## THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George L. Tzschuck, secretary of The Res Pullsking company, being duly sween, says that it is citial number of full and complete copies. The Paily Morning, Evening and Sunday B printed during the month of May, 1894, was follows:



Total Less deductions for unsold and returned 15,511 age net circulation..... GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Now that Charley Unitt's official organ has turned up its toes, he will probably have to improvise an official handbill.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of June, 1894.

(Seal.) N. P. PEIL, Notary Public.

President Cleveland need have no fear of returning to his post of duty at Washington. Those anarchists are vouched for as entirely

The rain-makers will soon go out of business in Nebraska. The showers of the past week have reached the top-notch of the prayer-gauge.

It's a vapor stove manufacturers' trust now, but it runs a great risk of going up with a flash. Those vapor stoves always did require the greatest precaution to avoid

Neither high nor low are spared by the epidemic of congressional malaria. Speaker Crisp himself has been compelled to suc cumb to the terrible scourge in order to maintain his salary unimpaired during his absence from the house.

All Chairman Wilson's personal sacrifice to get coal on the free list go for naugh when the senate insists upon having coal made dutiable, Congressman Wilson must begin to wish that he had taken the credit for a duty on coal to himself.

The silver conference is to be a rather exclusive affair. Nobody will be admitted to the floor who does not subscribe to the 16 and 1 unlimited free coinage fad, and the gallery is to be exclusively reserved for Bryan's claquers. Under such conditions barmony is assured in advance and enthusiasm can be uncorked so long as leather lungs will hold out.

The insurance agents are doing their utmost to prevent the Board of Education from carrying out its plan for an insurance fund of its own. They are bringing pressure to bear to compel the board to take out new insurance policies, which would practically nullify the resolution of the board to be its own insurer. The new plan should either be rigidly adhered to or entirely abandoned.

Senator Perkins of California must be exceptionally conscientious to refrain from voting on the coal schedule for the reason that has a personal interest in coal mines on the Pacific coast. His associates in the senate did not suffer any scruples of conscience when they voted for free silver, notwithstanding the fact that they or their friends were personally interested in silver mines and mining stocks.

Investors are not yet jumping at the opportunity offered by the passage of the general electric franchise ordinance to establish competition in Omaha. In extending the invitation the council has expressly reserved the public lighting as a monopoly for Mr. Wiley's company. A monopoly of the public lighting is always accompanied with a monopoly of the commercial lighting. The general ordinance has flattering prospects of remaining a dead letter.

The garbage question is as unsettled now as it was a year ago. The wrangle has extended through the council, the Board of Health and the courts. In the interval the people are forced to submit to inefficient and inadequate service. When the garbage job was railroaded through the council last year every one was apparently impressed with the necessity for prompt and speedy action. Since the job has fallen through this haste has been supplanted by the most gross indifference. This question can not be put off

The attorney of the school board has been directed to draw up the annual contracts with the school house janitors. Why there should be signed contracts with janitors when there are no written contracts with teachers or other employes is incomprehensible. A contract for labor holds the city for the full time at the stipulated price, but the janitor may quit work whenever he sees fit or he may strike for higher wages. The way to employ janitors is to engage them as they are wanted at fair wages during the pleasure of the city, which means during good behavior.

In Chicago the campaign against the smoke nuisance has gotten as far as the institution of several suits for damages against one of the worst offenders by the owners of neigh boring property, who propose to show exactly how much they suffer from the smoke nuisance and to demand pecuntary compensation for their loss. Should this move prove successful and the right of property owners be established to obtain fudgment for the damages which they suffer on account of euch violation of the city ordinances, a wonderful impetus will be given to the introduction of smoke consuming devices Men who will brave a pulic prosecution fear the whims of a jury that may be called upon to fix the penalty for their neglect. A multiplicity of private suits for damages for injury caused by smoke will in that event become the most effective method of enforcing the amoke nuisance ordinance.

HOW WE ARE LOSING POPULATION. a part of their gains to the corrupt practices Since the hard times begun in this country the tide has turned and emigration from that are being brought to light.

the United States has assumed extraordinary

proportions. It is said that for the first

time in the history of steerage traffic the

home-seeking aliens are less than those who

are returning to the homes they left when

the commercial and industrial skies on this

side of the ocean were bright with hope.

