## THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tzschnek, secretary of The Bee Pub shing company, being duly sworn, says that the ctual number of full and complete copies of really Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee prints:

698, 387 Total Less deductions for unsold and returned 15,063 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

No six-year democrats need apply for admission to the free silver democratic love

to before me and subscribed in my press this 2d day of May, 1994. L.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Don't attempt to make the patriotism displayed on one day of the year cover a lack of patriotism on the remaining 364 days.

Some of our mossback money bags are like the Cripple Creek strikers. They won't do anything themselves and won't let anybody else do anything.

If there is a man in Omaha or out of Omaha who can get up a practical device that will do away with the overhead trolley wire he is the man we have been looking for.

A few years ago Hascall and his gang tried to starve the police into subjection. Now he proposes to starve out all "objectionable" employes of the city, which, of course, means offensive partisans.

While congress is trying to prohibit the transmission of indecent and obscene literature by express, why not go on and stop the transaction of lottery business by the aid of the express and telegraph companies?

Keith county's experience with its irrigation and water power canal should teach other communities to insist upon definite security for the fulfillment of all conditions before giving ald to enterprises of this kind.

That Senator Hill of New York knows upon which side his bread is buttered is conclusively shown by his rush to the de-. fense of the newspaper correspondents who have been declared to be in contempt of the senate investigating committee.

For a senator who is having his first experience with a regular session of congress. Senator Allen is taking an unusually prominent part in the proceedings of the senate It has been evident for a long time that Senator Allen does not propose to be a mere voting dummy on the floor of the senate.

Postmaster General Bissell's opposition to the proposed government ownership of telegraphs is in complete accord with the reactionary policy inaugurated under democratic bourbon rule. The attorney general and the postmaster general can be relied upon to uphold all the monopolles and trusts.

The milk dealers may appeal their test case on the milk dealers' license ordinance, but in the interval they will have to comply with the law. The defiant attitude which the milk dealers association has on several occasions assumed is not the move by which it can hope to arouse popular sympathy for its methods.

Hascall proposes to starve out all objectionable employes by refusing to vote appropriations for their wages. Objectionable to whom and what for? Objectionable to Hascall because they committed the unpardonable offense of refusing him support in the last election. That is about the size of it, isn't it, judge?

General Weaver has finally succeeded in securing that much desired populist nomination for congress. This is rather a comedown from the presidency, but then the illustrious example of John Quincy Adams is before us. Only there are still certain obstacles that may prevent General Weaver from following this illustrious example.

"Holland's" letters are appearing regularly with the usual signature and New York date line in the Philadelphia Press, while their author is in Washington testifying before the senate bribery investigating committee. If any further evidence of that correspondent's versatility were needed this would certainly be accepted as all-sufficient.

Six-year democrats have been officially notified that they must not expect to exert even the slightest influence upon the determination of the policy of their party. In matters of this kind they must defer to the editors of six-year-old mongrel newspapers. Mr. N. S. Harwood will please take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Why does the council vote \$5,600 out of the general fund to pay a judgment when the general fund is presumed to be reserved for paying the current expenses of the city government, and in the face of the fact that a judgment is presumed to be paid out of the judgment fund? Is not this scuttling of the general fund part of Hascall's scheme for starving and smoking out objectionable and offensive employes?

Patriotism in the public schools is a good thing, but when children are compelled to stand up huddled together in a small hall -to listen to Memorial day orations a time limit cught to be enforced against the too enthusiastic orator. In at least one of our public schools the Memorial day oration was pretracted to such a length that several of the little girls fainted and had to be carried from the room. There is no necessity for making a patriotic celebration an occasion for such barbarity. The school board should take it upon itself to see that such a thing is not permitted to happen

STATE SCHOOL FUND FINANCES.

The article which we print today uncovering some of the methods of state school financiering will be interesting reading for all who have the preservation of the heritage given to our public schools at heart. The permanent school fund of the state derived from the grant by congress at the time of the organization of the commonwealth of 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of publie lands within its furisdiction to the state has by the constitution been made a trust fund not to be diminished, the income therefrom only to be applied to the support of the poblic schools. All losses that may in any manner accrue must be made good by the state by money obtained by the taxation of the people. It is therefore a matter of the highest importance to the people of Nebraska that the constitutional guarantee shall be strictly observed, because every violation of 'it subjects them to a liability to be called upon to pay in taxes the amount by which the fund may have been encroached upon.

