OFFICIES. OFFICES.
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Council Bioffs. 12 Pearl street;
Chicago Othes. 21 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, R oma H. H and B. Tribune Bidg.
Washington, 187 P street, N. W.
COHRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor,

BUSINESS LETTERS All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Res Publishing company, main. Draits, cheeks and postolice order of see made parade to the arder of the company, THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

.703,187 sold 687.676 wage net circulation 22.183 Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this bid day of June, 1894.

(Sent.)

N. F. PELL, Notary Public.

The strike of sulphur miners in Sicily can find a match in the coal miners' strike in this country.

Seventy-five millions definit in one year, twothirds of it covered by new bond issues, is the proud record of the first fiscal year of democratic control of the treasury.

Senator Stewart's speech on free wool accidentally shifted on to free silver before the first sentence was completed. But free wool and free silver are all the same to Stewart.

People worrying over the selection of this year's summer resort are quite generally wishing that there was a perpetual World's fair for their instruction and amusement.

It is almost time to hear from the school census for this year. The returns of the enumerators will again furnish data for some interesting computations upon the population question.

When Senator McPherson reads the testimony of all his fellow senators, each denying that he had participated in the slightest degree in the alleged speculation in Sugar certificates, how he will with that he had not given his precocious servant away.

Even the staid and conservative Philadelphia Ledger has finally been compelled to surrender to the demand for a coupon department. It presents its readers gratis with a coupon, which, accompanied by 5 cents, will be accepted for a ride on any street car that rumbles through the sleepy

Commencement flowers are out of place in exercises of the public schools. In few large cities in this country are they still tolerated. Omaha should fall in line with the general practice by relegating such floral offerings to the homes of their recipients. The commencement audience should no longer be afflicted with

The honorary degrees conferred upon Captain Mahan of the Chicago by the English universities are intended, of course, as a compliment to the United States, as well as a recognition of the commander of its great war vessel. This episode in the entertainment of our naval officers is one of the best evidences of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Omaha is one of the three large cities which were able to send in reports of improved business conditions to the mercantile agencies last week. This must be gratifying to the merchants of this city. It shows that Omaha is keeping a trifle ahead of most of its competitors. With timely rains and brightening crop prospects the improvement ought to continue steadily for some time to

The hope of hearing Congressman so carefully cultivated for the benefit of the free silver democrats who are to assemble in conference in Omaha this week, has been ruthlessly blasted by the announcement that Mr. Bland will be unable to attend. But Bryan will be there. What need, then, of other stars when he combines in himself the sun, nicon and entire firmament of the free silver democracy? Even if Bland could come he would be able to play but second fiddle to Eryan. Let the delegates worship at an undivided

A bill has been introduced into the house by Representative Stone of Pennsylvania to establish the units of electrical measurements in pursuance of the constitutional power of congress to fix the standard of weights and measures. The proposed units are the same that have been adopted by electricians the world over and that are in common use throughout the country. They will therefore entail no inconvenience by necessitating changes in the system employed. Several of the units have been named after famous electricians, one of them, the Henry, after Prof. Henry, former head of the Smithsonian institution, having been agreed upon as the unit of induction at the electrical congress held at Chicago last year. As there is no opposition to the establishment of these units. the bill may be expected to become a law after the lapse of a sufficient length of time.

Male opponents of woman suffrage, the great moral issue in Kansas, must run the risk of personal indignity and bodily violence as witness the treatment accorded the Wichita editor, who was seized on his return from the populist convention, forced to don a sunbonnet and mother-hubbard and compelled to march through the streets in front of a brass band. This is the way the woman suffragists want to contribute toward the better maintenance of law and order. A simflar outrage perpetrated upon one of their number would be heralded broadcast as indisputable proof of the necessity of placing the ballot in the hands of women in order to prevent its recurrence. The woman suffragists will doubtless disayow the act, but the occurrence will not tend to impress the people with the peculiar adaptibility of of gold as it has been for many years it will women for the suffrage.

THE LAWYERS AND THE DOCTORS.

There is no calling that depends more upon confidence than that of a physician. When we employ a doctor we place life, limb and health into his keeping. As there is no law regulating the value of medical services every dector is at liberty to fix his schedule of fees according to his own conception of what his prescriptions, calls and surgical skill may be worth. But in spite of medical ethics there are doctors who take undue advantage of their patrons by sharing the profits of their prescriptions with the druggist. They not only force the druggist to make excessive charges for his pills and potions, but they often even prescribe double doses when they are not needed and thus compel their victims to follow Shakespeare's injunction: "Throw physic to the does."

The sharp practice on the part of dectors in getting relates from druggists is, however, not a circumstance as compared with the rank impositions practiced by lawyers upon ellents in connection with legal publications. It is presumed that when a lawyer gets a retainer and fees from a client that he will protect him and honestly account for all he has collected and render a true bill for all he has expended in connection with his case. The practice in these parts with most lawyers, in fact with some of the most eminent lawyers, has degenerated into a system of legalized robbery. Whenever the law requires a publication of a foreclosure, divorce, partition of properly or any other notice to defendants the statute not only designates the number of publications, but also prescribes the charge for such publication. The object of fixing the rate by law is to obtain the widest publicity. The lawyers evade the spirit, if not the letter, of the law by using for their publications the medium that can afford to give them the largest rakeoff. In other words, the paper that has the least circulation and can afford to offer the heaviest bonus. Now if the lawyers would give their clients the benefit of the rebate which they get from readerless sheets they might justify themselves by the plea that they have endeavored to save money for their clients. As a matter of fact they have the bills for publication made out at the full legal rate and pocket the rebate. This flagrant imposture upon clients has been tolerated by the courts, when the courts are presumed to maintain the integrity of the bar and stop all fraudulent practices that affect the interests and rights of litigants. .

The demoralizing influence of this petit larceny upon clients can hardly be censured too severely. It is not only practiced by eminent lawyers but by county officials who would scorn a bribe, but are willing to pocket a few dollars every week for rebates when by so doing they deprive the widows and orphans and the owners of mortgaged homes and chattels of the benefit of the publicity which should be given to every announcement affecting estates in probate and properties to be sold under the hammer by the sheriff or master commissioner. Such malpractice is certainly as discreditable to the profession of law as is the double dose and "whack up" of doctors.

Integrity should be the cardinal principle to govern professional ethics, and every species of dishonesty, whether it is sugarcoated or concealed in legal quibble, must lower the standard of morals of the whole profession.

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The annual report of the director of the mint for 1893 will not be reassuring to the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. According to this report the approximate gold yield of the mines of this ountry for 1893 was in round numbers \$36. 000,000, or about \$3,000,000 more than for the previous year. This shows that the United States still holds the first place in the list of gold-producing countries. The output of the silver mines of this country in 1893 is stated to have been 50,000,000 ounces, of the coining value of a little over \$77,000,000. This, according to the estimates of the present director of the mint, is somewhat less than the output of 1892, though in this respect it disagrees slightly with the figures of his predecessor. The report shows that the output of gold in 1893 was the largest in the world's history, amounting to 16 per cent more than the annual average of the period of the greatest productiveness of the Californian and Australian gold mines, and that the value of the gold product of the world in 1893 was only 9 per cent less than that of the average aggregate gold and silver production of the world in 1861-65. The report of the mint director also states the interesting fact that the value of the gold alone available, in 1893, for monetary purposes, was greater than the total value of both gold and silver available for monetary purposes in the years just preceding the beginning of the depreciation of silver.

silver in this country last year was a little more than double the production of gold and this has been the case for a number of years. The statistics show that in the ten years preceding the opening up of the gold deposits in California the weight of silver produced in the world was 14.25 times the weight of gold. The California production of gold made the total production of silver only four and one-half times the weight of gold from 1851 to 1860. Disregarding small fractions, the weight of silver was six times that of gold produced from 1861 to 1865, seven times that between 1866 and 1870, eleven times that between 1871 and 1875, fourteen times that between 1876 and 1880, nineteen times that between 1880 and 1885. In 1890 the weight of silver was nearly twenty-two times that of gold. In 1892 a large increase in the production of gold reduced the ratio of weights to a little more than twenty-one, The silver produced in 1899 was about three times as much as was produced annually from 1866 to 1870; the silver produced in 1893 was nearly double the average annual production from 1876 to 1880, and was more than 65 per cent greater than the annual

It will be observed that the production of

average from 1881 to 1885. Commenting upon these facts, the New York Commercial Bulletin says that nothing would be more to be expected in view of such an enormous disproportion in the production of silver than that its value should fall, and this must be apparent to anybody who will study the statistics in a practical Applying the law of supply and demand to the problem it would seem that no one of ordinary intelligence could fall to arrive at the conclusion that the present relative value of silver is wholly due to the fact that for many years its production has been far in excess of the production of gold, and that this fact alone has been all-powerful in determining its value. It ought to be equally apparent to the intelligent student of this subject that it is utterly impossible for the United States alone to restore silver to its former value relatively to gold and that if this can be done at all it will be accomplished only by an international agreement. So long as the production of silver continues to be as greatly in excess of the production

be very diffi. It to secure an agreement

among the great commercial nations for the rehabilitation of the white metal.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE ATHLETICS. The completion of arrangements for sending a team of college athletes from Yale university abroad to compete in field contest with a similar team from Oxford, the great English university, proclaims the era of international college athletics. No longer content to excel in games participated in by his fellow students only, nor to take honors in trials of strength between the representatives of his own college and those of rivat colleges, the college athlete of today yearns for international trophies, and neither the broad expanse of the Atlantic nor the expenses of an ocean voyage to Europe can restrain him from attempting to bring them

In favor of this new departure it is urged that all competition is rapidly becoming international in its scope. The college to which all rivals in the United States are compelled to yield supremacy, like Alexander, yearns for other worlds to conquer. It is perhaps a patriotic desire to extend the fame of alma mater beyond the confines of her own country, to show that the American athlete is the equal of any the world can produce. Increase the honor and we may possibly increase the incitement to the practice of athletic exercises, and by defining the line of promotion to the representative American team stimulate wider partipation in even the class contests with the idea that the work of the victor may lead eventually to an international championship.

On the other side, however, it is contended that the establishment of international athletic games must serve to intensify the strain that is already too heavy on our college athletes. The tendency toward professionalism can only be accelerated by the new movement and with it comes the danger from overtraining, which in only the last few months has resulted fatally to several men well known in the world of college athletics. If it is desirable, as President Eliot intimated in his last report to the Harvard overseers, that intercollegiate games be for this reason prohibited and that contests be confined to the students of the same college, then the widening of the athletic field must be condemned for the same reason. The athletic side of college life is made altogether too prominent, to the detriment of its more studious side. It is simply a question whether our colleges are intended to turn out fast sprinters and high jumpers or to graduate men who have a good groundwork for the serious affairs of their after careers. Those who incline to the latter view of the function of our colleges must look upon the advent of international college athletics as a questionable innovation in our educational institutions.

SUMMER SUGGESTIONS.

Over a large part of the country the tem perature has been exceptionally high for this time of the year. The people in the cities of the Atlantic seaboard have already had an experience in suffering from the heat which does not usually come to them until a month later, the temperature during most of the past week having gone beyond the record for a number of years. In the lake region, also, the heat has been intense for the season, and the record of prostrations and death is already started. Very warm weather has prevailed in this latitude, but it has not been so oppressive as in localities where there is more bumidity. Altogether the season has been remarkable as to climatic conditions, and if this is due, as some astronomers say, to extraordinary conditions in the sun, where a violent storm has pre- to greet some prominent leader of one of than the earth, there is reason to expect further remarkable meteorological developments. At any rate it is entirely safe to say that the high temperature already experienced will be exceeded as the summer advances, and it is timely to consider how its ill effects may be avoided or modified by those who cannot escape from it by going to the mountains or the seashore.

The injunction to "keep cool" has a broader significance than is usually given to it. It applies as well to the mind as to the body. An important requisite to summer comfort is mental self-control. Persons who worry over the unavoidable ills of life and who constantly complain about the weather are pretty sure to suffer more from the heat than those who maintain an equable and calm state of mind. The matter of diet is all important. Heavy meats and rich dishes should be discarded and fruits, vegetables and fish given the preference. The best physicians recommend drinking freely in order that the natural method of cooling the skin and relieving the system of surplus heat by perspiration may have free play; but there is substantial unanimity among the highest authorities in advising abstinence from alcoholic beverages of all sorts during the heated term.

Light clothing, preferably of wool, in order to obviate the danger of sudden chills, should be donned. Houses and apartments should have the most thorough ventilation. especially in the morning and evening, when

the air is coolest. With ordinary precautions and abstinence from exposure to the direct action of the sun when the temperature is above 90 degrees in the shade, the great majority of all our people will be able to weather the tropical season at home with almost as much safety and comfort as those who migrate to the mountains and sea shore.

WHY THE HEAVENS WEPT. Dispatches from various parts of the state and surrounding territory announce that the farmers have been blessed with a copious fall of much needed rain, which had broken the spell of drouth and promised to go a long way toward restoring hopes of a plentiful crop. For this bounteons gift of Providence people everywhere are said to be rejoiding.

