## THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Paily See (without Sunday), One Year....\$ \$ 00 Daily and Sunday, One Year...... 10 00

Weekly Res. One Your.

OFFICES.

Omela. The Bee Building.
South Omala. cerner N and Twenty-fourth Sta.
Council Buffs. 13 Food afrest.
Colorgo Office. 21 Chember of Commerce.
New York. Rooms 13, 14 and 15. Tribune Bidg.
Washington, 140 F street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and ed

DUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittaness should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company. Omain. Drafts, theorem and postoffles orders to be made payable to the order of the commany.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

703,157 15 511

Total sold..... Daily average net circulation... \*Sunday. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 2d day of June. 1894. (Senl.) N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. The police commission has at last waked ap and bogus detectives may as well look for other soft berths.

A faction of north side republicans are organizing a "16 to 1" club. Forgive them. They know not what they do.

St. Joseph was securely shaken up by a grash among her jobbing houses. Omaha looks on serenely and without concern.

Judge Hitchscott still keeps on prodding Representative Goss and crowing over his remarkable decision in the Louisiana lottery advertising case.

The library board has hired an efigineer to run the heating apparatus in the new building. What an engineer is to do at this time of year with a heating apparatus passes comprehension.

Emperor William's physicians expect his theek to heal within three days. The resuperative capacity of this facial member would be a fine recommendation as a book igent should the emperor at any time lese als present position.

It is fortunate for Congressman Mercer that woman suffrage does not prevail in Nebraska. If it did he would not be able to muster a single female vote for constable or assessor after treating the Omaha girls in this shameful manner.

Oregon deserves congratulations upon one important achievement-it is assured of being relieved of Pennoyer as governor at the expiration of his present term. It is to be hoped that it will not be afflicted with him in any other capacity.

No one can have a case of beer delivered at his house now without displaying his marriage license in a conspicuous place for the benefit of our intelligent detectives. Married people only are permitted to drink beer under the new dispensation.

Not even the great Derby can induce the House of Commons to adjourn over for the day. But if a majority quorum were needed the house would have to be conyened at the side of the race track. The Commons are no less human than our con-

Secretary Carlisle says that there is no foundation to the report that he 's taking steps looking toward another bond issue. We may accept his denial, but if he has not taken such steps the outlook is that he cannot delay them very much langer unless congress comes to his rescue.

England is endeavoring to raise the tone of its newspapers by urging them to exclude objectionable matter from their columns. We were under the impression that foreign visitors to the United States usually accused American newspapers of being the only offenders in the world in this line.

With a sprinkling of French enthusiasm the reception of the officers of the Chicago at London could easily be made a repetition of the fetes on occasion of the recent visit of the Russian squadron at Toulon. So much ado has not been made by a foreign power over the American navy in many a year.

The public school teachers have a brief respite to indulge their hopes of re-election and promotion. In the meanwhile the wirepulling goes merrily on. If there is one thing that our public schools need more than another it is a rational system of civil service that will include every member of the teaching force.

A Chicago newspaper makes mention of the investigation of the electrolysis of water mains and gas pipes in progress in this city and urges the Chicago city officials to profit by the results accomplished by the Omaha council committee. The Chicago newspaper is evidently laboring under a grave misapprehension of the facts. What our council committee succeeds in learning about electrolysis won't hurt any one in the immediate vicinity, much less in Chicago. Chicago officials will do well to devise their own remedy for the trouble.

The Commercial club has chartered a train and will. June 14, start on a tour of the leading towns of the South Platte country. The object of the expedition is to apprise the merchants and shippers of that section of the advantages offered by the tobbers, wholesale houses and stock market of Omaha. The club will make the fact known that it is to the pecuniary profit of all Nebraska dealers to patronize Omaha houses. If the club were not confident That such showing can be made, of course the proposed exeursions would not be inaugurated. When country dealers receive the positive assurance that money can be made by patronizing Omaha no further inducement will be necessary to retain their trade. This city has for years maintained trade relations with the territory mentioned, but our merchants are not getting the lion's share, to which they are eminently enREED'S SILVER TALK.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 4 .- To the Editor. of The Bee: Are you not fully aware that Reed's silver talk is the merest political clap-frap, utterances to mislead the real friends of silver? "Lodge, Burrown, Cannon and other repub-Boan lenders in favor of a freer use of silver." How free? Just enough to deceive

great deal of significance," in Mr. eed's mystified sliver talk. For God's sake don't allow those shady, shronded, mysterious statements on ques-tions of money to find their way into your otherwise independent republican paper. If Mr. Reed or any other man favors all-

ver let him say how much he can stand; just what he will do and "where he is at" on this great plain issue.
Why, in the name of reason has there not

aiwaya been a strong, well defined "senti-ment and liberal policy toward silver" on the part of republicans? the part of republicans:

Strange, indeed, that Mr. Reed has come
at this time to "make a study of the aliver,
question from the standpoint of the minera and western members," and "to have mas-tered the intricate question," which common people have always fully understood. By the time the campaign is fully on Mr. Reed and his followers will know as much about finance as other people. No doubt they will try to pass for members of the great plain people. W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

Mr. Willoughby has struck the nail on the head. Mr. Reed's plan for restoring silver is mere palayer to befog the guilibles. Mr. Read's silver scheme is very much like the squatter sovereignty doctrine by which Stephen A. Douglas sought to exclude slavery from Kausas and Nebraska. Douglas insisted that the proper way of fencing out the southern task masters was by unfriendly legislation. He insisted that the territories had a right to impose a high tax on chattels whether they were mules, horses or negroes, and he felt sure that no negroes would be imported into a territory that imposed heavy taxes on that class of chattels. The free soil opponents of Douglas very correctly denounced the squatter sovereignty doctrine as a poor makeshift and insisted that congress had a right to exclude slavery from the territories in the organic act just as the people of the territories had a right to exclude it in their constitutions.

Mr. Reed wants to force England and Germany into bimetallism by taxing all imports from those countries so high as to practically exclude them. That means an embargo which would inevitably lead to retalistion. England and Germany would simply follow up the embargo against their wares and products by an embargo against American grain, flour, cattle and cotton. They would probably manage to get along without these American staples for a year or two, if not louger, and draw on us for our gold balances to meet the interest due from Americans to their capitalists. Meantime they would stimulate grain and cattle raising in Russia and South America and cotton culture in Africa and Asia.

The only way to get an international agreement on a ratio for silver and its restoration as a money metal must be by voluntary co-operation. If that cannot be brought about we must curtail silver production and raise the ratio to the commercial level. There is no doubt that it would be very desirable and advantageous to restore the double standard, but that cannot be done under present conditions by boycotts, embargoes or 16 to 1 free coinage.

ONE NEEDED MUNICIPAL REFORM

When the office of city comptroller was created by charter enactment it was presumed that the comptroller would be in position to audit every voucher and every item of expense, whether for service or supplies, and have a check upon unauthorized expenditures and excessive charges and claims. It appears, however, that almost from the outset several of the municipal departments have been conducted entirely independent of the comptroller. They have incurred expenses at their own pleasure, passed upon claims and vouchers, and increased or cut the pay roll at their own pleasure. The only document submitted to the comptroller is a list of amounts allowed to each claimant, with a view to having these items incorporated into the monthly appropriation

ordinance. The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, the park commission and the public library board do their own auditing, and the comptroller has no means of checking up or ascertaining whether the claims for supplies or materials are just and legal and come within the limitations fixed by the charter for each of the various funds. The mayor and council are required by the charter to appropriate the funds necessary for each and every department of the city government. How can they perform this duty intelligently so long as they have no means of knowing whether the amounts to be appropriated represent legitimate claims? Why should they be required to vote a dollar out of the treasury without being certified to by the comptroller as properly audited and cor-

There is no more reason why the park commission or the fire and police commission should be exempt from the supervision of the comptroller than is the Board of Public Works or the Board of Health. The comptroller should, by all means, have a check upon every appropriation, and no appropriation should be voted by the mayor and council until after the vouchers have gone through the hands of the comptroller and have received his approval. This is the only way to keep a proper check upon municipal expenditures. In the best regulated cities the expenditures incurred by the Board of Education are also required to pass the ordeal of the comptroller's approval before warrants are issued to pay them. There is no reason why the same system of checking should not be adopted for Omaha. The city treasurer is ex-officio the treasurer of the school board. Every dollar of the school fund is disbursed by him. \_Why should not the vouchers of the school board pass through the hands of the comptroller, so as to enable him to check up with the treasurer on the school fund warrants? Such a check is imperatively needed to prevent irregularities and imposition as well as unlawful appropriations. The only safe way for transacting the business of a city is to enforce strict business methods upon all the departments, and leave no room for jobs, defalcations and misuse of public funds.

SAVINGS BANKS AND INCOME TAX Referring to the income tax in his speech on the tariff bill Senator Sherman said: "The idea of taxing a savings bank by the congress of the United States is enough to make my blood boil. It is a tax upon the savings of the poor, and you propose to tax them 10, 20, 30 or 40 cents on their small sayings, through corporations in which they have invested their earnings. A corporation has no feeling, and it of course takes care to deduct this tax from the dividends of the depositors. I was going to say for God's sake, I will say for the sake of humanity, do not attempt to tax corporations who are the custodians, the depositories of the poor and of the ordinarily reasonably independent persons." This earnest protest of the Ohio senator against one feature of the proposed income tax will be appreciated at least by titled and which once secured can be easily the millions of savings banks depositors

tax. At the mass meeting in New York City last week to protest against the income tax provision of the pending bill the president of the largest savings bank in that city explained how the tax would operate upon those institutions. He said that in the 125 banks in the state of New York there were on January 1 last nearly 1,600,000 open accounts. representing one quarter of the entire population of the state, and the aggregate each deposit being \$390.50, proving that these institutions are essentially the places of deposit of the working classes or plain people. The proposed law exempts the individual man if his income is \$4,000 a year or less. so that he may be worth and have a capital of \$100,000 invested which produces \$4,000 income a year and still he will not be asked to pay one cent of this tax, but the man or weman who has a deposit in a savings bank will be required to pay 2 per cent on its income, no matter how small his or her capital may be. The average deposit to each open account in the savings banks of New York City on January 1 last was \$414, but there are many deposits which the bill will tax that are much smaller. In a very large majority of cases these deposits represent the only capital of the depositors. They are the savings of people who have toiled and denied themselves for years that they might have something ahead for the "rainy day," something to keep the wolf from the door in times like the present or in case of sickness, and it is proposed by the congress of this great country to tax these savings of the wage workers. What is true of the effect of the proposed law in New York applies to savings institutions in every portion of the country which are the depositories chiefly of the small savings of the people. The tax, it is true, would not reach directly the incomes from these deposits, but everybody knows that the banks would protect themselves and that ultimately the depositors

would pay the tax. The wrong and injustice of a tax that would each the incomes from the deposits in savings banks cannot be too strongly emphasized, but it is not probable that the arguments and protests against this contemplated wrong to the poor whose only capital is their small accumulations in these institutions will have any weight with the men in congress who are determined to have an income tax, no matter how unjust it may be in its operation and regardless of the fact that it is wholly unnecessary.

IN THE INTEREST OF IRRIGATION.

The effort of western members of congress whose constituencies are interested in irrigation to unite upon some arrangement for furthering legislation relating to the reclamation of the arid lands of the west is to be commended. It is the first attempt that has been made by representatives having arid lands in their states to agree upon a uniform course of procedure, and if the movement is successful, as there is reason to hope it will be, it can hardly fail to be productive of good results. According to report the majority of those interested in the question approve the bill of Senator Carey of Wyoming, which passed the senate, and this, it is thought, will probably form the groundwork of the measure to be agreed upon. It is stated that one amendment under consideration is to authorize military officers to make the preliminary surveys, so as to exempt the government from any expense involved in the first important step toward a national system of irrigation. The house will be asked to set aside at least two days for debate on irrigation, the hope being to thereby arouse the attention of congress to the importance of the question, and perhaps secure favorable legislation at the next session

As reported in The Bee of Sunday, Representative Sweet of Idaho has a bill which provides for a survey of certain portions of the arid region in that state, together with the water supply of that section, the survey to be made under the direction of the War department. The idea of this measure is to supply congress with information as to how much it will cost to reclaim certain tracts and the extent to which homes might be provided for the people. The plan contemplated is that the government shall pursue the same course in regard to irrigation that It does in river and harbor improvementsthat is, reclaim the land in tracts of various sizes, to be disposed of to settlers as rapidly as reclaimed. It is urged that by this method the government would not be called upon to expend a very large sum of money before the returns from the sale of land would be coming into the treasury. It proposes a national system of irrigation, under which the government will reclaim the land and sell it to the home seeker at what it costs to reclaim it, giving him a title to the water, as well as to the land, and eventually transferring the control of the water to the state. One argument in favor of this plan is that it would make it impossible to build up a system amounting virtually to that of landlord and tenant in the great

arid regions of the west. The advocates of this plan present some very good arguments in its support, but it is doubtful whether they will be found sufficiently weighty to overcome the objections of those who believe that it is no part of the business of the general government to undertake the task of reclaiming the arid region. The proposed plan is doubtless practicable, though the process would necessarily be slow, but the strong point of opposition will be made to devolving the responsibility of this enormous work upon the general government. The representatives of other sections of the country, it is to be apprehended, will not easily be induced to take the same view of the matter that those of the west generally do. It is well, however, that western representatives are considering the question, for it is one of increasing importance from year to year.

The failure of the commission appointed by the German government to consider the currency question, with particular reference to silver, to reach any decision, will be disappointing to those who had hoped for a result that would be favorable to the cause of bimetallism. The appointment of the commission was due to the agitation in Germany in favor of silver, and a majority of its members were advocates of bimetallism. In thus constituting the commission it was inferred that it was in deference to a tendency on the part of the emperor favorable to the bimetaille policy, though more probably the intention of the government was to give the advocates of that policy the fullest possible opportunity to obtain a hearing for their views. At any rate a concession was made to them, and this fact makes all the more disappointing the failure of the commission to arrive at any decision. There can be but one conclusion from this result, and that is that the weight of testimony was against any departure by Germany from the existing monetary system, satisfaction with which was expressed throughout the country, whose incomes from by Chancellor Caprivi during the session of

their deposits would be reduced under this the international monetary conference at Brussels, and adherence to which was urged by the recent meeting of German bankers at Berlin. The effect will doubtless be to reduce the agitation for bimetallism in Ger-

many, and it may also cause an abatement of it in England. Both Bryan and Morton have made their pilgrimages to Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson and the shrine of Jef-

fersonian democracy, and have given car to deposits were \$617,000,000, the average of the oracle that dispenses the pure and unadulterated democratic doctrine from that sacred spot. Hoth appling their wisdom from the same source they might be expected to be in perfect harmony on every important topic of the day. Butuelas! This is not the case. The Monticello pracle must resemble her Delphian sister in her ability to give forth prophesies that can be interpreted to fit the occasion. To Bryan she says free silver and tariff reform; to Morton she says free trade and the single gold standard. If poor Jefferson were only alive once more he would not know where he stood. The testimony made public by the senate

bribery investigating committee is substantially the same that was sent out by Washington correspondents to their respective papers on the very day that the were examined. This shows what effect the persistence in secret hearings has had. Everything that transpired within closed doors has been speedily made known to those on the outside. It will be next in order to appoint a committee to investigate in star chamber how the leaks have occurred, and if its preceedirgs become public before they are officially announced to continue the process ad infinitum. This is the only logical result of the secret session investigation.

Superintendent Byrnes of the New York police department discourses learnedly in the current North American Review apon the character and methods of the men comprising the different Industrial armies that are marching upon Washington. Mr. Byrnes informs his readers that "the Kelly branch of the army, 1,200 in number, is moving through Indiana." The most cursory peruser of the daily newspapers would be better acquainted with the facts than this, Mr. Byrnes is evidently writing without any personal knowledge of the character and methods of the men whatever. He should confine his magazine articles to subjects about which he happens to know something.

What becomes of the beautiful plan of the Board of Education for an insurance fund if that plan is to be suspended every time an insurance agent importunes the board for a renewal of expiring insurance? The reason why the board decided to become its own insurer was that it was convinced that it would save the taxpayers money by the operation. If this is true it is making an unjustifiable expenditure of the taxpayers' money when it keeps on handing over premiums to the insurance companies. The insurance fund system is either a good thing or a bad thing. If it is a good thing the people of Omaha ought to have the benefit of it.

16 to 1 Ratio. New York Recorder. The democracy ratio-16 of idiocy to His Lot Not a Happy One.

Washington Star. The lot of the artificial rain maker in the west is a hard one. He is invariably blamed for the cloud-bursts and given no credit whatever for the showers.

> Talking Through His Tile. New York Sun.

New York Sun.

Retire? William Jennings Bryan retire?
The Boy Orator of the Platte shut up?
Not if he writes 3,000,000 letters of declination. Not while there are icicles upon
the blizzard's beard. Not until the wolf
is howless and the bald brow of Shasta
is thatched with comets. Not while the
Talking Hat hangs lovingly upon Bryan's
lins.

Political Sincerity With a String.

Kansas City Times (dem.).

When Representative Bryan of Nebraska announced his purpose to withdraw from congressional life for the reason that he couldn't agree with the financial views of the president, the heroism of his action was discounted in a manner by the memory that his district is republican and that this is not a good year for democrats in that kind of district, however, able and popular they may be. Kansas City Times (dem.)

CANDIED REFLECTIONS.

Kansas City Star: The testimony of Secetary Carlisle before the sugar scandal in vestigating committee, made public today ought to convince any one, not before con vinced, that the charges against him were nerely political fakes without even a thread of fact on which to depend.

Chicago Mail: Senator McPherson is entitled to sympathy. He admits that he bought 1,000 shares of Sugar trust stock while the tariff on sugar was under consideration in the committee of which he was a member, but he explains that he bought the stock "unintentionally," although on tele-graphic order to his broker in New York. Such unintentionality in large business af-fairs is pitiable. McPherson needs a guardian other than his son.

New York World: No effective defense of Carlisle's connection with the sugar schedule can be made by pointing out that the clause as he drafted it differed slightly from the clause as it now stands in senate bill. This is mere quibbling The gravity of the original charge, the subtantial truth of which was confirmed by Mr. Carlisle's testimony, lay in the fact that it placed the secretary of the treasury and presumably the president in the position of approving the concessions made to the Sugar trust. These concessions were regarded as the most objectionable feature of the surrender forced by the 'conservatives' in the hind them the fight for tariff reform may as

Springfield Republican: This is a pretty bad light in which Senator McPherson of New Jersey is placed by the revelations made before the senate investigating committee It will be remembered that a month or two uonths ago, when it was being talked abou that members of the senate finance commit-tee were speculating in tariff-affected stocks while they were revising the tariff, McPherin the senate and admitted that he had bought such stocks, but had order them all sold when it became evident that pending legislation might affect their values. He is now forced, to admit that he simply transferred these stocks to his son. He thus transferred these steels to have been engaged all appears not only to have been engaged all the time in speculating for the profits to be gotten out of legislation over whose course his official station gave him large influence but to have sought to cover up his tracks in the meanest kind of a way-by an appearof great frankness in relating a halftruth which was every whit as bad as a deliberate falsehood.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

Pawnee Republican: The silver conven tion which is soon to meet in Omaka will be made up of dissatisfied democrats, who see in this meeting their only chance to slip into the populist party without running amuck of the Chicago platform.

Toblas Tribune: Congressman Bryan announces one day that he has quit the dem cratic party and has no further use for an ver meeting and his friends commence tell ing every one in sight what a fine governor or senator "Billie" would make. There is more than one way to skin a cat.

Lincoln News: Hon, James E. Boyd is keeping up a deafening silence over the proposed free silver split in the democratiparty in this state. There are a great many democrats who are keeping their mouths hermetically scaled, but the clamor will begin just as seen as the shady ones see which branch of the party is going to be the largest.

Bond County Press: A call has been issued by 300 so-called democrats for a free affect convention to meet in Omaha June 21. By many it is regarded as a shrewd move of the anti-similistration democrats and Bryan men to keep in line their wavering forces, the rank and file of democracy having become disgusted with the party and are coming over to the populists in

Callaway Independent: Some of our breth-ren believe that in declining to stand for renomination in the First district, (with its several thousand republican majority, Congressman Bryan has intentions of comins to the populists. Not a bit of it. Bryan has no use for populists further than to advance his own selfish interests. As the Lincoln Herald admits, "when Bryan leaves the democratic party, there won't be a demo The free silver democrats will meet in Omaha, endorse Bryan and pass a set of incoherent silver resolutions, similar to the silver declaration of the Missouri democratic platform. With such a declaration they expect to catch the votes of populists for Bryan later on. But it won't work.

Howells Journal: A call signed by 250 Nebraska democrats for a free silver cratic conference to be held in the city of Omaha on June 21 has been issued. We believe that the principal object in this proposed conference is to kick up strife in the party and to lead a portion of the party into the independent camp. We are led to think that such is the case by the fact that many who have signed the call have for several years been more independents than democrats and many of them have been disappointed applicants for federal positions, and as soon as they were told that they would not be allowed to feed at the public crib they became hostile to the administration. We concede that these gentlemen have a perfect right to meet in any kind of a conference that they see fit, but we desire to let the people know the true motive that prompted them to such action. This call means that the fight against the administhation in this state is making an effort for its final fight. We regret that it has come to this; we have had more than our share of party quarrel in this state, and we had hoped that at last we might have a united democracy. Now that the fight is on let us push the war into Africa. We believe that the friends of the administrain the majority in this state, and that they will win the day. Our free coinage friends may go into the independent ranks, but that is where they have been voting for several years past. Let the fight proceed; it will accomplish at least one good—that of bring-ing some so-called democrats out from under

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

St. Paul Phonograph: Congressman Bryan and the Nebraska silver democrats are booked for the populist camp.

Creighton Courier: Nominate a young republican for representative in this district and he will be elected by 200 plurality. Dawes County Journal: To our numerous esteemed contemporaries who are singing "We are all for Jack MacColl," we would simply say this: Keep your eye on Tom Majors.

Lincoln News: The seven countles comprising the First congressional district gave a republican plurality last fall of 7,919. Perlaps these figures had something to do with Bryan's withdrawal.

Table Rock Argus: Papers throughout the state take very kindly to the suggestion of the Argus that Pawnee county present the name of C. E. Casey to the state convention for Heutenant governor

Miller Union: The Hon, William J. Bryan M. C., has come to the conclusion that he is not bigger than the democratic party and will try something nearer his size. He thinks of swallowing the pops.

Stevens of Furnas will again be a candi date for state representative on the populist ticket, but Sheridan of Red Willow has not peen heard from. His political grave is too deep for his voice to penetrate to the sur

Kearney Journal: And now Matt Daugherty announces himself in the congression with his fighting clothes on. Matt makes this announcement it is at once realized that there is to be a lively chase after a congressional nomination.

Valentnie Republican: Hon. M. P. Kinkald is very prominently spoken of as a candidate for the nomination of representative of the Sixth district. Should Mr. Kinkaid eccive the nomination at the hands of the republicans of this district it simply means Representative Kinkaid instead of Kem. Cozad Tribune: The free silver demo

crats propose to meet early and nominate Bryan for governor. Then the Bryan fel-lows will all be good pops for the purpose of controlling the pop conventions for their favorite. It's the old, old dodge, with merely a slight variation-anything for office. Nebraska City Press: Congressman Mc-Keighan, he of the rheumatic trouble and he barleycorn remedy, says of Congressman Bryan: "For the past six years we have Bryan: been close friends personally and politically." This is reason enough why Mr. Bryan should be retired. He is in bad com-

pany. Thurston Republic: Jack MacColl seems to be getting a little the best of Majors in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination. The designation of Omaha as the place of holding the convention shows this, for Ma-jors made his fight for Lincoln. Majors may be able to get the nomination, but it will sweat his old hickory shirt to do it, for MacColl's friends are legion.

Sidney Telegraph: The question now for republicans of the state of Nebraska to ask themselves is, what will we do when Tom Majors dies? Where will we find a candidate for governor? Tom is a pretty good fellow, but he and his bickory shirt are chestnuts. Will some republican point to a state convention in the past ten years when Tom Majors was not in line.

The Educational Qualification.

The Educational Qualification,
Indianapolis Journal.

A proposition has been introduced in the New York constitutional convention to establish an educational qualification for the suffrage by providing that no person shall be permitted to vote who cannot read and write. There seems to be a distinct tendency in that direction. The people of Maine adopted such an amendment to the constitution of that state two years ago, and similar propositions are pending in the states of California and Oreson, with every probability that they will be ratified by the people. The proposed amendment to the Oregon constitution also embraces a provision that no person of foreign birth shall be permitted to vote until he has lived in the United States five years, and become a full citizen. These movements in different states show that public sentiment is moving in the direction of a more intelligent suffrage.

Take no Substitute for Royal Baking Powder. It is Absolutely Pure. All others contain alum or ammonia.

FAIR, EQUITABLE AND JUST

Judge Maxwell's Cpinion of the Maximum Freight Rate Law.

DELAY IS SOUGHT BY THE RAILROADS

Enforcement of the Law Staved Off by Unnecessary Legal Formalities-Federal Courts Have No Jurisdiction In the Matter.

Judge Maxwell was visited at his home near Frement and asked to give his opinion of the Nebraska maximum rate law. responses to the questions put were frank, deliberate and of great interest to the

"Have you examined the maximum freight bill passed by the last legislature?"

the judge was asked. "I had not until the action to enjoin it from being put into operation was brought," he answered. "The proceeding was so unusual that it excited my curiosity so that I examined the act to see what it contained,' "From the examination you made do you think the act is in conflict with any provision of the constitution or unjust?"

"I do not. It seems to me to be a very moderate, conservative measure; evidently intended in a limited degree to remedy some of the cvils from which the people of the state are suffering. There is a spirit of fairness running all through it that is commendable. Thus, it does not apply to new roads built since December 31, 1839, and exempts new roads to be built before December 31, 1599, the reason evidently being that a new road requires time to build up a lucrative business. There is also provision that if the schedule of rates prescribed by this act are unjust and unreasonable, such railroads shall be exempt therefrom as here-inafter provided. Then the act provides that the company complaining shall bring an action before the supreme court against the state 'and upon the hearing thereof, if the court should become satisfied that the rates herein prescribed are unjust in so far as they relate to the rallroad company bringing the action, the court may issue its order directing the Board of Transportation to raise its rates to any sum in the discretion

of the board, but not to exceed the rates fixed by the railways and in force on the ist day of January, 1893."
"Has the federal court any jurisdiction in this case? "I am confident than no case has been made or can be made that will justify en joining the enforcement of the law. fundamental, universal rule of law that a court of equity will not grant an injunction when the ordinary legal tribunals are capable of affording sufficient redress. Now, fifth section of the maximum freight rate act provides that a railway company aggrieved may apply to the supreme court 'and show to the court all matters pertaining to the management thereof, and that it is unjust to reduce rates. Upon this showing the court no doubt would order rates raised to a fair price, but not to exceed those in force December 31, 1893. Here is a plain, speedy and adequate remedy provided in the act itself. The injunction suit brought in the federal court looks like a bold attempt to set the law of the state and the people thereof at defiance. And so long as great corporations hold up the laws and refuse to obey

them It sets an example whose influence for evil is felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The act is a law of this state. It went into effect August 1, 1893. It rejuired no approval of the State Board of Fransportation, and they have nothing to do with it unless rates are raised or lowered. The validity of the act I see no reason to question. It will be remembered that Governor Crounse, who is a very capable lawyer, scrutinized the act very carefully before he signed it. In any event the invalidity of this act could only be determined by the supreme court of the state, whose decision the federal court is required to follow. A state court of equity would have no jurisdiction and the federal court has not a shadow of excuse for jurisdiction. The a tion is brought by the stockholders against their own employes to prevent them obeying the laws of the state, under which corporations are formed. The constitution of the state constains stringent provisions against watering stock and to prevent unjust disrimination, and requires the legislature to correct these and like abuses when they exist. This is the common law, but to make assurance doubly sure it was placed in the state constitution. These stockholders in effect seek to take the great corporations from under the control of state laws and declare they are not subject to regulation. This will be denied no doubt; but that will be the ef-

fect if they succeed-instead of being mere servants of the public they would become practically masters. It does not follow that because freight rates are somewhat reduced that railway receipts will be diminished. The probability is they would be increased. Every reduction of passenger rates is followed by an increase of travel. The same rule is true to quite The same rule is true to quite an extent with the reduction of freight rates. Take the case of shipment of baled instance: Platte and Elkhorn are great meadows, and large quantities of baled hay are shipped from them, but rates have been so high that

but few shipments have been made com-

pared to what would be if rates were reduced so that citizens could ship and realize a profit. No person, I am confident, wishes njure the great corporations. entitled to fair treatment, they have received that and they certainly should be ontent with that.

"Has there not been unnecessary delay in bringing this case to a hearing in the fed-

"There seems to have been great delay, and that seems to be one great object of the rallway companies. I think a densurrer to the bill on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the court, and second that the bill does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action would have been sustained and the action dismissed."

"Have not some of the railroads that ap-pear in this suit been constructed since Deember 31, 1889?" Yes, sir; at least three. It is somewhat

strange that they should join in an action in which they have no interest whatever, and will not have for five years to come."

Getting Things Right for Once.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is not often that an English newspaper gets anything straight about affairs in the United States, but the London Standard comes closer the truth than many home papers when it says of the new tariff bill that "it will be simply a balance between opposing personal interests reached under the compulsion of an outraged mercantile community, anxious to do business unmolested."

Nebraska's Standing.

New York Recenter.

The Nebraska liar deesn't propess to be altogether forgotten. He tells of a married couple at Ainsworth who have had two sets of twins born to them in eight'e n months. He falls to mention the p lit'es of the papa, which would be an invaluable bit of information to any one inclined to bet on Nebraska's standing in the national election of 1929.

TRITE TAKE-OFF.

onth?"
"Don't know how it is wid most folks,
Jedge, but wid me, reckon it's sort of a
second nature." Boston Budget: He-May I kiss this dainty hand? She-Oh, yes, if it will give you any pleasure. But where do I come in?

Life: "Do you know the nature of an

Galveston News: The good man who attends to his own business and supports his family faithfully expects no rewards save a few buttons in the right places.

Chicago Record: The Guest-Here, what do you mean by waking me up three times this morning and telling me it is breakfast time? And here I catch you running away with the sheet! Boy-Well, you see, boss, we've got to git de tablecloth whether you git up or not.

Washington Star: "Dear me," said the woman who does not shirk an argument, 'I'm glad I'm not the wife of a United States senator. "It would be so hard to get the last word."

Boston Commercial: It is all very well to tell a violent man to "keep his temper, but is he not better off without it?"

Detroit Tribune: "So she's a failure as a prima donra? Can't she sing?" "Oh, yes, but she is timid when it comes to a hand-

Indianapolis Journal: "These Kentucky democrats makes me tired," said Wickwire. "Even if Breckinridge succeeds in getting himself elected, his usefulness as a congressman is gone."

"I am to understand, then," remarked Yabsley, "that you argue from the premise that a democratic congressman is capable of being useful."

GETTING IN SHAPE. The summer girl is getting
Her summer things in shape,
So that no man her beauty
Can possibly escape.
And when she has them ready, An angel without wings— The next thing she'll be getting Her shape in summer things. A PAINFUL SIGHT

Somerville Journal. Until a man has tried to keep A rigid cash account
Of personal expenses, he
Can't know the full amount
Of trouble that a man can have
Within this mortal life,
Or how much harassed he can be
By painful mental strife.

"Now, what did that ten cents go for?"
He asks himself, and then
He sets to work at balancing The cursed thing again. He wastes gray matter in his wild Attempts to come out square, And finally puts in a cent, If the cents he needs "ain't there." He spends more time in tracing back

A quarter gone astray
Than he could buy for fifteen dollars
At fifty cents a day.
Just as he thinks he has it, he
Finds out he's ten cents long,
And then his language oftentimes
Is vivid, fresh and strong.

And so it goes, with varying shades
Of alternate despair
And hope, till finally the pain
Gets too intense to bear.
And then the little book is closed,
And the worn man starts out,
To plunge into extravagance,
Without the slightest doubt.

Ah! yes; until a man has kept
A rigid cash account,
He's sure to underestimate
The aggregate amount
Of anguish that a man can have
Within this mortal life;
But, Caesar! if you pity him,
You ought to see his wife!



HAT REFERS to our great \$10 suit sale-biggest success we ever had-it's so genuine-real \$12.50-\$18-\$20 suit for \$10 beats the best of them -- Just as good suits as are made, and if you buy one, and it's not satisfactory, or you think you don't get your money's worth, we'll give your money back. Strangers in the city are urgently requested to call and see us. Ladies' private reception room always open.

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