The State Board of Educational Lands and Funds, laboring under a legislative injunction to keep the moneys at its command constantly invested in income-bearing property, finds it impossible to obtain securities of the kind to which it is limited by the state constitution without paying a premlum upon them. Under our system of bond financiering the rate of interest of bonds issued by the various governmental authorities is fixed, so that competition among purchasers takes the form not of offering t accept the lowest rate of interest, but of offering to pay the highest lump sum as principal When, then, the state board invests the permanent school fund in securities at a premlum it really advances the difference between the nominal and real rate of interest to the credit of the temporary school fund, and when the bonds are finally paid the permanent school fund must find fixelf the loser by just so much. If this money went directly into the treasuries of the various local governmental agencies it would simply mean a transfer of the premium from the taxpayers of the whole state to the taxpayers of that community. That would be bad enough. But the greater part of it in the transactions already completed has gone to intermediaries and brokers, who have been almost the sole beneficfaries of this violation of the constitution.

Governor Crounse, to whose attention this

question had been brought, and who has devoted no little thought to the matter, suggests that the invasion of the permanent school fund for the benefit of the temporary school fund is merely a shifting of money from one pocket to the other, and that the loss to the fermer, if any, should be made good from the latter. It is true, as Judge Lake has pointed out in the opinion upon a law since repealed, rendered in 1883, that every investment of the permanent school fund must include a more or less considerable risk of loss by default, but in these cases the investment in securities at a premium is made with an absolute certainty of lors. The minimum amount which must be repaid to the permanent school fund is known in advance. The governor would have this indemnity made either by paying the premium by means of the interest coupons or by transferring a proportionate amount of the interest as paid from the temporary to the permanent school fund. As the law stands at present this is of goubtful legality. We understand, moreover, that some of the bonds purchased at a premium may be redeemed by the county issuing them at any time at its option, and on these there is a possibility of interest being stopped by repayment before the premium can be recouped. If the different county authorities could and would issue bonds with interest to be fixed by competition the state board could bid without running any risk of depleting the permanent school fund. A general offer of a minimum rate of interest to the various counties might possibly effect this change. The hole already made in the permanent school fund will have to be filled from some source. The whole intricate situation only emphasizes the need of some national constitutional revision which will put the management of the state school funds upon a sound business basis. Meantime the state board should set its face firmly against buying any securities through middlemen.

THE CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

The subcommittee of the house immigration committee, to whom was referred the resolution asking for information from the Treasury department in relation to rules and regulations adopted by the immigration bureau for the enforcement of the contract labor law, submitted a favorable report on the resolution. The report states that from information derived from the newspapers and from other reliable sources it would appear that the authorities have in some instances returned persons to Europe without proper proof that they were here in violation of law; that immigrants who have come to the United States at the instances of their families have been returned for alleged violation of law, while others who have come under similar circumstances have been admitted; and that, although the law has been generally enforced as to immigrants arriving, it appears that little effort has been made to enforce the penalties prescribed against employers of labor concerned in bringing to this country immigrants in violation of law.

It is not to be doubted that in enforcing this law there have been numerous instances of persons returned to Europe who were not violating the law. Accounts of several such cases, well authenticated, were given not long since in eastern newspapers, and it is reasonable to assume that these were but a few of what have occurred. On the other hand, it is equally certain, though it might be impossible to secure positive proof, that many who came here in violation of the law are probably now carrying out their contract to labor. The point in this report, however, which is deserving of particular attention by congress, if it is proposed to take any action regarding the matter, is the fact that the penalties of the law are not enforced against the persons responsible for bringing immigrants here in violation of the law. This is the weak spot in the whole business. Doubtless it is a difficult matter to ascertain who the persons are who contract for alien labor, but it ought not to be an altogether impossible task, and at any rate some more adequate effort should be made to enforce the penalties than it seems, according to the report of the subcommittee, has been made. It will obviously be impossible to secure an absolutely thorough enforcement of the law so long as the great corporations and large employers of labor who may be disposed to import it are assured if im-

munity. It is probable that no effort is now being made to import contract labor and there may not be for a long time to come. The employers of such labor have had an experience with it that ought to convince them of the mistake of bringing people here under such conditions and then subjecting them to a servitude of the most debasing kind, and it is to be presumed that many of them

fully realize this. The violence in the coke regions, where contract labor has been largely employed, has demonstrated, and not now for the first time, what mischief these people are capable of doing when exasperated, as they have been by the reduction of wages to the starvation point and by the despotic treatment to which they have been subjected by brutal bosses. The employers of this fabor, it is to be supposed, will not care to have a repetition of recent experience, and if they cannot wholly replace it with other labor will at any rate not be disposed to add to it. But there must be no cessation of vigilance in the enforcement of the alien contract labor law, enacted to protect American labor.

NOT A TEMPTING OFFER. Another diversion in the electric lighting contest has been attempted. The Western Electric company of Chicago, which, we are informed, is a member of the electrical octopus that includes also the Thomson-Houston company, has submitted, in substance, the following proposition: The company will creet a plain but substantial brick building in a suitable location, equip the same with a plant of 300 are light capacity, and donate the building and plant to the city at the end of five years if the city will contract to pay the company \$150 per year per lamp for 300 lamps during the period of five years.

This would strike the uninitiated as a very generous offer. It is almost as tempting as was the late J. M. Pattee's noble charity gift enterprise, by which the city secured 5,000 volumes of second-hand books for a public library on condition of granting the noble benefactor the privilege to run a lottery in Omaha under the auspices of the city government.

A liberal estimate of the proposed cost of the donation of an electric lighting plant would include the following items:

Total.....\$60,000

This would be the first cost of ground, building and plant. At the end of five years the wear and tear on the building and machinery, and the shrinkage in price by reason of expired patents, could not be less than one-third of the total, or \$20,000 in round figures. That would leave the actual value of the property donated to the city at the expiration of the contract \$49,000. We do not compute the cost of wiring or the value of the pole-lines for the reason that underground conduits are almost certain to take the place of overhead lines by the year 1900, and furthermore, because the company would recoup itself in two years for the first cost of overhead lines in the profits derived upon a basis of the bid of Pardee & Co.

Now, computing the cost of lighting with nominal 2,000-candle power lamps at the Pardee bid, \$112 per lamp, which is \$25 more than the lowest bid recently received, and we would find on the opposite side of the ledger the following: 300 lamps at \$38 excess for 5 years...\$57,000

Interest at 6 per cent..... 6,840 Total .....\$63,840 In this computation simple interest is figured only for four years on each annual payment. At compound interest the interest

charge would be considerably more. Summary: By paying \$150 a year per lamp for 300 lamps the city would pay in principal and interest \$63,840 for a plant worth \$40,000. Computed on the basis of \$90 per lamp the city would be paying \$90,000 in excess, which, at 6 per cent, in five years, computed after the first year, would amount \$10,800, or an aggregate of \$100,800. In other words, a contract for 300 lamps at \$90 for five years as compared with a contract at \$150 per lamp for the same period, with \$40,000 of plant thrown in at the expiration would leave the city a margin of \$60,800. which would be sufficient to buy an entirely new plant of larger capacity, with a saving to the city of a clean \$40,000.

It strikes us that the proposed investment of the electric company would be a very profitable scheme for the company. Inferentially the fact also strikes us like a sledge hammer that the city of Omaha, by paying Wiley's company \$175 and \$140 per lamp has paid for a very respectable plant within the last three years. We do not want to be understood as saying that the Wiley plant only represents \$60,000 of invested capital. Mr. Wiley's first investment was \$16,000 for a lot worth about \$2,000 and a councilman worth \$14,000, and his subsequent purchases have been on the same scale of reckless liberality. But even with his well-worn, back-number machinery and over-inflated capitalization of grounds and building Mr. Wiley is said to be willing to duplicate the offer of the Western Electric company. In fact, Mr. Wiley is willing to do almost anything to prevent the letting of the contract

to the lowest bidder. Reversing Judge Gresham's decision which declared the twelfth section of the interstate commerce act unconstitutional and affirming the power of the interstate commission to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses upon matters pertinent to its investigations, while strengthening the commission considerably, does not restore to it the authority with which congress supposed it was investing it. There is still the decision exempting witnesses from the necessity of testifying whenever their evidence might tend to criminate themselves, and this will be convenient loophole for unwilling railroad officials. This obstacle, however, can be removed by making the penalties for violations of the law consist for the most part in fines to be assessed against the corpora tion conducting the road in default. There is much testimony to be had that can in no way tend to criminate the witness. The commission need not wait for work on ac count of this limitation.