At first the outflowing tide was moderate,

but it swelled in volume as the army of

unemployed increased and lockouts and

strikes multiplied. The great majority of

those who have left and are leaving the

country are of the more thrifty class of

foreigners, people who can afford to pay

their way, and each one carries with him

money accumulated by months or years

of labor. Having saved up some money they

feel that it is better to go to their native

land, where the expense of living is less

than here, and wait until the depression is

passed and there, is again in this country

an active demand for labor. The rates for

steerage passage to Europe being very low,

men out of work who have accumulated

something are taking advantage of it to visit

their old homes. These people have taken

with them in the aggregate several millions

of dolllars, drawn from the savings banks,

all or the greater part of which will be

spent abroad and is therefore so much taken

from the wealth of the country. Probably

most of these people will return when times

improve, but very likely many of them will

remain away, for it is by no means certain

that the improvement in industrial condi-

tions in the United States will come so soon

or will be so great as to induce the return

of such of these people as may find employ-

ment abroad. It is doubtless safe to calcu-

late that fully one-fourth of them will not

come back and there will be comprised in

these the most desirable class of aliens-in-

dustrious and thrifty people, who make ex-

In the meantime there has been

marked decrease of immigration, particularly

since the beginning of the present year.

From the figures of immigration so far this

year it is indicated that the number of

allens who will come into the country during

1894 will be smaller than for any preceding

year since 1878. The people of Europe,

familiar with the unfortunate industrial con-

dition here, and staving where they are, and

unless there is a revival of the industries

and business of the country within the next

three months those who want a complete

suspension of immigration may have their

desire gratified without any additional legis

lation for its restriction. Every man who

returns to his native land in consequence of

his inability to find employment here is a

messenger bearing a warning to his ac

quaintances abroad to stay away from this

country, and there could be no more poten-

tial form of restriction upon immigration

than this. Those who are still calling for

further restrictive legislation may therefore

quiet their fears, if they really have any, for

the conditions here are proving to be a

most effective check to immigration, while

operating at the same time to send out of

the country people who have the means to

go in so great numbers as to tax to their

full capacity the accommodations of the

There are some whose prejudices are

strong or whose ideas are so narrow as to

regard the outflow of population as a good

thing for the country, but no one who can

take a common-sense and practical view of

it will so think. Not only do the people who

return to Europe take out of the country a

large amount of money that will not come

sumers and thus lessen the demand for

American products. The loss of 100,000 peo-

ple out of a population of 65,000,000 does not

appear to be very material, but everybody

must admit that it would be much better

if the conditions were such that they could

remain here and have employment that

would advance the dayelopment and increase

the wealth of the nation. This is one of

the consequences of the democratic assault

upon the long-established economic policy of

the country. It has not only almost put a

stop to the inflow of population, but it has

also forced many thousands to leave the

country, and for this it is unable to show a

POLICE CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.

many managers are no less venal and cor-

may generally use their unscrupulous gains

in less prodigal and victous dissipation than

did their predecessors. It is said of the Tam

many leaders of today that while they have

were those of Tweed's times, with a few ex-

ceptions, the flaunting of vices in the face of

all of these men have seemed to have es-

pecial pride in their families and to have

But they seem to have been no less greedy

and unscrupulous than their shameless pre-

decessors of the Tweed period; no less will-

ing to profit by corrupt practices and to ac-

forcing tribute from all the depraved and

lawless classes who infest the metropolis

The disclosures of the investigating commit-

tee furnish startling evidence of how the

police of New York City have been used to

exact contributions for the perpetuation of

Tammany rule. The counsel who is direct-

ing the investigation is reported to have said

recently that it would not be an over esti-

mate to say that \$20,000,000 have been paid

corruptly for police protection and in the

shape of police bribery within the last twelve

or fifteen years. Whatever the sum may

have been the greater part of it has

been turned over to the district commit-

tees of Tammany and used to keep New York

City in the control of that political organi-

zation. That the managers of Tammany,

having access to this money, have not failed

to turn a part of it to their personal advan-

tage there can be no doubt. When Richard

Croker became the head of that organization

a few years ago he was not a rich man. Now

he is very wealthy, and no explanation has

ever been made showing that he obtained

his wealth in a legitimate way. He and his

friends have shielded themselves against in-

quiry by asserting that this was a matter

with which the public had no concern. As

soon as the evidence of police venality began

to be disclosed Croker fied to Europe, os-

tensibly for his health and by the advice of

his physician, but there is strong reason to

believe really for the purpose of avoiding

being called before the investigating commit-

tee. Other Tammany leaders have become

wealthy within a few years, and while it is

doubtless true that some of them have been

fortunate in business enterprises and in spec-

quire wealth, or lay the foundation for it, by

relations are concerned.

single compensating benefit.

lands if they had the means to do so.

cellent citizens.

Tammany and its leaders cannot escape of New York. It would be absurd to assume that its leaders have known nothing of the corruption and venality that have existed in the department, for the evidence of it was constantly before them. It would be equally absurd to assume that while permitting it they did not profit by it. The only sure remedy for this state of affairs is the overthrow of Tammany as a political organization. It is inherently corrupt and unscrupulous, and as long as it is permitted to retain power it will seek to perpetuate its rule by venal and dishonest methods. If the results of this investigation do not lead to its overthrow the people of New York City will forfeit all right to clean and honest

KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

The Commercial club and Manufacturers association have done a great deal of good work for Omaha since their organization. The Commercial club has infused life and enterprise into the jobbing and retail trade by concerted effort to increase and extend traffic. It has advertised Omaha's resources at home and abroad, and exerted a wholesome influence in favor of united action in support of measures and projects that tend to promote the growth of Omaha. The Manufacturers and Consumers association has given powerful impetus to local manufacturing by the home industry movement. It has not only enlarged the patronage of our mills and factories, but drawn other manufacturing concerns into Omaha by convincing their owners that this is a promising field for industry. It goes without saying that both of these associations have had a good deal of up-hill work and encountered many obstacles by reason of the prevailing business depression and general despondency among investors. In fact it is surprising that they have achieved any results in the face of such discouraging conditions. Their success under untoward circumstances and almost insurmountable difficulties only goes to show what pluck and perseverance can do.

The consensus of opinion among farsighted business men is that we have reached bottom and are now on the eve of a gradual era of improvement and development. The new tariff bill will doubt less become a law within sixty days. However detrimental some of its features may be to commerce and industry the settlement of the tariff controversy for three years at least will tend far toward bring ing on a revival of activity both with importers and manufacturers. The importers who have allowed their stocks to run down to avoid loss by the impending reduction of duties will feel safe in laying in new stocks. An increase of purchases by jobbing houses will naturally follow. Manufacturers will readjust their output to the changed conditions under the new tariff. Some concerns may be forced to close altogether by the abolition of import duties below rates that would enable the American manufacturer to compete with pauper made imported wares. But the great majority of steamship lines. There are thousands of factories and mills that were closed down others who would return to their native by the panic and kept by the uncertainties of tarin tinkers will resume operations and run in full blast before the end of the year. With the resumption of trade and manufacturing will come re-employment of idle labor, increased

consumption and steady revival of business. Under such conditions the prospect for recovering lost ground and forging ahead is as good for Omaha as any of her commercial rivals. What is needed now is preparation to meet the demands of improved conditions. The Commercial club and Manufacturers association should not slacken in their good work. Stiffen the backbone of the doubters and grumblers by hammering away incessantly at some project, and encourage every enterprise and help to restore popular confidence by pointing the way to new enterprises that will contribute toward Omaha's material welfare and We are very near the turning of the tide and all we need is a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together to reach the shore.

Secretary Morton has been once more utilizing his letter writing abilities, this time for the benefit of the coming conference of free silver democrats. Somebody out in Tecumseh had the audacity to complain to The facts thus far brought to light by the committee of the New York state senate the secretary about the failure of democratic candidates for civil service offices to fetch which is investigating the police force of the places. In reply he was informed that New York City show that the present Tamif the democrats didn't pass as good examinations as the republicans it was their own rupt than in the days of Tweed, though they faults and they deserved to get no plums. 'When," he adds, "the members of a party cease to study economic questions, and are willing to have outsiders like populists do been a more intensely money-getting set than their thinking for them, to the extent of prescribing flat money as a panacea for all commercial depression, it is not surprising the public and all those things which shock that they get somewhat behind in the study the public sense have been carefully avoided of duties pertaining to the various depart by the leaders of the Croker regime. Nearly ments of the government." This is directly in point for the free silver democrats. To Secretary Morton free silver coinage is as led self-respecting lives so far as domestic heretical as pure fiatism, and every one who subscribes to either is hereby warned that the democrat who goes into the coming conference leaves hope of federal patronage be-

We are reliably informed that every delegate to the conference of free silver democrats is to be presented with a handsome souvenir in the form of a medal commemrative of the occasion. The metal is to be issued on the basis of 16 to 1, the alloy consisting of sixteen parts of iron to one part of brass. The face is to represent an idol, with the body of populism and the head of Bryan in the attitude of delivering his famous speech on "Why You Should Vote for Me for Senator." The obverse side will show fragments of the former idols at whose shrines the Nebraska democrats have worshipped in the past. These medals will pass current in payment of all political obligations and will be redeemed at their market value by any self-respecting pawn broker. The prospect of securing such a valuable memento ought to assure the attendance of every democrat who wants more silver.

The Philadelphia Press reads the opinion of the United States supreme court in the Texas Railroad commission case as establishing the right of the states to determine reasonable rates by state judicial process. It appears, furthermore, to be apprehensive that this decision might make it possible for a state adjudication of rates in due season to drive pretty much all the roads into the federal receivership corral. Of course there is no danger of this at present, nor is there any likelihood that the state courts would approve a maximum schedule of rates that was clearly confiscatory in its character any more than the federal courts. The danger is rather on the other side, that the railroads in the future as in the past will succeed in man-

ipulating courts so that they will overthrow rate schedules that, are quite reasonable to every fair-minded and disinterested person. The state courts arelian well able to inquire the odium of these developments, for that into the question of reisonable rates as the organization controls the police department | federal courts. All they, want is to be free from federal interference.

> When Cowgill had been ousted from the city electrician's office the Wiley combine in the council declared that they were ready to confirm any competent man the mayor would nominate. The mayor has nominated a man whose competency cannot be called in question. He is the most practical electrician in the city, but the Wiley contingent has hung him up. They do not dare to question his capacity of Impugn his integrity. But they say he is too slow. Yes, he is too slow, and so is every other man who does not consort with Wiley! The fact is a man who is not willing to sell himself in advance to play dummy and catspaw has no show of being confirmed by Wiley's contingent.

Senator Hill reserves the right to vote for the tariff bill or not when he sees what it is as a finality. Can it be that the unconquerable David is preparing to hedge when the issue is squarely presented? Mr. Hill has said that he would never vote for the bill so long as the income tax feature remains incorporated in it. He knows that that feature is there to stay as long as any other provision of the bill. If Mr. Hill is sincere his mind must have long ago been made up as to his vote on the final passage of the bill.

> Dangerous Employes. New York World.

The servant girl who sends telegrams without authority is first cousin to the Carnegie workman who cheats the government in violation of the wishes of his

Bad Year for the Doctors.

The public health this year has been exceptionally good, and some of the doctors say that plainer living is the cause of the improvement. If the democrats don't use this fact in their platforms they will miss their only chance for a jubilant

Smashing Hts Idols.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Carl Schurz, who used to worship Cleveland, is now hammering his idol with a club. It is the custom of certain savage tribes to smash their gods and carve out new ones when prayers for rain are not answered. Human nature is much the same the world over. It would be interesting to know what Mr. Schurz wanted. Minneapolis Tribune.

Class Legislation Defeated.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

An eight-hour day statute in Nebraska has been declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court. The grounds stated are that it is special or class legislation, in view of the exemption of farm laborers, and that it denies the right of parties to contract with reference to compensation for their services. This is not likely to prove an unpopular decision in many parts of Nebraska. The average farmer knows that the more he works the more he gets. of Nebraska. The average farmer knows that the more he works the more he gets, and he would be unable to understand or sympathize with a movement which seems to rest on the contrary rule.

Cincinnati Commercial. No more infamous conspiracy has ever been unearthed at Washington than the one which is now being slowly and reluctantly uncovered by the senate committee. It is fair to presume that all the old trusts are involved in it, although none but the Sugar trust has yet been revealed. but the Sugar trust has yet been revealed. It presents the gravest question that can be considered by any people, and that is the integrity of our rulers. There is but one remedy, and that is to turn every man involved, and every man who attempts to shield the guilty, out of office as quickly as it can be done. As to the proposed legislation, there can be no further question about it among homorable men. Not only should it be defeated, but every existing law under which a monopoly has been formed should be repealed without delay. Down with the trusts and the men who sup-Down with the trusts and the men who sup

> Congressman Bryan "Cuts Loose," Chicago Herald.

Congressman Bryan "Cuts Loose,"
Chicago Herald.

A dispatch from Omaha announces that Congressman William J. Bryan, the young oratorical storm center and whirlwind of Nebraska, will make a speech at Lincoln in that state the 21st, inst. on this subject:

"We Favor the Immediate Restoration of the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Gold and Silver at the Present Ratio, Without Waiting for the Action of Any Other Nation on Earth."

This is like the case of a book reviewed by Macaulay. He said that the title page contained enough matter for an ordinary preface, and the contents of the preface would fill an ordinary volume.

It has been for the interest of the democratic newspapers to puff Mr. Bryan into notoriety as a great national orator, and they now see what they have done. He begins to feel that he is too big for the party. It is like the chap who was jilted by his girl. He explained the trouble by saying that "he had flattered her so much that she had got to be too proud to speak to him." It is not the first time that overpraise has produced cephalic enlargement of a serious character, even while it is ridiculous in its manifestations.

Mr. Bryan gave it out himself, some time ago, that he should not be a candidate for another term in congress, and that he should cease to be a democratic oraccount of the silver question." It is easy enough to see why the young oratorical cyclone of the Platte valley concluded he would not go to congress again. In 1890 he was elected over his republican opponent by 6,713 majority. In 1892—the great landslide year for other democratic candidates—his majority was 140. He lost 6,477 of his majority in two years. His disgust for a congressional career is explained.

Mr. Bryan's election to congress in 1890 nal career is explained.

in two years. His disgust for a congressional career is explained.

Mr. Bryan's election to congress in 1890 was quite a lift for him in life. His success at the bar had been unsatisfactory, and it was a munificent boon when the democrats took him up and elected him to congress. It was not their fault that he narrowly escaped defeat the second time he was a candidate. He failed to work for himself, and mistook the artificial fame which had been created in the newspapers for home popularity. The trouble with newspaper fame is that it cannot vote. Home popularity can vote, and in that respect is more powerful than fame with all its trumpets and the wind to blow them. It is understood that Mr. Bryan will not return to the practice of his profession. He has confided to his neighbors that he "has a better thing." Something in the Coxey line. He is to become, so they say, a wandering advocate of the silverites and their theories. He is going to convince the country, or try to, that to call a thing a dollar makes it a dollar, whether it is a dollar or not.

This will be a great mistake for Mr.

makes it a dollar, whether it is a dollar or not.

This will be a great mistake for Mr. Bryan. He is a personal illustration of the electric truth that simply calling a thing so does not make it so. The democratic newspapers have been calling him for three years a splendid democratic orator and statesman of national merit and international promise. The experiment was a failure. Calling him so did not make him so—no more than calling 45 cents' worth of silver a dollar makes it a dollar.

The Coxeyites expect a revival when the young oratorical cyclone of the Platte valley gets around among the people. New vagabond armies, they anticipate, will follow him. The tatterdemalion brigade will whoop it up for him and surround him as long as the people will provide rations and other comforts of tramp life. It is probable, however, that the democrats of Nebraska will not be inconsolable. They cannot be much worse loft without him than they have been with him. When he cutaloose they will not be more affected than a ten-acre lot is when a balloon that has been held down within it is cast off to float away on the air. They will stand solidly together, will plan their eampaign with prudence, foresight and gougage, and will make the best fight that they can against republicans. Bryan, Coxedies, the world, the flesh and other enemics.

Take no Substitute for

Royal Baking Powder.

It is Absolutely Pure.

All others contain alum or ammonia.

OMAHA, June 19 .- To the Editor of The Bee: It is usually neither pleasant nor profitable to sail in opposition to the current of public opinion, and consequently many people are willing to trim their sails so as to drift with the tide, even when they know that it carries them away from what they consider to be safe anchorage. For that reason we often find men who are opposed to schemes for supposed public improvement, who are quite outspoken against it in private, and yet they do not have the courage to give their opinion in public. Much foolishness and great fraud often arise from this selfish habit of indifference. We all admire the modesty which makes many shrink from a ontest, and yet this virtue is often carried to such an extreme that it becomes cowardice At the meeting held at the court house on Saturday night I am confident that many were opposed to running through the Platte anal scheme without due consideration and care, and yet they were averse to entering their protest against the large majority wh came to the meeting determined to vote for the canal at all hazards. When a young man, whose position and experience gave a right to speak, gave strong and sensible reasons why we should not jump into this scheme without consideration, it was very evident from the unkind allusions made by many of the speakers that the meeting was no anxious to hear anything which might be taken as opposition to the canal. I presume that all sorts of bad motives will be attrib uted to the writer for his opposition to the scheme, and yet it will be difficult to give any good reason, except his sincere convic-tions, why he should be in opposition to the Platte river canal.

If it is to benefit the city now or in the

immediate future I am as likely to be benefited as any one, because I am not only actively engaged in business, but I also own a tively engaged in business, but I also own considerable amount of real estate. Not withstanding my interests and also that am always pleased to be in sympathy with my fellow citizens, I am from my present knowledge quite opposed to the canal scheme in its present condition. I am really in-clined to think that the whole project is quite wild in its conception. It will be un-derstood clearly that I have no knowledge of engineering, and I consequently take it for granted that the statement of the expert engineers, backed up by the statement of our very able city engineer. Andrew Rose water, are correct, and that the scheme merely as an engineering feat, is quite feasi-ble. Indeed, in these days there is scarcely anything in the engineering line but what is possible. I am confident that our en-gineers could today build the pyramids of Egypt or any other of the seven wonders of the world, and in such cases the only question that is asked is, "Will it pay?" that ir the question which I mean to ask in reference to the proposed Platte River Before I answer this question let the city. We were told at the meeting in elegant and eloquent language that the was to be compared to a sinking ship, and that except help was offered at an early day we would, as a city, sink to the very bottom-This was, indeed, the keynote for the canal scheme.

I except from this statement Mr. Herman Kountze, for he was not an enthusiast, but came to the meeting to tell them that he was anxious to do a little, and cautioned them o prudently investigate before they rushed up their capital but also the credit of our

Let us analyze carefully the present condition of the city and see if we are cally in that fearful condition which is represented by a "sinking ship;" if so, it behooves us to keep active in more ways than one, and if it turns out that we are not in that sinking condition, then it certainly behooves us to keep cool and not frighten both the passengers and crew, especially by false reports, Let me glance over the leading industries represented here in Omaha.

First, the banks: If I mistake not our

banks are in as good a condition as the same number of banks in any city in the country, and they have weathered the late storm without, so far as I can remember, a single failure. They are today in a healthy condition and with an unimpaired credit, and with more money than they can

use to advantage.
Second, the manufacturers: It is quite true that we are not essentially a manufacturing city, but at the same time we have a number of large manufacturing locality, and I am inclined to think that they stand well in comparison with any similar manufacturing establishments in the country, and that they are having a fair share of prosperity, even in these hard times. There is a doubt but what our large smelting works and our packing in are doing at present, and their stockholders would probably be glad to get larger profits, but I am inclined to think that they are today just as profitable and as prosperous as the woolen, cotton, steel or other manu-facturing industries of our country. the wholesale trade: The whole sale dealers here are largely depending upon the people of Nebraska, and it is well known that the industrious people of Nebraska are

by no means rich, and that they are de-pending every year upon the returns from their agricultural products; and for that reason the wholesale trade in Omaha is all times a little uncertain, but notwith-standing that fact, the wholesale dealers have passed through the late panic without almost a single failure and with unimpaired credit, so that many of them are today able to borrow money in the east as low as 3 per cent. They are also rejoicing in the late rains and they are making ample preparations for a good fall trade. Surely that does not mean that they are in sirking condition. The chances are that the majority of them did not make much money during the last year, but all they want now is to be let alone, so as to average one year with another, and it is the writer' opinion that this constant "hue and cry" about our weak and helpless condition is doing us a great injustice.

Fourth, the retail trade: My business makes me very familiar with the "true in wardness" of the retail trade, and I am satisfied that the trade is overdone, even for the normal condition of the city, and that in these hard times many of them are having a hard struggle perhaps for existence; but if let alone the prospects are that they will weather the storm without failures. weather the storm without failures. They want above all things to be let alone. They do not want any of that "stimulating" which was referred to recently in your editorial. Many people would like to see new stores being opened, and additional competition excitement, forgetting the fact that we have now in Omaha more capital invested in the retail trade than the whole trade of the city is able to profitably support.

Fifth: I come now to an industry (if it may be called an industry) which is in a sinking condition, and the people engaged in this occupation, whatever you call it, are truly in a sinking condition, and they are the people who are clamoring for a canal or for anything under heaven, profitable or unprofitable, which may afford them relief. I refer to the real estate dealers Some five to ten years ago, when the city began to have a natural and steady growth and when the people became somewhat rich by the work of their own hands, they naturally wanted to see the city improved and made into a fit place for living, and so they began the work of improving in the way of sewers, grading and paving, and at that time a per-fect horde of adventuerers hurried into the real estate business and began by every time they sold houses and homes to our laboring people, and indeed to many others, at foolish and fictitious values, and took mortgages upon these homes. They wer also so far carried away with their own

statements that they invested all their audden gains in more real estate, and once or twice they extended the limits of the city so as to have a larger field for their operations. This could not last forever, and so a reaction came, and every one of this fraternity who could conveniently leave town burried off The mortgages planted upon the bomes of the poor some five years ago are now falling due and bearing their natural fruit. The poor men who have been paying part of the principal and the interest and taxes are now no longer able to pay, and they are being un-These poor people are truly in a sinking condition, and I am sorry for them from the very bottom of my heart. The real estate agents are also in a strait and they see he sun to give them immediate relief, and

"Where all the men are mad

like many others they are apt to think that

their own small environments means the

city at large.

"For the great wave that echoes round the In addition to the foregoing we have of course the poor unskilled laborers, who have the false cry of unusual prosperity. They are to be pitied, for however honest or industrious they may be they are at present not able to get work; and yet I hear around me everywhere a cry for more population and a more extended city, reaching out, as one of our judges said, "to Seymour park, cry that we are in a sinking condition, and will soon be beyond redemption. It is no true, as our average condition will compare favorably with any city in the country; and what we want is to be quietly let alone, and then the city will grow naturally and healthily, as all cities do, by the industry and

conomy of its inhabitants. Now, as regards the canal, it is said to be quite feasible, and is estimated to cost about \$3,000,000, but even after it is built no one is yet positively sure that we would have sufficient water to justify the original cost. Second, it is said that it would give present employment to our people, but it would not only do that (for that is not what the real estate men want), but it would also bring a large influx of population—the worthy and the unworthy-and when the have a condition even worse than that of last winter, for here laboring men thrown out of one job cannot easily find another, and for my part I would prefer to see a steady and slow growth in our popu lation-one that would secure comfort, good citizenship and education. Third, we are told that manufacturing industries would immediately spring up whenever the water power was finished. Now, in all modern imes I am not aware of any such sudder Manufacturing depends for its success upor many things in addition to mere power, and everywhere, even under the most favorable circumstances, so far as my observation goes, it has been a slow and steady growth and any establishments that might comhere without undergoing this gradual evolu tion from small beginnings would very likely be a failure. I am told that we have had a one time nail works in our city. What has become of them? Perhaps some of the older citizens who helped to start the enterprise may be able to give us something of its his Lately they have been proposing to pay a bonus here to a new shoe factory, and I was told by one of our most shrewd and capable mer-

chants that he meant to subscribe to this bonus "because," he significantly added, "I expect to be able to buy in the factory within two or three years at 25 cents on the dollar." If I mistake not the story would be this: When we had the power, shape of either water or electricity, it would be essential that we should have people here to use it, and any number of failing adventurers would come here to start factories and would put in their old machinery and plant at a fictitious valuation, and we would be asked in each case, either as individuals or as a city or county, to contribute a bonus to start the factory. It would probably take the shape of the county giving the bonus and capitalists subscribing to the stock. A prudent merchant or manufacturer who has capital to invest and who has brains enough to use his capital to the the situation and take into account all the conditions, and will, as a rule, begin in a small way and trust to his success for further growth; and if our water or elecsufficient number of such sensible people use it I am afraid that a good deal of it will go to waste. Surely these prudent people are the only ones that our city will want. Let us remember that one failure is worse for a city than the mere lack of ten factories-especially if they are struggling

Let us remember that our bonded indebtedness is now already about \$5,000,000, or abou 25 per cent of our assessed valuation; le us think that over and remember what that means. It means that if we paid our debts at once it would leave us only three-fourths of our present property. I am well aware of the fact that our assessed valuation is not the real value, but after all, I venture the opinion that if the property was put, as the saying is, "under the hammer" today, so as to realize this \$5,000,000, it would take the best part of the 25 per cent. For the general truth of this statement I would refer my readers to those who have lately been foreclosed out of their homes. We have become so much accustomed in this country "protection" and "bountles" and "bon-s" that we have a foolish feeling that nothing can be done except we have special

legislation, and except money is voted, as if, forsooth, the voting of money and the collection of taxes meant the creation of wealth. Let us not forget that the real estate boomer is "an unproductive consumer," and that his gains are but a tax upon industry. I think if our business men gave this matter consideration they would under-stand it somewhat more clearly, and would not lend themselves so readily as they did to the "Real Estate exchange" on Saturday night, when they made their dramatic march

into the meeting.
I confess I,do not remember anything so spectacular since the days when C. E. Mayne used to start twenty-five wagons with a band of music to visit suburban property. band of music to visit suburban property. It was indeed highly suggestive of Coxey and his army, and these bonuses are at the foundation of the whole Coxeyite move-

If the city of Omaha or the county of Douglas are anxious to encourage a healthy growth, associated with genuine prosperity, let them pay bonuses to those who are now here in the way of judicious expenditures and reduced taxation. I sincerely hope that the people will think twice before they vote \$1,900,000 for a scheme of which they know neither the beginning nor the end. I had supposed that it had become a matter of vell established public policy that the voting of money should not be at any time subof money should not be at any time auditted to a popular vote; and I respectfully ask the question: Have the people a right to vote public money (not their own) for private uses? THOMAS KILPATRICK.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

State apportionment of school money gives Buffalo county \$6,734.

Johnson county corn is reported growing o fast you can almost see it shoot up. The Gage county prohibition convention will be held in Beatrice Tuesday, June 26. A Sarpy county farmer has some alfalfa that has grown fifteen inches in seven weeks. New potatoes are on the market at Pawnee

They are selling for \$1.50 per bushel.

making the distance of 150 miles in two days. The Amelia creamery is turning out about 600 pounds of butter a day and the product is daily increasing.

Three Papillion cyclers made a run up to

Elwood has deferred final action toward the building of a factory, which was post-poned until October.

Farmers in Pawnee county report the corn crop farther advanced this year than usual owing to the early spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Root, an aged couple of Sand Creek township, are suffering with a evere siege of the measles. Grand Island has already raised \$400 to-

vards a grand Fourth of July celebration and expects to make it \$1,000. J. Snider of Furnas county shelled 1.700 bushels of corn last week and sold all but about 400 bushels at 35 cents.

LAUGHING GAS.

New York Weekly: Friend-Your two sopranos appear to be very good friends. Manager-Yes, each thinks the other can't

Somerville Journal: Buskin-Is Cassius a Somervine aburean pod Hamlet? Thespis—No he's only achieved the first

Truth: "The baby is wonderfully like its nother." "Yes, I have to mind her just mother." the same."

Boston Transcript: First Politician-I can say this, that our party conducted the campaign in an honest fair and straight-forward way. What more can you say of your party? Second Politician—We won.

Arkansas Traveler: Father-I'm afraid you hadn't better marry him. I fear he's too easy-going. Daughter-Easy-going? I'm sure if you could see what a struggle it is for him to say good night you wouldn't think it easy for him to go.

Washington Star: "Has the editor read my poem?" asked the long-haired young man.
"I flon't know for sure," replied the office boy, "but he's sick in bed today."

Medical News: Doctor-Did you apply a mustard plaster to your spine?
Patient-Yes.
"Didn't you find it a great help?"
"No. I felt that it was a great drawback."

Boston Beacon: Maud-Did you know young Golightly is awfully rich? Why, they say he has money to burn. Clara-Has he? Oh, how I wish he'd take me for a match!

Washington Star.

'Tis now the girl in dainty white Gets even with the preacher Who talks till late on Sunday night-A somewhat prosy teacher.

For, on the platform, pretty dear, Through hours she holds her station, And makes the pastor stay to hear Her piece at graduation.

A JUNE NIGHT TRAGEDY.

Somerville Journal Somerville Journal.

Sitting on the side veranda,
Screened from view by leafy vines,
Edward toward his dear Amanda
Tenderly at last inclines.
"Do you love me, dear?" he asked her,
"Love me faithfully and well?"
And if she does not, she masks her
Cold indifference fairly well.

'Round her waist his arm goes stealing,
On his shoulder rests her cheek;
Both of them just now are feeling
Too enthralled with bilss to speak.
Then a shriek of terror gave me
Chills that made my blood run thick;
"Oh, that horrid June bug! Save me!
"Kill him, darling! Kill him quick!"



There were never any greater bargains ever offered under any circumstances than at our great broken lot sale of men's suits. We made a lot of people happy. They went at half the regular price, some getting a good suit for \$5, and none paying more than \$14. There are just a few left.

Browning, King & Co.,

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas