. Mr Springer expressed the opinion a few days ago that about sixty democratic votes will be cast against repeal. If this should prove to be the case and the republicans and populists take similar action repeal will probably be defeated by a small majority. On the other hand, if the democratic vote against repeal is not more than forty it will probably carry by a small majority. It is said that the repealers have been plucking up a good deal of courage of late and claim a number of converts. Several eastern democrats have announced their conversion to the repeal and it is believed that a few republicans will favor it, though

probably not unconditionally.

Unconditional repeal of the tax is evidently to be made the issue at first and it appears cials, how many of them would be sentenced that compromise propositions have fallen out of favor for the time being, because some of the repealers declare that they will not support a compromise in any event. The margin of members who desire a compromise is small, and they could only prevail by the assistance of the solid repeal vote. If that is to be divided it is useless to attempt any legislation. According to the usually wellinformed correspondent of the New York Commercial Bulletin, the indications are that unconditional repeal will fail by from 20 to 40 majority. The northern democrats on the whole will cast a rather heavy vote against it, in spite of votes in its favor from New England, New York and Ohio. It appears that the feeling against state banks is much less pronounced among members from the east, where the old state banks were so successfully conducted, than among the members from Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and some of the other states, where wild cat banking was productive of so many evils. This correspondent gives seventy-five votes, fifteen more than estimated by Mr. Springer, as the result of a rough canvass of the negative votes in the democratic ranks. The southern members, except those from Maryland and one or two in Missouri, will probably vote solidly for unconditional repeal. A vote of seventy-five democrats, ten populists and the great bulk of the republican members against repeal will defeat it by a pretty wide margin, but there is reason to apprehend that this calculation is somewhat too sanguine. The repeal of the bank tax without conditions doubtless cannot be accomplished, but the majority against it will probably be small.

Assuming that the proposal of uncon ditional repeal will fail it is pretty safe to predict that nothing final will be done with this question at the present session. The numerous compromise or conditional repeal propositions that have been suggested have only served to complicate the situation. without proving acceptable, one or two excepted, to anybody but their authors. The discussion of the question will do good in more thoroughly acquainting the country with the history of state bank issues-e history which the men of this generation need to be erlightened on-but there seems to be no great danger that the advocates of a return to the old system will be suc-

easful. Preparations for Decoration day observance should be perfected in time to make the celebration of the day in Omaha one worthy of the occasion. The Grand Army posts will of course follow the usual custom of remembering their fallen comrades with floral offerings. The civic societies ought to join in paying homage to their dead, who are certainly deserving of such recognition at least once a year. The sentiment upon which Decoration day is founded is by no means limited to those who have died in the military service of their country. The custom of decorating the graves of departed friends is national, and its observance should be general throughout the United

States. If it is true that the judge of a United States district court incorporated into his decision denying an application for an in junctional order a statement that the government of Colorado had fallen into the hands of socialists and imbeciles he certainly must be credited with an exhibition of singularly bad taste. No matter what his private opinion of the Colorado state officials may be he had no business to make that a part of his own official acts. The question whether a person is a socialist is largely one of personal opinion, and whether he is an imbecile wholly one of personal

the bench What Blam) Says Goes.

The sober truth about the position of the dissouri democrats on the silver question s that a majority of them believe whatever Bland chooses to say for them.

Taking a Large Contract.

Chicago Tribune. If the striking deal miners can succeed in killing off all the miners that are willing to work they will be in a position to dictate terms to the operators, but it may take a year or two to dipthis.

Watterson's Heartbroken Wall. Let the senate spare us the details of the

humiliating surrender to a handful of pro-tectionists in the democratic camp, pass the whole miserable business at once and leave us to the mercy of a conference. The Luxury of Crime. Chicago Record.

The people of the United States expended in 1890 \$24,000,000 for police, \$12,000,000 for prisons and reformatories and \$23,000,000 for

the support of the judiciary. Viewed in this light crime seems to be about the most ex-pensive luxury in which this country in-

Absurd Theories. Kansas City Journal. The fact of the matter is, tariff for revenue only in a country like this is an absurdity. The democrats went into power on a platform of that sort, but when they came to enact the principle into law they found themselves confronted by obstacles which could not be overcome without appalling destruction of home industries. The senate is simply trying to extricate the senate is simply trying to extricate the democratic party from its predicament with as little humiliation as possible.