The fact of the rain then is undisputed. But why did it arrive at this opportune moment? The rain makers who have been employed by one of the railroads running through Nebraska and whose operations have been described will without hesitation claim that the downpour is the direct result of their experiments. Rain makers' stock ought to go up with such convincing evidence of their success. But what will they say to the announcement from Wisconsin that the Winnebago Indians, fearing a failure of the blueberry crop, have begun a three days' rain dance and are confident that rain will come if they but keep up the dance long enough. We are not informed whether the Indians on the Nebraska reservation have been executing rain dances of late, but they must have been contemplating something of that kind. Who can tell but that the rain in question does not attest the efficacy of the Indian rain dance, or at any rate came to save the Indians from the necessity of resorting to this prac-Still another dispatch from a little town in the western part of the state tells how forty good people of the place assembled at the Congregational chruch on

Wednesday afterngen to pray for rain, and again on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and how a heavy rain set in at 6 o'clock and continued until midnight. No clearer statement of logical cause and effect could possibly be desired. On the other hand, we read that the local base ball cranks have New York Tribune notes that according to been hoping that the dry weather might be the report of "an illnerary snalt worm prolonged and that the local tennis tourna- minion of jolly old King Gambrinus," who ment has been unnecessarily protracted has just made a journey around the world because of the undexirable interference of the wet weather, the concluding series of has penetrated almost everywhere except games being scheduled subject to the con- into interior India and China. German tingency of a tavorable condition of the grounds. The tennis fiends have been getting the best of France in spite of her wishing devoutly for dry weather even if resistance. Beer is at home in America, they have not gone so far as to assemble and is manufactured in Japan and Australia in the Congregational church and offer up Beer has become not only a national bevformal prayers for that purpose. If rain erage, but also an international beverage, has come upon them it must be as punish-

ment for their neglect to do this. Any one who cannot find a satisfactory explanation of the recent rains in these different accounts is at perfect liberty to frame one for himself. If it is not because of the rain makers' bombardment of the heavens with explosives, nor of the good people's bombardment of the heavens with prayers, nor of the neglect of the tennis players to pray for dry weather, nor of the rain dance of the Indians, it must be a freak of nature to be accepted with profuse thanks without inquiry into its source or investigation of its cause.

CHAUTAUQUA IN THE WEST.

Within a few weeks the season of summer Chautauqua assemblies will again be in full blast in both the east and the west. The western Chautauqua assembly, although taking its inspiration as well as its name from the original institution in New York state, has never up to this time consistently kept in view the objects for which that movement was organized. While the original Chautauqua may in general have served them all as a model they have departed so far from its methods and system as to constitute almost a new species. To its founders Chautauqua stands for popular education. Education is to be brought home to the people by a systematic course of reading and investigation under the guidance of competent instructors who outline the work and verify or criticise the results. The summer assembly was commenced in order to supplement the home reading of those who are unable to have the benefits of a college course with a few weeks of popular lecture courses and class room exercises that would impart to them the groundwork of scientific methods in one or more branches, upon which they could themselves build further. The object of the assembly is then education. It is systematic education. Recreation and amusement is altogether incidental.

The criticism directed against Chautauqua in the west has been and still is that it has made systematic aducation incidental. There has been too much catering to schemes that are calculated to make the meeting a financial success by attracting great crowds of people to the assembly grounds merely for the admission fee and without reference to their desire to benefit from the Chautauqua movement. So there have been everywhere a "G. A. R. day," a "W. C. T. U. day," a "Podunk day," and this day and that day, with programs that are expected to appeal to the members of some particular society or the residents of some particular city. The real work of spreading popular education has, in many instances, been almost lost to view. As the natural consequence of this the Chautauqua of the west has been prostituted to political purposes on one side and transformed into political rallies summoned it has been seized by city preachers as an opportunity for a cheap vacation, during which they may deliver disconnected, wornout sermons, perhaps perfectly appropriate to their city churches, but without the slightest bearing upon systematic education in any

subject. These have been pointed out as the chief defects of the western Chautauqua assemblies and they still exist to a limited extent. They have, moreover, done incalculable harm to the progress of the Chautauqua idea in the west. There is, however, a marked improve ment visible of late, the programs of a number of assemblies showing less concession to crowd-drawing attractions and more inducements for students who want to work. It is not to be contended that Chautauqua should not offer something in the way of entertainment and amusement, but those features should appeal to people who will take advantage of the educational aspect of the movement. Progress is already being made in the direction of improvements and in a few years more bids fair to obliterate those parts of the program to which the most serious objections have been raised.