The Brazilian government is going to celebrate Independence day in order to give a public demonstration of its gratitude to the United States for the support received from American people during the civil war in Brazil. Such a celebration will be received as a manifestation of the friendly feeling and sympathy that ought to and does exist between two great republics of the western hemisphere, and will do much to cement the friendship that already ex tends between both the people and the governments. What the United States did in connection with the Brazilian war, however was done strictly in pursuance of the duties demanded of a neutral power. While the United States could doubtless have done various things to encourage the rebellion without overstepping the bounds prescribed by international law, it cannot expect gratitude for simply doing its duty.

The decision in the milk dealers license case is in accord with the decision in the coal dealers license case insofar as it denies the power of the city to impose a license tax except for the purpose of indemnifying

itself for the expense incurred in regulating the particular business licensed. The court in the coal licensetalecision said that a \$100 Beense was imposed for purposes of raising revenue and of yielding more than the conof regulating thembusiness, and therefore was illegal and unwithorized by the charter. In the judgment of the court a \$10 license is not more than is necessary to defray the expenses of regulation the milk business. If it had been a \$100 milk license, it would doubtless have been declared invalid. In other words, the court assumes to draw the dividing line between what is a license tax for regulation and what is a license tax for revenue. It practically sets up a judgemade limit, beyond which the council, although empowered by the charter to "tax, license and regulate" certain businesses, cannot go. We are still of the opinion that under the act governing cities of the metropolitan class, the legislature intended to make the city council the sole judge whether license taxes should be imposed upon the designated businesses, and if imposed, whether or not they should yield more or less than is expended in inspecting and supervising them.

One of the contracts for electric lighting is about to expire and the city council has accomplished practically nothing in the direction of making a new agreement. This is what The Bee predicted all along. Mr. Wiley is quite as willing to exact extortionate prices for electric lighting without a contract as with a contract. So long as he has his claims honored by the city council it is immaterial to him how long the matter is delayed.

Proof of Bryan's Ambition. Washington Post.

Congressman Bryan is undoubtedly determined to secure that senatorial seat. He is having himself industriously chased by the Wall street monsters.

Season of Great Opening.

New York Sun. New York Sun.

This is a great spring for the mouthers.
Mr. Voorhees is one. Mr. Vest is another.
On every available occasion they mouth
their devotion to democratic principles and
call God to witness that they are doing
their duty as democrats.

Strides of Democracy.

New York Recorder.

What immense strides democracy is making in England! Think of a British premier offering the labor representatives cabinet offices in exchange for their support! It it almost incredible, but that is what Lord Rosebery is said to be doing.

The Looting of the Treasury.

Indianapolis Journal. . In spite of the fact that pension appropriations have been cut down and that no new public buildings will be begun by the present congress, the aggregate of its appropriation hills, when finally passed, will be as large as those of the billion-dollar congress.

An Unnecessary Move.

Globe-Democrat.

It is all right, of course, for General Weaver of Iowa to remove from Des Moines to Council Bluffs in order to become a resident of a district where the populists wish to nominate him for congress; but such a step it not necessary so far as the question of eligibility is concerned. A member of congress is not required to be a resident of the district that he represents, but only "an inhabitant of the state from which he is chosen." Globe-Democrat.

Electing Senators by Direct Vote. New York World.

New York world.

The idea which the makers of the constitution had that legislatures would exercise a wiser discretion than the people is no longer tenable. The people know their own business logi. longer tenable. The people know their own business best,

The nomination by state conventions of party candidates for United States senator will do away with a vast amount of corruption and intrigue. It will tend to secure abler men in the senate. It will tend to the honesty and peace of the legislature. It will give talent its proper advantage over money.

THE SUGAR DEAL.

Kansas City Times: As expected, the senate investigating committee, instead of locating the guilty members, has resolved itself into a soul-searching inquiry for the fellow who peached.

Courier-Journal: Query: If a few weeks go the people who were offering United States senators big sums to vote age tariff bill had known that the tariff bill was to evolve into the Gorman bill, would they have thought it worth while to organize a bribery lobby?

Boston Globe: It was a great mistake for the committee to adopt a star chamber method of inquiry when dealing with the 'boodle" accusations. It will be absurd procedure, and one calculated to bring senatorial "dignity" into greater disrepute than ever, if any serious attempt is made to compet n paper correspondents to divulge the sources of their information regarding attempts to buy votes in the

senate. New York Herald: The attempt to force these witnesses to violate their pledges of confidence is needless, and cannot serve to divert public attention from the main issue. Let the committee call Secretary Carlisle. Let it call every democratic member of the senate finance committee. Let it call others whose names have been mentioned in com nection with the scandal. Such witnesses should not only be called, but qestioned and cross-questioned thoroughly and publicly. New York World: It is probable that be

fore the week is out sundry newspaper cor-respondents will be "in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate" for refusing furnish Senator Gray's committee with the names of certain persons from whom they claim to have got the information used in their published dispatches. It is per fectly well known that these names are quite unnecessary to the committee's purposes if its object is to reach facts, and not simply to worry and discredit the corre-spondents. The truth or falsity of the published charges can be proved by witnesses whose names are known to the committee and who are within easy reach of its sun mons. This being true, why force an issue with the newspaper men that has no bear ing upon the success or failure of the com-mittee's investigation, and that is sure to

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The martyrdom of Mr. Buttz has not yet provoked a nomination for congress. Bullet-proof clothing would not protect the senate from shots of contempt. Governor Waite's consuming wade in gore is limited to agitated breathings at a safe distance.

Editor Medill of the Chicago Tribune is ing strongly urged to enter the race for the United States, senate. Genral Kelly's arrival in St. Louis has not provoked a surfeit of enthusiasm. Na-tive colonels strengously object to the per-nicious purioining of unearned titles.

Doctors are now wrangling over the proper that the feminine cyclone was pursued by cranks seems to have some foundation Mr. Bland of Missouri was presented the other day with a bunch of roses addressed "To the next president." The flowers that bloom in the spring two years befo national convention rarely have anything to

The impending menace to Kentucky morals has reached a point, where organizations for the defense of social purity are deemed nec essary. The first daty of those organizations is the protection of Kentucky's public men from the wiles of the opposite sex.

Lillian Russell acquaints the public of her sad matrimonial experiences. She married No. 1 at 16, but he proved an intellectual milistone and was discarded. No. 2 was milistone and was discarded. No. 2 was outwardly an ideal, inwardly a wretch of darkest hue and two wives. After his arrest for bigamy Lillian cast him off. Then followed eight years of single repose, when Sig. Perugini touched the chords of her heart, and marriage followed. The signor was out for stuff. He began bossing the ranch the morning after the wedding bouncing favority servants and working the blue ing favorite servants and working the blue pencil on her visiting list. From a domes-tic tyrant he descended to pugilism. Separa-tion was the only alternative. Notwithtion was the only alternative. Notwith-standing her discouraging experience, Miss Russell instructes between the lines of her recital that operatic art is not incompatible with a happy home and wifely devotion. BRYAN AND HIS SILYER BOOSTERS.

Aurora Sun: Bryan, as a candidate for governor, would rally all the bimetallist votes in the state, democratic, republican, populist and prohibition.

Tilden Citizen: Nebraska is a free silver state and the democratic party had better go out of business altogether than to sail under false colors at the beheat of a few mercenary

Hastings Nebraskan: For a man who i extremely anxious to retire to private life Mr. Bryan is stirring up quite a fuss among the democrats and populists. Bryan is not going to retire unless he has to. Norfolk News: Every democrat who signed

the call for the silver league convention at Omaha on the 21st of June indirectly conmned the administration of Grover Cleve-nd. They were the tariff reformers of two years ago, but Just at present are no troubling themselves about the promises their party made which have never been fulfilled. It is the political future of Mr. Bryan that is engaging their attention now Platte County Argus: The formal dissolution of Congressman Bryan from the demo-cratic party, published elsewhere in this paper, is tantamount to declaring himself a populist, so far as openly advocating the principles of the new party. In due course of time the brilliant young congressman will take the pains to formally announce him-self a populist in name as well as in works. The flower of the two old worn-out polit-

cal organizations will in due course of time rally under the populist banner. Albion Argus: Hon. W. J. Bryan has an sounced that he will not be a candidate for re-election to congress again this year, and the tiresome young man who edits the Omaha World-Herald from a populist stand-point while clinging to the democratic party by his prehensile feet moans and groans about Tobe Castorism and the lack of appreciation of Mr. Bryan's peculiar interpreta-tion of democracy. Mr. Hitchcock made a speech at the Jacksonian club banquet held in Omaha last January and chose for his subject "Democracy and the Dragon." He was given a respectful hearing, but every one knew the dragon that democracy is suf-fering from is the half-baked class of mugwumps like the World-Herald editor would do democracy better service were they in the populist party.