Promoting Dishonesty.

Boston Traveler. The Iowa supreme court holds that an Iowan who has bought liquor from persons outside the state can recover any sum he has paid for it and is not bound to return has paid for it and is not bound to return empty boxes or kegs. Any dealer who sells liquor to persons in Iowa must rely on the honesty of his customers for pay-ment. He can collect nothing under the law. This decision probably will compel Iowa liquor dealers to pay jobbers in ad-vance and make deposits for the value of the kegs and bottles.

Awarding the Prize for Check

New York Sun.

The palm for cheek must be given to the Missouri democrats. After praising in their platform the "cardinal democratic doctrine of absolute equality among all citizens and sections in bearing the burdens and enjoying the benefits of government," they put into the same platform a eulogy of the income tax, which tax would result in an inequality of burdens and be borne principally by one section of the country. We believe in equal taxation, the Missouri democratic platform reads in effect, but we want to have the east stuck. New York Sun.

Electric Lighting in Omaha.

Electricity, New York.

The city council of Omaha is making an entertaining exhibit of itself by its treatment of the local lighting question. For years the city has been the victim of extortionate prices and very bad service at the hands of the T.-H. company. Now this contract has expired, and a new company, "The Electric Company," put in a bid averaging about \$40 per lamp less than the former price! The council, however, refuses to make a contract for more than a year. Of course no new plant will be established on these terms. Mr. S. L. Wiley is the president of the old company. He is a man with a record, and a well known friend of the genus alderman. If the local press of Omaha do their duty they will smoke out the nigger in the woodpile and send a few of their aldermen, and possibly a lighting man or two, on a prelevant treatment. Electricity, New York. woodpile and send a few of their two, on and possibly a lighting man or two, on a

LABOR NOTES.

Miners have quit work at Cherokee, Kan. The coal famine at Pittsburg has com

About 3,000 cab drivers are out on a strike in London. Eastern unions are already preparing for Labor day.

Trouble is feared from the striking m at Oskaloga, Ia. The miners of Staunton, Ill., have decided to stay at work

At Colfax, Ia., 325 miners have gone out and 115 at Dureat. Baltimore is running short of coal on ac count of the strike.

The miners in the Evans mine, Oskaloosa Ia., have quit work. Eight puddling furnaces resumed at the Norton, Ky., iron works.

Nearly all the miners have returned to work at Middlesboro, Ky. The furnaces have resumed at the Norton Iron works, Ashland, Ky

About 1,500 miners at Owensboro, Ky. have decided to quit work. There are 311 local unions allied to the International Iron Molders union Engineers on the Mobile & Ohio railroad

accepted an 8 per cent reduction. The white miners returned to work in the Adger mines at Birmingham, Ala. Carpenters of Indianapolis have organized a co-operative building company

The Builders' exchange of Milwaukee ha renewed an eight-hour agreement. Middle Atlantic States Blue Label league was recently organized by the cigarmakers Brick makers of the Blue Island district of Chicago compromised and the strike is off The lower house of the New York legisla-

ture passed a bill for initiative and referen-Coal miners at the Santa Fe mines in Colo rado and New Mexico joined in the great strike.

After being out on a strike thirteen weeks the silk weavers of New York have at last given in. In New York City the cracker bakers are

being organized, and in the east generally there is activity among the workers in the trade. The miners along the Norfolk & Western for about 100 miles in West Virginia have

to strike. Hatters of Massachusetts rejected a 20 per cent reduction in wages and a strike may occur if the employers insist upon the reduction.

been given an advance in wages and decline

A strike of carpenters and mill hands has been ordered in Cincinnati and vicinity for an increase in wages. Five thousand men are affected. The introduction of outsiders to take the

place of the striking coke workers at Union-town, Pa., has commenced and much trouble is anticipated. The past month has shown a slight im

provement in the granite cutting trade, but not enough to give much encouragement after a wretched winter. The silk weavers in Givernaud's mill at Hoboken, N. J., to the number of 450, went out on strike. A strike has also been or-

dered at Hackensack's mill. The men at the National Tube works at McKeesport, Pa., numbering 3,200, are out on a strike for restoration of the 20 per cent reduction made last February. At a monster meeting of organized labor a

Indianapolis, Ind., resolutions were adopted

endorsing the Coxey movement and calling for a labor convention at Washington. The Pittsburg railroad coal operators hav turned from the Cleveland convention in belligerent humor, and it is expected tha the coal strike will be prosecuted to the end. The New York unions prevented a boss from receiving a large contract from the Wild West show because he did not employ

union men. The contract was given to a union firm. The trades unions of New York are insisting that only American citizens shall be em-ployed in all state and municipal departments and on all public works, whether executed by contract or otherwise.

The entire system of the Atlantic Rall-vay company's street rallway at Brooklyn is tied up because the conductors and motor en refused to buy new summer uniforms. About 1,000 men are out. The strikers at the Pratt mines, Birming-am, Ala., are blamed for the cruel murder of Walter Glover, a miner who had refused to be called out. A mob of masked men called Glover out of his house and riddled

his body with builets on his own doorstep.

FIRWS ON BRYAN'S BID.

Priend Telegraph (rep.): Bryan is not a ool and he proposes to stand from under the Iministration and republican parties. Lincoln News: Tom Majors lost the first throw of the political dice this year. He wanted the state convention held in Lincoln,

and he wanted it in July. The MacColl men outvoted him and moved the convention out of his reach. Holdredge Progress (pop.): Now, while it is generally construed to mean that Mr. Bryan will eventually adopt the people's party platform, yet he seems to have lacked the courage to come out openly and above board and assert himself in so many words.

Kearney Democrat: We regret this action of Mr. Bryan because he is a representative the peer of whom congress does not conin. We are pleased at this action, because removes every obstacle in Mr. Bryan's tain. path in the gubernatorial chair of the state of Nebraska.

Adams County Democrat: The simplifies political matters in Neb The fact that Mr. Bryan will not become a candidate for congress brings him into the state fight. In what position we are un-able to say. Should he be nominated for governor or senators he will make a campaign that will inspire enthusiasm every-

Geneva Journal (rep.): This letter is very generally conceded to be an open bid for anti-administration democratic and por votes in the next legislature for Bryan fo appears rather more than Mr. Bryan's usual amount of demagogery and silly twaddle. It will not aid much in his senatorial aspirations.

York Times (rep.): When Congressman Bryan saw the old democratic ship sinking so rapidly he wisely concluded to pull up his political breeches and wade ashore. He is striking out for the populist swamp, where so many brave democratic politicians are already stuck in the mud. Better go down with the old ship, Mr. Bryan, than perish miserably in the mire.

Schuyler Quill (pop.): Bryan endorses all populist ideas, such as tariff reform, income tax, free coinage of silver, greenbacks, elec-tion of United States senators directly by the people, etc., and says that they advocate true principles as inspired by Jefferson and Jackson. The new party could not b better complimented. Bryan's letter shows where he stands politically, and unless a radical change is made in the democrati party he will join the populists at once. York Times: Never in the history of the state has there been such a large attendance at the meeting of the republican state cen tral committee. But there were other un

mistakable signs of approaching victory. There was confidence, enthusiasm, harmony and a universal disposition to submit cheer-fully to the will of the majority and to work carnestly for republican success. It is patriotism now and no selfish motive or personal ambition that stimulates republicans to work for success. Wahoo Wasp: The Wasp is pleased note the numerous favorable comments

the state press on the candidacy of T. Pickett for secretary of state. Mr. Picket possesses the qualification of a good candi-date and his nomination would add strength to the republican ticket in Saunders county and the state. There is little doubt but that he will receive the nomination and that is equivalent to an election this year, and with T. J. Pickett as secretary of state Nebraska would have an officer of whom she might well be proud.