A case of train seizure of the most atrocious variety is reported from New Jersey in which the perpetrators have thus far escaped without the punishment which their misdeeds merit. A Long Branch train crowded with passengers was intercepted by swarm of seventeen-year locusts, which invaded the cars through the windows, frightening the occupants and driving many of them toward the doors. According to the published account women screamed and leaped upon the seats as if the place had been overrun with mice. For several moments the locusts practically had possession of the train, and it was only by the aid of a favorable wind that the trainmen were finally able to drive them out and regain control of the company's property. Should such onslaughts become frequent it is clear that serious measures will be necessary. Whether t is the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties to keep off the locusts or whether the courts should be appealed to for an injunction restraining them from trespassing upon the company's property is a grave prob lem that has not yet been decided. Unfortunately the road in question is not in the hands of receivers or else the federal courts might be asked to order the United States marshals to cite the intruders to appear before them for contempt. The novel situation calls for novel remedies, but it is a species of lawlessness that must be suppressed at all hazards.

The Springfield Republican calls attention

to the fact that municipal bond issues marketed in the month of May amounted to \$14,349,410-the largest amount reported in any month since the record of such issues has been kept. For May, 1893, the sales aggregated only about \$4,000,000 and for May, 1892, \$7,856,000. These facts are interesting and suggestive, but they do not in themselves warrant the conclusion of the Republican that cheap money is having municipal work at the expense of the future tax list. We must first know the pur-

the effect of stimulating poses for which these bonds have been issued. It may be that a large part of them represent refunding bonds put out in order to call in other bonds that are drawing interest at higher rates. In that case cheap money would be operating to reduce future

tax lists. It is quite probable that both these factors are at work.

Germany is conquering the world with her beer more effectually than Rome conquered it with her legions and law. The to see how the beer trade is advancing, beer beer has invaded Paris and is gradually and is fast becoming the universal bever-

Senator Kyle was right in stating that the populist sengtors did not hold the balance of power-at least in the vote on the wool schedule. The populist votes, however, have been and will be needed to help the democrats pass the bill. And when needed the prospects are that they will be at hand.

Collecting a Just Debt.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

There seems no doubt that the \$15,000,00 re justly due to the governmen Stanford estate. Whether th government will get the money another question, but certainly should be spared to that end.

Shadowing Barnum's Fame.

Chicago Record.

The spectacle of Charles A, Dana co-quetting with Bill Holman, the bearded lady of the congressional museum, is hardly more refreshing than the spectacle of Dave Hill purring around that stately old obelisk from Bloomington, Adlai Stev-

The Power of Arbitration.

Cincinnati Enquirer,
All hall the power of arbitration! The
miners' war, that for so many weeks has
kept the country excited, bids fair to be at
an end. Arbitration did it. How much
better is this than killing, maining and
general deviltry. Peace is a white-winged
blessing, and may she ever hover over our
heads in this goodly land. Cincinnati Enquirer,

The Indian Problem.

St. Paul Globe.

The Indian problem presents Innumerable difficulties. If we sequester them upon reservations they retain all their old licathenish customs. If we permit them to mingle freely with the whites they become petty thieves and incorrigible vagabonds. One condition seems to be as bad as the other. It will take a wise man to devise a plan by which their future may be improved, and when such a plan is discovered the country will cheerfully canonize the inventor.

Drift Against Prohibition.

New York Evening Post. The platform adopted by the Kansas re-The platform adopted by the Kansas republican state convention last week shows the drift of the tide against prohibition. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted in 1880 by republican votes, and the party has always hitherto endorsed the policy and demanded its enforcement. There was the more reason for a positive deliverance this year, because there is a movement which seems to be gaining strength for a resubmission of the question to the voters, with the view of getting the amendment out of the constitution. The republicans were importuned to stand their ground, but the managers stitution. The republicans were importuned to stand their ground, but the managers concluded that there were more votes to be gained by ignoring the subject, and for the first time a platform was adopted which says not a word on the liquor question. Iowa has virtually substituted a local option system for the prohibitory law in that state, and it begins to look as though prohibition might be abolished in Kansas also—the only other state in the west where it has been adopted.

Lost Cause Nonsense.

There is not a right enjoyed by Massachu There is not a right enjoyed by Massachusetts that is not enjoyed by Mississippi. There is not a star in the firmament of heaven which does not shine equally upon Vermont and Texas; nor, for the matter of that, a star upon the flag of the union that does not do the same thing. What cause, therefore, has been lost that we ought to maintain and that time will restore us? African slavery? Nonsense. No sane man would recall it if he could. The right of secession? Let Colorado try No sane man would recall it if he could. The right of secession? Let Colorado try it and see how quick the south will vote with the north men and money to whip her back. Surely, as individuals, we could not be better off if the confederacy had succeeded, and there are those who think much worse, because the success of the confederacy meant the revival in America of all the problems which hundreds of years of broll and battle have left unsettled in Europe, whilst the restoration of the union enables us to take up the old sweet tale of Bunker Hill and Yorktown and pursue it under God's blessing as meek and humble and trusting a follower of the poor old democracy as ever shed a tear for the memory of the democratic souls town and pursue it under God's blessing to the end of time.

One on Bryan. Chicago Record.

Chicago Record.

"I heard a good one on the brilliant Mr. Bryan of Nebraska this afternoon. An old warhorse who has led the democratic dragoons in every campaign for forty years, and has always been admitted to the councils of the sanhedrin of his party, was sitting in the gallery of the house of representatives listening to the debates, and a friend was pointing out to him the notable figures on the floor.

"There, said he, is Bryan of Nebraska. He has declined to accept a renomination, and is expecting to be the populist candidate for the United States senate next winter."

"I'm glad to see Bryan' responded the

Lord Wolseley is now a field marshal, the sixty-seventh of the line, and as clever a courtier as ever let some other may set a squadron in the field. England is in great luck to have had no serious war during the last twenty years. date for the United States senate next winter."

"'I'm glad to see Bryan,' responded the veteran. 'I have heard a good deal about him and have read several of his speeches.'

"'He's a bright fellow,' said the other, 'and very young; one of the youngest men in the house. He wasn't born when the war broke out.'

"'Yes, he is young for a congressman,' was the reply, 'and you can tell that by his speeches. I have seen lots of such fellows; the younger they are the more they know. I have seen freshmen in college who knew more than all the members of the faculty combined."

Unbeeded Warnings.

Unheeded Warnings,
Chicago Record.

Some time ago several physicians of eminence were consulted on the subject and reported that kissing was a habit likely to spread microbes and impair public health. Later a number of savants informed the world that money, whether silver, gold or paper, fairly swarmed with bacteria and was hardly fit to be handled with tongs. Now there comes a New York scientist who has been examining the transmitters of telephones and finds them covered with all sorts of disagreeable animalculae and other things, any one of which must be almost certain to doom a person who uses a transmitter to a complication of diseases, beginning with consumption and winding up with toothache. In fact, it would seem that the appurtenances of modern civilization and the people thereof are besleged by unseen dangers.

Taking into account all the liabilities of

gers.

Taking into account all the liabilities of disasters which have been pointed out, it seems rather surprising that the people thus warned have not all died off. They have and the mihang on somehow, however, and the mi crobe does not seem to worry them. En gaged couples retain the osculatory prac tice as of yore, people accept money with-out visible reluctance, and people will probably continue to use telephones. No doubt they think that if all of life must be passed in observing and avoiding the things passed in observing and avoiding the things that are bad for life, living isn't worth

Scott Heard of in Montana.

Butte Miner.

When Judge Scott of Omaha threw Editor Rosewater of The Bee into jail the Miner predicted that in the long run the judge would get the worst of it. We did not believe that The Bee was weak enough to be suppressed or to refrain from expressing its honest opinion of a court by which tyrannical and wholly unwarranted conduct had invited the publication of such opinion. That we were not mistaken is evidenced by the following paragraph in a recent issue of The Bee:

lowing paragraph in a recent issue of The Bee:

"The decision of Judge Scott on the antilottery law only emphasizes the fact once
more that a man with a pull can get off
very easily in his court. In this lastance
the man with the pull was the publisher of
a newspaper, who has cringed the pregnant
hinges of the knee before the honorable
judge that thriff may follow fawning."

That is pretty plain talk. What is Judge
Scott going to do about it? Will he again
have the editor arrested for contempt?
What has he gained thus far in his catchas-catch-can with the press? Future events
will answer and the answer will be interesting, not alone to the press of the country, but to the courts. Nothing would be
more satisfying than to know how fait
the courts can go in suppressing the honest
truth about themselves, or how much of
the truth must be suppressed in order that
cditors may enjoy free air. It is to be
hoped that the Omaha case will be fought
to the bitter end on both sides. to the bitter end on both sides.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

do it in the front window.

fruit of a tree and its root.

for more hereties.

dactical sermons.

Sunday newspaper.

by the rum question.

gone out from Calvinism

necktie-.

dates.

that way.

If tombstones were reliable the devil would oon be wearing mourning.