Crete Democrat: Bryan has declined to be a candidate for re-election to congress in his district. But we have not sized up the people of this state correctly if they him to remain long in private life. First district will now be misrepre by a protectionist, a gold bug and an be misrepresente cate of about any or everything that is of interest to the eastern wing of that party and antagonistic to the people of the wes The green-eyed crowd of "straights" will now find great pleasure, as they have in the past, of running as candidates for the fun and honor of being on the ticket, while the machine continues to grind and the euckoos to announce the election of republicans, get their feed and retire for use again. But for the treachery and well known perfidy of the ambitious little crowd of political bushwhackers, Mr. Bryan might have been kept in congress. The people will now have chance to size up the fellows who, when the wheels turn to a certain point, pop out their little heads and sing out "cuckoo." Lincoln Courier: Mr. Bryan's letter wa the first move toward the formation of the projected new party in this state, a party to be composed of believers in free trade free silver and Mr. Bryan, and which, it is hoped, will be recruited from all three parties. Mr. Bryan's future is closely connected with the condition of the barometer. Favorable atmospheric conditions will de press populist enthusiasm and the congress-man will find his adherents greatly roduced in number. On the other hand, unfavor-able manifestations, dry weather and hot winds will marshal the Bryan cohorts, and stances further success may yet await th boy orator of the Platte. If Mr. Bryan's letter was the first move in the new party the call issued from Omahi Wednesday by C. J. Smyth, for a state con ference of free silver democrats, was the second. The people back of this confer-ence scheme are determined to give Mr.

Bryan an opportunity to run for something on a distinctly free silver platform. LEADING TO A LAUGH.

Plain Dealer: Farmer-Why don't you fellers do sumthin'? Commonweal General -Lack of a workin' majority.

Washington Star: It is announced in the June graduation exercises Miss Polly Syllable will play a conspicuous part. Detroit Free Press: Bixe-Why did you name that horse "Pepper Sauce?" Jack-Because he is a hot favorite.

Philadelphia Record: A Kensington woman who suffers from kleptomania says she has taken about everything for it. Somerville Journal: Considering how low the price of collar buttons is, it is aston-ishing how high a value a man seems to

Philadelphia Ledger: A squad of police in San Francisco will try bicycles as an article of department equipment. The offi-cers and wheels will make their rounds together.

set on one at times.

Atlanta Constitution: "Bright boy o' yours?" "You bet!" "Be president some day." "Shouldn't be surprised—he's mighty good at fishin'.

Chicago Tribune: Businesslike Young Man: "Is this where you issue licenses?" Official: "It is." "How much will I have to pay for a peddler's license?" "Five dollars." "Seems to me that's pretty steep. What does a marriage license cost?" "Two dellars." "That's more like it. Give me a marriage license." by irrigationists in Nebraska.

THE OLD STORY.

Tonight I met Rose,
So k's all up with Polly.
She bewitches the beaux,
And tonight I met Rose;
Now, would you suppose
I'd be caught by such folly?
But tonight I met Rose,
So it's all up with Polly.

Judicial Interpretation of Libel.

Chicago Journal. Chicago Journal.

In his opinion granting a new trial in the case of Smith against the Chicago Herald, Judge Dunne has rendered a distinct service in the interpretation of the law of libel as applied to the modern newspaper. He recognizes that the rule of responsibility and the implication of malice that formerly attached to the publication of a false and scandalous statement must be modified by a consideration of the circumstances surrounding the issue of a great daily newspaper. paper.
"That it is absolutely impossible," says

paper.

"That it is absolutely impossible," says Judge Dunne, "for this modern engine of information to do the work which the times and the people expect and demand, and at the same time to verify every item and explore for possible falsity in what seems true," is information common to all intelligent persons. And persons wronged by the publication of libelous statements are bound to seek its contradiction to the end that its further circulation may be stopped and the evil resulting from its publication diminished. If they fail to do this they fail to exercise ordinary vigilance to protect themselves from the effects of defamatory publication. Such neglect does not relieve the newspaper from responsibility for the original wrong, but it should be considered in limiting the exemplary or punitive damages. punitive damages.

A Rocky Road in Illinois. Chicago Herald.

Chicago Herald.

Democracy has a hard fight ahead in Illinois. Petty bickerings among faction captains, together with popular disgust over the failure of a democratic congress to carry out the promises of the party to the country, constitute a mixed political outlook which is not on its face encouraging.

REALISM. Chicago Journal.

O, writers realistic,
Won't you, just to please a friend,
Be not so pessimistic
In the way your stories end?
And can't you now and then contrive
To let the lovers wed;
Nor have the heroine arrive
To find the hero dead?

The fair appearing things of life
Are not forever bad;
And even in this vale of strife
Are moments that are glad.
O, can't you to your world of doubt
Admit a little flash
Of sunshine now and then, without
It's going all to smash?

Quit blasting every happy bud, Quit clouding every hour, Quit plastering our gods with mud, Quit making sweet things sour. We're tired of repiners who Embitter every cup. Ring off! ye bilious whisers, do For pity's sake let up!

STATE POLITICAL POINTS.

It is evident that Hon. Sam Wolback Grand Island has determined to withdraw from politics. He is learning to ride a bi-

The latest car ildate in the field for the nomination of superintendent of public in-struction by the requblicans is Prof. Charles Coney of Stanton.

Table Rock Argus: The state central committee meeting at Omaha was harmonious and enthusiasm high, indicating that next fall Nebraska will go republican by an increase over the old-time majorities.

Dawes county will again present the nam of F. M. Dorrington to the congressional convention. Fred was a candi date two years ago, but his passes for Lincoln News: Hon. W. E. Andrews ap-

pears to have already started his campaign in the Fifth. Mr. Andrews made matters very uncomfortable for McKeighan two years ago, and his friends have every confidence of his ability to defeat him this year. Two Sherman county mun want to go ngress in place of Kem and will make an effort to have the republicans place them on the track. Aaron Wall is training hard

for the place, but A. P. Culley, cashier of the First bank of Loup City, thinks he will be the winner. Wahoo New Era: There is a sentiment throughout the state strongly in favor of J. N. Gaffin as the people's party nominee for governor. The New Era has studied this matter over carefully and thoughtfully. publishers were afraid their personal friend ship for Mr. Gaffin might overshadow their better judgment, and they would, by sup porting him for the nominee, do something that would cause dissension or tend to weaken the cause in this county. In view of this we have taken the trouble to question leading popullsts in the county, we have watched the state press and we have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived to declare our position. We know Mr. Gaffin as a neighbor, we know him as a citizen and as a public servant, we know ho the estimation of Saunders

county people and we do not hesitate to

unqualifiedly assert that our choice for governor is Hon, J. N. Gaffin.

he stands in

Norfolk Journal: Personally this paper has the kindest feelings in the world for Tom Majors. He is a man calculated to win friendship wherever he goes by his genial and off-hand manners. And when it comes to political debts, Norfolk owes Tom Majors more than to any man has been mentioned in connection with the republican nomination for governor. This much is true, and the Journal meant to say as much last week, but fear that the visit of the lieutenant governor on publica-tion day might be taken as the inspiration for saying so caused the article to be with held at the time. This paper is not given to dishing up taffy to people simply because they call around, incidentally, of course, a political campaign, and it doesn't care t acquire a reputation for doing so. It wants to deal honestly with its readers and look every question fairly in the face. It remembers with gratitude the efforts of Tom Ma-jors in behalf of Norfolk at the time the appropriation for the two wings and the cured in the legislature of 1887, and if that were the only question to be considered in the selection of a candidate for governor is would say to the republicans of Norfolk "Give your votes to Tom Majors and pay your political debts." But there is a larger and deeper question back of all this, and that is the question of the welfare and future success of the republican party. Can the party afford to nominate Tom Majors? Will not his nomination inevitably bring on defensive campaign that may end in disaster? Would his nomination give any promise of reform in party methods and manage-ment? These are the questions that every republican must answer for himself, and the Journal believes that the answer must be unfavorable to Tem Majors' candidacy And when they are thus answered, Norfoll republicans must further decide they can afford to pay political debts at the expense of the future welfare of the republican party. This is a very large question, worthy of a good deal of thought.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

John Baughn of Randolph is about erect a 60,000 bushel elevator. The cigar makers employed by Weber & Kroechler of Plattsmouth have struck, and are out of a job for the present at least. The annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance union of Gage county vas held at Blue Springs with a large at-

tendance. A Massachusetts man has been at Norfolk looking over the ground with the idea of paper mill. He was favorably impressed with the available water power A youthful Superior hunter named Culp cocked his gun so as to be ready and then walked rapidly be-lorne. The emergency arose hind Will Horne. The emergency arose and now Horne is laid up with a bullet in

through his hip. Oscar Callaban and L. Morse, of the Dundy County Irrigation company, have served an injunction upon parties using water for irrigation purposes out of Rock creek, a tributary of the Republican, which empties into the latter stream just above the big ditch, situated west of Benkelman. This lessened their water supply and the question involved the right of parties to use water out of tributaries that empty streams above and near where ditche are taken out when the use of such water interferes with the operation of the ditch. It is a question of importance, and its final

decision will be awaited with much interest

## CEREMONIES AT THE CAPITAL

Frincipal Exercises Held at the National Cometery at Arling in.

CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINET PRESENT

Coxeyites Take Advantage of the Location of a Monument on the Capital Grounds to Gain an Entrance to the Forbidden Section.

WASHINGTON, May 30.-Elaborate preparations had been made here for the celebration of Memorial day, and in spite of adverse weather the observance of the day was general.

At Arlington, the great national cometery, at the various private cometeries, and wherever in one of the parks stands a marble or bronze representative of one of the heroes of our civil war, there were beautiful floral decorations and displays of the national colors. The floral display was particularly striking, for in addition to the contributions of individuals and secreties by order of President Cleveland the whole of the floral wealth of the white house groun were culled by the gardeners and used for the decorations of soldiers' graves. Colonel ings and grounds, had also done his part in selecting the choicest blossoms in the parks for the beautification of the soldiers' nonuments, with which the city abounds. The public ceremonies, as in the past, were entrusted to the Grand Army of the Republic, and were at once impressive and uccessful at all points.

The Coxcyites seized the opportunity to exploit themselves in public under cover of a patriotic desire to decorate the monuments n the western edge of that forbidden spot, capitol grounds. Last evening they trong, and after formal welcome by Oklahoma Sam, representing the leader of the movement who is now in prison, the newomers, who were very hungry and forlorn after their long tramp from Lansdale, near Baltimore, found quarters in some rude shelters on the extreme right of the Coxey camp. Yesterday evening the men spent their time in gathering evergreen and wild flowers, and today they marched to town and deposited their offerings on the peace monu-

The chief event of the day about Washington was the celebration at Arlington, where countless thousands of the nation's defenders lie at rest, some beneath marble slabs and very many in the shadow of the monu-ment to the "Unknown Dead." To this great cemetery the Grand Army repaired in force. They formed near their hall on Pennsylvania avenue about 10:30 under i Pennsylvania avenue about threatening sky. They started on their march for Arlington, headed by a considerable for Arlington, headed by a considerable body of the district militia. The old vet-erans stepped out bravely to the notes of the bugles on the march that is getting to be more arduous as the years roll by. President Cleveland arrived shortly after

12 o'clock, accompanied by Secretaries Gresham and Morton. The party took seats at the front of the speakers' stand and was applauded. General Black and Corporal Tanner, both ex-commissioners of the pension bureau, were in the stand, and later Secretaries Carlisle and Hoke Smith arrived. Hon. A. L. Martin of Indiana, chairman of the committee on pensions, delivered an eloquent oration, and Colonel John A. Joyce read a poem.

Representative Bryan aroused much enthusiasm by his speech. He began: "The only excuse one of my generation can offer for speaking here is to assure the veterans that this day shall not die with them. When the nation has forgotten the battlefields where were won its greatest victories it will not forget the burial places where its greatest dead rest." Speaking of the re-sults of the war, he said: "It would have defeat to have held together in iron bands two estranged sections, but it is glorious victory to have been able to bring back an unwilling brother and make him a happy brother." President Cleveland sat through the entire

program, which lasted several hours, did not speak. There were also ceremonies at the Soldiers Home, where an oration was delivered by Representative Cousins of Iowa and a poem was read by Representative English of New Jersey. Representative Late Pence of Colorado was the orator at the Congressional cemetery. Colonel Thomas Calver delivered the poem and Past Grand Commander S. S.

Yoder of the Union Veterans union delivered the address.
At Graceland cemetery the ceremonics comprised an oration by Representative Pickler of South Dakota, poem by Comrade W. W. Granger and addresses by A. N. Dodson of the Sons of Veterans and Chap-lain W. H. Honn of Thomas post. The Union Veterans union conducted services at Battle Creek cemetery, the first time they have so acted as an independent organiza-

Representative Brosius of Pennsylvania Representative Brosius of the and Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Department of the Interior delivered appropriate addresses. Many soldiers of the war lie interred at St. Elizabeth Insane asylum, and they were not forgotten by and they were not forgotten by the Grand Army, for at that place the oration was delivered by Past Department Com-mander S. E. Farence, the poem by Prof. Nelson and an address by Comrade Robert

Aiton.



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