David City Press (free silver dem.) Mayor Welr has some following in this county as a populist candidate for governor. If the mayor is not a creature of corporaan ordinance which the people of Lincoln wanted to protect them from the greed of their telephone monopoly. When the populists turn down as brave a little mar J. N. Gaffin for such an uncertain quantity as the mayor of Lincoln-well, excuse u Fine politics is developing in pop head-quarters. Two years ago they nominated V. O. Strickler, and yet several of his own party members of the legislature told this editor on the square that he lobbied them against the freight bill. Paul Vandervoort heid a weekly campfire of old soldiers in order to slyly assist John M. Thurston's senatorial boom. The secrets of that legislature did much to increase this edi-tor's suspicions of human nature. Gaffin has no corporation strings on him.

Plattsmouth Herald: The republican conion will be held in Omaha on August 22. In the imagination of some this is rather early, but if the republican party cannot lead it cannot do anything. This is the reputation of the party from time im-memorial, and why should it not do so on the question of state conventions. ing early conventions it will be all the recessary to nominate clean, honest men, and if this is done time and eternity canno mar their fair reputations, and the people will have more time and opportunities to come acquainted with the various candi-This is what the people desire, o not want men, and perhaps dates. strangers to many, nominated just on the eve of election, so when they go to the polls they do not know for whom to vote intelli-This would smack too much of politics and would lead them believe that a snap judgment was being teken upon them by party leaders, without giving the people a voice in the management of things which are of vital interest to every liberty loving, intelligent voter.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The ratio of liabilities to assets in the defunct Order of Tonti is about 16 to 1. The most conspicuous accumulation made the late Edmund Yates was a great wad

of fat. It looks as if the coroner would do a land office business in the wake of the Commonwealers.

The incarceration of General Demoralization for life would be hailed with delight in the democratic camp.

The modern strike should be accompanied with an ambulance corps and a staff of loctors and undertakers. In the preliminary struggle for base ball

supremacy, Philadelphia has been obliged to take water in copious doses. Doubtless Mr. Buttz had a surplus of money and an irresistible desire to soften the hardships of the poor senators.

The connection between the tariff debate n the senate and the floods in Pennsylvania has not been definitely established.

Senator Stewart of Nevada intends plantng a few sections of his silver speech in They will serve as a funeral oraion for Pennoyer. Carl Browne threatens to write a book dur-

ing his thirty days' involuntary retirement. That would be a greater infliction than walking on the grass. Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, ex-

secretary of the navy, will be 85 June 9, and his friends at Terre Haute are preparing for public celebration of the event. The confirmation of Alphabet Taylor of

Kansas City as register of deeds for the District of Columbia resulted in an odd combination of colors. Taylor is black and the District is blue. The feeble endorsement of the administra-

tion by the democracy of Missouri will be better appreciated in connection with the statement that only 50 per cent of Missouri's quota of federal pie has yet been doled out. J. H. Carpenter of Reading, Pa., the inventor of the steel shell that has done so much damage to Harveyized armor plate, says that he paid out \$60,000 just to see the secret processes in use in two foreign steel one in France, the other in England. Evanston, the patriotic suburb of Chicago, has vindicated the constitution and resented a gross insult to the palladium of liberty A nameless enemy of a great American institution smuggled beer into town in a pie wagon and was promptly clapped into fail and fined \$175.

Attorney General Olney is of the opinion that solicitation of campaign contributions by letters sent to government employes in the rooms in which they may be employed in government buildings is not solicitation within the meaning of the law, because congress did not especially prohibit that par-

Robbery by Regulation.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Robbing a man of \$1,000,000 through a bank failure involves no moral or legal degradation, provided it is done in the regular way and according to legal forms; but for the victim to extract a small sum from his banker's pocket to save his family from starvation opens the door of the penitentiary to him and brings disgrace to that family.

STATE POLITICAL POINTS.

Wahoo Wasp: The republican state con vention, in Omaha August 22, will nominate the winning ticket, and don't you forget it! Papill on Times: Con Gallagher, the naha democrat who refused to do the bidding of Morton and McShane in the last state convention, is available for congressional honors.

Gothenburg Star: Judging by press comments, MacColl's candidacy for the governor-ship has struck a popular chord, and the indications are that he will be an easy winner in the state convention,

Plattsmouth News: If the democrats want a congressional candidate with cratorical powers to take Mr. Bryan's place, Cass is the only county which can furnish him. Wallace Star: Some of the candidates for

state offices might strengthen their chances by keeping their aspirations on ice until the campaign is well under way. Hot weather is liable to prove disastrous to incipient booms, and the period of exposure should be limited.

Ainsworth Star: Judge Kinkaid is "salt of the earth" in the big district. He is a man whose word is as good as a government bond, and one who will, if elected to congress, recognize all parts of the district and unite all elements no other man can.

Lodge Pole Express: O. M. Kem, the present incumbent of the Sixth district in Nebraska, wants to be governor. Some children also want the moon and their desire is just as likely to be gratified as that of the "red-headed rooster from Custer county," as he introduced himself at the Sidney fair two years ago.

Lincoln News (rep.): No federal adminis ration has ever received a more resounding and stinging slap in the chops than has the administration of Grover and his henchmen in the call just issued by C. J. Smythe of Omaha and some 250 other Nebraska demo crats for a convention of free silver de crats. It is difficult to see how that party can gain anything in strength by a declara tion of its undoubted preference for free silver, as it is doomed to play second fiddle to the populists on that issue.

Beatrice Democrat: In his letter Mr Bryan sees much more to commend in populism than in democracy, and it is certain hi own position is nearer in accord with the ideas of the populists than his own party The Democrat has always held a hig appreciation of W. J. Bryan, and it full ecognizes the power for good that he might exert as a democrat, if in line with th We therefore regret to democratic party. see him forsake a party to train with a dis organized mass that has no fixed principles So far as fusion is concerned, we do not be lieve that it can be successfuly effected.

The Wealth Makers (pop.): It is our inion that Mr. Bryan ought not to stand between the parties, as he seems now to propose. He ought to stay with the democrats or come over to the populist party. He will weaken confidence in himself, spread distrust and sow discord among brethren and par alyze political reform—reduce instead of in-crease the reform vote—if he and his friends try to obliterate our party to elect not populists, but democrats, men who refuse to be populists, in a part of the legislative and congressional districts. The populists cannot, will not yield their principles. are wedded to them and will fight for their organization. The effort to fuse us would divide us, and fusion with one old party would disgust and repel all who are incline to join us from the other party. Fusion is bad name, would destroy confidence in our sincerity in all parts of the state, and it would proportionally affect the national party. If our old party friends agree with us in the principles we advocate, let then come to us.

"HERE'S TO YOU, TOM MOORE!"

(115th Anniversary, May 28.) William H. T. Shade in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Here's to you, Tom Moore; whene'er I am gay, So are you; and when care finds a home in my breast, You cheer me with proverb and promise by day. And your melodies lull me, at nightfall,

to rest.

And when my poor heart loved as other loved never,
You spoke for me what my own tongue could not speak;
Your words clothed the thoughts, which, how great the endeavor,
Were murmured alone by the tears on my cheek. my cheek.

How sweet, then, to hear (and how sweetly you told it!)
That heart which loved truly would never forget;
(Dead hope! To my sad heart again I enfold it!)
It was true—I loved truly and truly love

But her love, dear Tom (how fondly 'twas cherished!), Was not the true love that you wot of; the rose Long is withered and gone; leaf and petal have perished,
But mine is the love that "loves on to
the close:"

Whene'er heavy-hearted, despondent and Soft chords from your harp find their way through the gloom
That pall-like hangs low o'er a pathway full dreary—
A pathway full dreary that leads to the Your faithfulness proving you ever are

near me;
Your friendship as stanch, Tom, come
woe as come weal,
And softly you whisper, to comfort and cheer me:
"Earth hath no sorrow that heaven cannot heal."

THE RETIREMENT OF BRYAN.

Minneapolis Journal: Mr. Bryan cannot insistently be a candidate for congress as ong as Grover Cleveland sits in the white oute. But this reason is not adequate. fe. Bryan is too wise a man to mean any-hing by such a plea. He is not quite will-ng to throw his political ambition to the logs because he does not happen to love the man in the white house. Mr. Croker might have given a similar reason for retiring from Tammany. But Messra, Croker and from Tammany. But Messrs. Croker and fryan have sufficient reasons of a different hue. They see the handwriting as it is writ. They see the threatening avalanche. They prefer to stand from under, They are willing to permit some of the other young men in the party to get a taste of glory in the year 1894. There are a many wise democrats who will similarly generous between now and the calling of the state and congressional conventions. Magnanimity will be the rule in democratic circles this summer.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Congre Bryan's letter declining to again bec Congressman Bryan's letter declining to again become a candidate of the democrats of his Nebraska district is sharply attacked by the cuckoo organs as that of a disappointed man. In defeated free coinage advocate this is true, it will readily be recalled that the two most notable speeches delivered in the house by the eloquent Nebraskan were in support of his peculiar tariff convictions and his unstandy ideas on finance. But this is not dy ideas on finance. But this is not what his cuckoo assailants mean. The letwhat his cuckoo assailants mean. The letter as quoted by the press gave as Mr. Bryan's reason for decining the fact that there was no need for a party that had no principles which it had the courage to maintain, as others with more bravery already existed. As an advecte of protection, to tain, as others with more bravery already existed. As an advocate of protection, to which he held it was now committed, it was not the equal of the republican party, which was identified with that policy from its birth. Upon finance it had no convictions on which it could agree. He did not, therefore, see why any man believing in free coinage and a tariff for revenue only should longer hold allegiance to it. In short, he took himself out of its lines entirely.

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

Atlanta Constitution: A man who went to the seaside to avoid the warm weather last week has telegraphed home for his overcoat and a receipt for pneumonia.

Jefferson City Tribune: When a St. Jo seph preacher opened the state under-taker's convention with prayer every dele-gate in the house reached in his pocket for a screw driver. Such is the force of habit. Chicago Tribune: "For all practical purposes," ejaculated the burglar, slipping the sold watch into one pocket and the silver spoons into another, "I am consierable of a bimorally, manel."

bimetallist myself. Washington Star: "Let yoh aims be high," said Uncle Eben, "but doan' fohgit dat dah am moh practical returns f'um a good job of whitewashin' dan dey is f'um a bad job of lanscape paintin'."

Chicago Record: Cora Phay-You don't mean that you're going to marry again, do you? Comic Opera Prima Donna (indignantly)— Do you mean to imply it's time for me to abandon my artistic career and retire?

Yale Record: Doctor-Have you followed my advice in regard to eating plain food and keeping quiet at home? Patient—That's all I've been able to do since you sent in your bill. Indianapolis Journal: Would-be Settler-

How is the death rate about here?
Old Citizen-Wal, it's pretty cheap jist now since the town doctors got to cuttin'

Philadelphia Record: The ball player is always anxious for a change of base. Texas Siftings: Excited Colored Ladies Texas Sittings: Excited Colored Ladies (in chorus)—I want's yer to keep yer promise and marry me. Colored Lothario—G'way, niggahs! Don't make sich scantalous prepersitions to a married man who has got two wives already. Does befe of you fools wanter get 'rested for bigotry?

Indianapolis Journal: "I think," said the boa after he had swallowed the deer; "I think I shall take a rest. I don't believe in traveling on a full stomach." Chicago Record: Mrs. Ighlife-And how

do you manage to escape having that odious Mrs. Cheapstone at your lovely little dinners? One feels that one's obliged to invite her, you know.

Mrs. Smartleigh—Yes, but I give all my invitations to her to my husband to mail. Washington Star: "Talk about slowness!"

said a traveling man, "I've just heard of the very essence of it." Two United States senators happened to "Two United States senators happened to be in Philadelphia at the same time, and one of them wrote a note to the other ask-ing his views on a tariff amendment, and sent by a district messenger boy."

WOES OF THE HAIRLESS.

New York Journal.

New York Journal.

I know the heated term is near,
Though I'm not weatherwise,
For on my head I feel and hear
The frisky festive files.
I would that I a crown might wear
In the peaceful great beyond,
So files could not rub off my hair
To make a skating pond.

Spoils Before Duty. Indianapolia Journal.

Postmster General Bissell complains that his time and attention are so largely ab-sorbed in listening to the statements of sorbed in listening to the statements of senators and representatives who are after appointments that he finds very little time to devote to the details of the man-agement of his department. Every post-master general for the last thirty years has had the same experience. The insati-ate greed for office has no regard for the public interests.

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