There is the same relationship between faith and works that there is between the

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Courier Journal: When David Swing of

Chicago revolted against orthodoxy years ago he found plenty of material for building

a church of his own. A similar refuge for Prof. Smith and Dr. Briggs is now promised

by the friends of those gentlemen. Thus does the lopping of of hereay provide room

St. Paul Globe: One church, at least, has

struck its proper gait. Grace church, New York, is now creeting a lot of buildings ad-

the features of homes for aged and infirm

This is practical Christianity, and will be found to work more good than tons of di-

aplates a vigorous work along those lines.

St. Paul Globe: A large number of the Chi-

cago clergy, asked to give the reason why people do not go to church, lay the blame

ipon the Sunday newspapers. There is no loubt some truth in this contention.

prefer to be entertained rather than admon-

ished—to be instructed rather than repri-manded—and therefore they seek the foun-

tain of entertainment and instruction-the

Springfield Republican: Two churches at

Cleveland, O., have split in two over the tem-

perance question. From one of the Presby-terian and one of the Methodist churches the

prohibition party has seceded. The Method-ist seceders have organized the "First Pro-

hibition church of Cleveland," and the Pres

gational church on total abstinence and pro-

hibition foundations. This is, we believe, the first movement of the kind precipitated

Chicago Times: On the heels of the news

of the adoption of individual communion cups by an ultra-fashionable Rochester

church comes the announcement that an Alpena (S. D.) parson of the Presbyterian

faith has invented a gelatin capsule, made in the form of a grape and containing a portion

of sacramental wine, which he proposes to

use at the communion. Shades of Briggs and Preserved Smith, what a heresy is this!

That inventive South Dakota preacher will surely be made the central figure of an auto-

de fe the like of which hasn't been seen

virtue and spirit has utterly departed and

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Call: When Tom Cooke gets his oration

Many complimentary things are

committed to memory the political com-mencement season will be formally opened.

said of Brad Slaughter these days, and he

Beatrice Express: The Lincoln Journal is-

sued a picture of Governor Creunse as a supplement yesterday. It is not known what

Beatrice Express: The republicans are

neeting at Lincoln, but they should not

forget the fact that it is their duty this year

to make the best possible nominations and

take no chances of winning with weak candi-

Nebraska Press: The honest, thinking

voters hold the balance of power in Ne-braska, and they see plainly enough now

that their duty is to relegate to private life Bryan, Allen, McKeighan and Kem for

their willingness to sacrifice a promising

young industry—that of sugar beet raising-

Kearney Journal: The race for the repub-

lican congressional nomination in this district is becoming interesting in the extreme. Mailalieu, Daugherty and Kinkaid are all strong candidates, and peradventure

of Loup City is very quietly keeping his weather eye on the situation. As a "dark horse" under such circumstances he is be-

lieved to have racing powers excelled by

Kearney Hub: The confession of Brother Edgar Howard of the Pappio Times that he

has been doped and surfeited with the Cleve-

land brand of democracy is pathetic in the extreme, because Brother Howard has been

in paradise. But now he assumes the atti-tude of the worm too often trod upon, and

it is plain to be seen that he is prepared for

any act of bravery. He has not yet said that he intends to cast his lot with the new brand

of Bryanized democracy, but indications point

Greatness Thrust Upon Him.

to the demands of the egotistic south.

that a deadlock might result,

deserves them. If he would only wear

the governor will do to get even.

reformation, unless the old-time

byterians have made of themselves a Co

and training schools for the young, and

foining the church edifice which

rmor plates threatens to blow holes in the A man soon finds out how little he knows ortune of Carnogie, when a child begins to ask him questions. Mr. Lowell was evidently provoked by If you go to church without praying for the preacher the devil will be very apt to perspiring roast when he wrote, "What is so rare as a day in June?" walk home with you.

The magazine poet who speaks of "the amber flooded west," evidently mistook Milwankee for the Missouri. The only condition upon which some are willing to work is that they may Every preacher ought to remember that

It is now possible for an inoffensive poet to live in Colorado after apostrophiaing "the golden glow of the west." the only thing that can be used to hit sin square in the head is truth.

Mr. Croker is an ardent believer in the bomeopathic principle. He proposes sampling the mud baths at Carlabad.

PROPLE AND THINGS.

The investigation into the making of bogus

Lives of great Jerseymen remind us that we can lessen the cares of life by leaving behind a telegram and a judicious valet, Ex-Speaker Grow, the oldest member of a western member on a wedding tour A son of Hon. Bill Springer, recently ordained for the ministry, is taking preliminary lessons in plety as clerk of a committee of

the house. The Lexew investigators lost a great op-portunity in failing to pursue Uncle Dick Croker. The ocean voyage is an invaluable aid in drawing him out.

Allowing only thirty chews per minute, en hours a day, a Kentucky statistician calculates that the average gum chewes moves his or her jaw 103 miles a year. In view of the fact that the insidious electrie power will paralyze a castiron pipe, it is not surprising to see municipal blowholes fuse in response to the insinuating current.

Mr. Cleveland is urged to take a short outing as a remedy for summer complaint. As the time will be occupied in fishing, it is expected the disease will yield to the spirit Dixon county, Nebraska, boasts of a cen-

tenarian in the person of Mrs. O'Neill of Emerson township. She was born in Ire-land in 1789, and remembers the exciting times of the rebellion of 1798. In former years the ominous "W"

locust wings presaged war. Similar signs appear now, but they have lost their terrors. A liberal interpretation of their mean-

SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Galveston News: A dead bird never tasks until it settles down on a fine bonnet, Yale Record: First-There is one sign that should be placed on every letter bex in the city.
Second—What is that?
First—Post no bills.

Texas Siftings: So many people imag-ine they have done their duty by their friends in trouble by promising to help them when they get rich.

Yonkers Statesman: Croker is on the briny deep. Doesn't this look as though he were about to give up?

Plain Dealer: When the judge spoke in broken sentences of course the cuiprit regarded it as the crack of doom. Buffalo Courier: "Bliffkins see

day."
"Humph! Don't see why he shouldn't,
I introduced him to five different candidates and every one of 'cm bought the
drinks."

Judge: Lover, singing (?)—Come where my love lies dre-a-m-ing, etc.
Old Man—If you're addressing my darter Hannah you'll find her dreamin' down to the dance with Si Perkins, Come round 'bout half-past 1. She and Si ought to get back about that time. Washington Star; "My wife and I had a lively discussion last night," said the mild-mannered man. "But I got the last

word."
"You don't say so!"
"Yes. She acknowledged it herself this morning."
"How did you manage it?"
"Talked in my sleep."

Chicago Tribune: Banks-Rivers, would you mind giving me one of your cigars?
Rivers—I shall be delighted, old fellow.
Such a request, coming from a man as
fastiflous as you are, is a compliment.
Banks—One will do. Thanks. I want

to smoke it when the assessor calls KNEW THE OLD MAN. New York Journal.

"Oh, here's a check from father, see!" Exultantly exclaimed the bride; The bridegroom selzed it eagerly— "It has a string to it," he sighed. hy, pet, what do you mean," cried she, mean," he moaned, "'tain't certified." GOOD NIGHT.

Martha McC. Williams in Godey's. Pale in the amber-flooded west, A horned moon dips low;
And soft through silver silences
The rose winds faintly blow.
Yet still the horned moon shall lend
A lance of lingering light,
To cross the wind, to cross the dusk,
And give my love good night.

The long lake, rippling through its reeds.
Hath lifes all ablow;
At fall of dew each sleepy flower
Folds up her leaves of snow.
Yet one fair lily bud shall wake,
To smile all virgin white,
Across the dark, across the dew,
And give my love good night.

The light may fall, the lily fade, The lightning's lurid glow Flame in the sky, the rose winds rise To storms that rudely blow. Yet constant still, as rose to June, This heart shall take delight, Across the dark, across To give my love good night.

SUITS AT HALF PRICE. Broken Sizes at Half Price_

Men's Suits, in size 33 to 44--sometimes one size of a kind, sometimes more. We must get rid of t hem before inventory—take your size at half price.

42 Suits, been selling at \$10.00, now \$ 5.00 6.25 94 Suits, been selling at \$12.50, now 6.75 6 Suits, been selling at \$13.50, now 79 Suits, been selling at \$15.00, now 9.00 84 Snits, been selling at \$18.00, now 23 Suits, been selling at \$20,00, now 10.00 3 Suits, been selling at \$22.50, now 11.25 11 Suits, been selling at \$25.00, now 12.50 4 Suits, been selling at \$28.00, now 14.00

51 Boys' 2-Piece Suits \$1.00 (6 to 14 years) Light colored, worth 83.00. Who ever heard of B. K. & Co. selling boys' units for \$1 before?

346 Suits at exactly half price continued Monday and Tuesday on account of the rain. See them in the window and on front tables in the store.

Browning, King & Co.,

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas.