

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Secretary of the Bee Publishing company, 212 N. 21st St., Omaha, Neb.

The trial of Dr. Hay is getting to be a bore as well as a farce. Like Prof. Ince, who refused to vacate the blind asylum at Nebraska City, he is making a commodious dodo of himself.

The Bee has many times expressed the opinion that the broad acres comprising the erstwhile county fair grounds ought to be returned by the assessor for taxation. Can there longer be any doubt of it?

Curses, like chickens, come home to roost. Captain Palmer's effort to improve the fire department and open the way for profitable liquor dealer and brewery insurance business is likely to cost his employers, the insurance companies, hundreds of thousands of dollars.

If a supreme court jury could not or would not establish the responsibility of a state treasurer's bondsmen what may be expected of attempts to test the responsibility of bondsmen of delinquent ex-officials in this county? Why are official bonds executed, anyway?

The latest suicide in this city was of a man who had for years racked his brain in fruitless efforts to discover perpetual motion. Many another good man has lost fortune and reason by similar endeavor. But we presume the struggle for the unattainable will go on to the end of time.

Valued Policy Palmer, who labored so zealously for the Churchill-Russell police bill, will now explain to the insurance companies how their risks are to be lessened by his successful tampering with the fire and police law, which will turn the fire department over to sectarian inebriates and political roustabouts.

The very general frosts of the past forty-eight hours have not, according to our dispatches, done serious damage to growing crops in this region. The weather man gives no assurance that the cold snap will abate during today, but it cannot long endure as a menace to fruit and vegetables, which are far advanced at this time.

Fifty acres of the reform school farm have been planted to sugar beets. The reform school farm is admirably adapted to sugar beet culture. The greatest drawback experienced by farmers is the want of sufficient help at the right time to hoe and weed the fields, and this want can always be abundantly supplied by the boys.

There is no doubt that the present fire alarm system of Omaha needs thorough overhauling. The first thing that should be done is to transfer the supervision of the system to the city electrician. He knows all about testing wires and electrical appliances and is therefore best qualified to supervise the men employed in the operation of the system.

For the first time in the history of sugar beet culture in Nebraska the acreage this year will produce more beets than the factories are willing to contract for. The presumption is that the Norfolk and Grand Island factories will be taxed to the utmost to consume the beets that will be offered. This argues for more factories, more employment, more money brought into Nebraska, and greater profits to farmers in the vicinity of the sugar factories.

The county assessors are now engaged in making their returns on taxable property within each precinct. They need not be reminded that the revenue laws of Nebraska contemplate that the property of corporations shall be assessed by the same measure of values as is applied to the property of the individual home owner. The laws also point out specifically the limits of exemptions, and it is the duty of every assessor to learn and apply the laws without fear or favor.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the opening chapter of Dr. Conan Doyle's serial story, "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard—How the King Held the Brigadier." The author of this story considers it the best work of his life. It tells how the Brigadier Gerard escaped from the old English prison at Dartmoor, the many remarkable adventures which follow his escape and which lead to a climax as pleasing as it is unexpected. The story will run five days, exclusive of the Sunday issue. It is a production of great merit and forms a distinctive literary feature of The Daily Bee.

A QUESTION TO BE FACED.

Is the republican party capable of rising to the level of its great responsibilities and opportunities? This is a question which is now more engaging the attention of thoughtful men here and elsewhere.

No party ever had a grander opportunity than that which has come to the republicans. They may possess the land if they will. They are in power in nearly every northern state. The solid south is breaking up and awaiting conquest. The national administration has just held upon popular confidence. With our industries disintegrated, our finances embarrassed, our commerce paralyzed, as the result of democratic stupidity and misgovernment, the people turn to the republicans for the establishment of a policy, both domestic and foreign, which will assure them a restoration of prosperity and an honorable place in the world's regard.

Doubleless the great majority of republicans desire to hold the party to its engagements and its traditional policy of fidelity to the public interests. They regard it as having a higher function than the pursuit of spoils and party intrigues and the strangling of the popular will by gangs of political banditti. But recent events prove very conclusively that this sentiment of loyalty to true ideals counts for little, unless incarnated in organized activity, against the purely selfish influences which seek to use the party for personal ends. Therefore, we are to measure up to the height of opportunity, these influences must be antagonized and overcome by sleepless vigilance on the part of those who have a real concern for the triumph of principle and the maintenance of honest government.

In no other way can the republican party establish itself permanently in the confidence of the electorate. It has been routed with a certain and overwhelmingly as the democratic party was repudiated before it. Which is it to be—a future of magnificent achievement in the service of the people, or of disgrace and failure, through waste of opportunity and contemptuous disregard of obvious obligations?—Leslie's Weekly, May 15.

These forcible and truthful utterances are recommended to the republicans of Nebraska. They portray vividly the condition of the party in this state and point out with unerring precision the path upon which its fortunes will be stranded if the wreckers who have subordinated principles to spoils persist in dragging it down into the mire of corruption and corporate subserviency.

In the great national conflict of 1896 Nebraska is to be one of the pivotal states. Are the republicans of Nebraska capable of rising to the level of the great responsibility which will rest upon them in case of defeat? Will they, in spite of all warnings and their past experience, prove recreant to their platform pledges and plunge headlong into disastrous defeat?

CHIEF REDDELL'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of John Redell as chief of the fire department will open the eyes of our citizens to the iniquity of the pernicious work of the representatives of Douglas county in the legislature. The enactment of the Churchill-Russell bill has demoralized the fire and police force to an extent that makes it well-nigh impossible to maintain discipline and keep down the spirit of insubordination fomented by sectarian contention and political agitation.

The head of every department, whether he be the commissioner of health, city engineer, chief of police or chief of the fire department, should be held accountable for the conduct of his subordinates, and this responsibility should not be shifted on the shoulders of the mayor, the Board of Health or the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. The responsibility of the heads of departments should be coupled with power to reprimand or suspend any subordinate. Otherwise there can be no discipline. This is especially applicable to the fire department, where the responsibility of the chief involves not only millions of property but the lives of men, women and children who are constantly exposed to the danger of conflagrations. The fire chief must enjoy the confidence of the police and fire commission to such a degree as to enable him to enforce his orders and maintain discipline. Whenever authority to discipline members of the force is divided between subordination and internal dissension are sure to follow. If the chief is incompetent or lacks discretion and self-control his services should be dispensed with. If, on the other hand, he possesses all the requisite qualities of a fire fighter and level-headed commander, he should be given absolute control of the force. This is one of the places where the one-man power is essential to efficiency.

John Redell has given abundant proof of his fitness for the position of chief of the fire department. He possesses executive ability and is equipped for every emergency that may arise in the suppression of fires. This fact is conceded even by the malcontents within the department and the schemers who are trying to get control of its machinery for political ends. Chief Redell made his advent into Omaha under most trying circumstances and he has proved himself equal to the task imposed upon him. The city was fortunate indeed to secure the services of a man of his caliber, and his retirement at a time when the reorganization of the fire department is still incomplete would be very deplorable. In fact, it is doubtful whether he could be re-

placed. It behooves the business men and property owners of Omaha, who have so much at stake in the efficiency of the fire department, to take such steps as will, if possible, induce Chief Redell to recall his resignation.

A LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

In 1878 there was passed over the veto of President Hayes the act providing for the purchase of silver to the amount of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 per month, to be coined into silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, representing a bullion value at that time of rather less than 90 cents. Under this act the coinage of \$28,000,000 a year was made the established average, but though this stood for nearly three-fourths of the annual product of the United States the decline in price was not checked. The average price of silver in the London market in 1878 was 52.50 pence and it has never reached so high a figure there since, the average price for 1890, the year in which the so-called Sherman act was passed, having been 47.1, that legislation having caused a temporary rise in the white metal.

The act of July 14, 1890, provided for the annual purchase by the treasury of the United States of 50,000,000 ounces of silver, or the then entire estimated product of our domestic mines. It was urged in support of this legislation that it would carry the price of silver bullion to \$1.20 an ounce, making the bullion in a silver dollar equivalent in value to the gold in the dollar of that metal. What was the result? For a short time silver advanced. It reached \$1.15 in August, a month after the passage of the law, and went up to \$1.21 in September. The silver men were jubilant and confidently declared that their predictions would be verified. A marked impetus was given to silver mining. It seemed to many that the solution of the troublesome problem had been found. But the price did not long remain at the high water mark of \$1.21. In October it had fallen to \$1.00, and two months later to \$1.05. It continued to decline in 1891, though there was no talk of repealing the law and the treasury kept on buying, having fallen to 94½ cents an ounce at the close of that year, which was 2½ cents less than the price at the beginning of 1890, six months before the passage of the Sherman bill. By July 1, 1892, in one of the most prosperous years the country has ever known, the price of silver had declined to 87½ cents—a fall from the highest point silver reached under the law which its advocates declared would place the white metal on a parity with gold, and after the government had purchased 108,000,000 ounces of silver at 33½ cents an ounce. In the meanwhile the silver production of the United States had increased about 10,000,000 ounces and production was increasing elsewhere, which, of course, had much to do with the decline.

It will thus be seen that silver has been treated with the most liberal consideration by congress with a view to arresting its fall and these efforts have been utterly futile. Its present price is a fraction above 67 cents an ounce, and in view of the facts above noted can any sensible and unprejudiced person believe that free coinage by this country alone would carry silver to \$1.20 an ounce, the price necessary to parity with gold?

ENGLAND WILL CO-OPERATE. It appears that the report sent out a few days ago to the effect that England would probably not co-operate with the United States in patrolling Bering sea was not correct. It was said to be thoroughly understood at Washington that Great Britain would take no active steps to suppress pelagic sealing until the United States settles the claims for damages filed by the British Columbian sealers and adjudicated against this country by the Paris tribunal of arbitration. By agreement between the Secretary Gresham and the British ambassador at Washington \$425,000 was decided on as the amount to be paid by this government—an amount considerably less than was claimed—but congress refused to allow it and so the matter stands. The Canadian government regards the adjudication of the Paris tribunal as an award and the action of the secretary of state as a promise to pay, and it is altogether probable has urged the British government to insist upon having the claims liquidated before sending a patrolling fleet to Bering sea.

If such is the case, however, it would seem from the latest advices that the British government has not acceded to the wish of the Dominion government. The first report, it is said, was given out on a misapprehension of a verbal phrase applying to the locking up of sealing implements during the closed season, which begins May 1 and lasts three months. It appears that this part of the regulations the British admiralty found to be impracticable and decided to abandon it, but this action does not imply an intention to withhold all co-operation for the prevention of pelagic sealing during the closed season, and it is stated that British naval vessels will patrol the sea as usual. It is somewhat strange that our government has received no information as to what British vessels will go to the sealing waters for patrol duty, in view of the fact that the closed season began two weeks ago, but the delay in furnishing this information is not necessarily significant. The ponchers, it appears, were greatly pleased with the report that the British fleet would be withdrawn, for in that case they would have an opportunity to greatly increase their catch. The half a dozen United States revenue cutters which will patrol Bering sea during the closed season can hardly give adequate protection to the seal without the co-operation of a British fleet.

The British government has not manifested an altogether commendable spirit in this matter. Our government proposed an arrangement, fair to all interests, which would secure the complete protection of the seal until new rules should be agreed upon, but the British government, presumably influenced by the Dominion government, has shown no disposition even to consider the proposal. This matter is likely to receive very earnest consideration from the next congress, with the probability of some radical and decisive legislation. There will have to be more rigid restrictions against pelagic sealing if the valuable seal industry is to be saved from early destruction.

In the inauguration of needed reforms in the fire department Chief Redell has made many radical innovations. In doing this he has necessarily dislodged a few veterans who for years have been favorites of the old regime and were permitted to do pretty much as they pleased. These men are not without influence and were, as the sequel shows, enabled to bring pressure to bear upon the police commission in their attempts to curtail the authority of the chief. Knowing himself to be a competent fireman and that men of his acknowledged force and ability need not long seek positions, Chief Redell doubtless preferred to let some one else suffer the annoyance incident to the petty warfare that seems inevitable. He is justified in the conclusion that the people of this city do not know what they want.

The Commercial club is now up in arms about the resignation of Chief Redell and has appointed a committee to inquire into the causes of it. During the legislative session The Bee explicitly stated that one object of the Churchill-Russell bill was to depose Redell. The supporters of the new law are antagonistic to Redell. But the Commercial club stumbled in sweet contentment during the time when by well directed effort it might have blocked the bill, even if by so doing the displeasure of Mr. Holdrege would have been incurred. Had the Churchill-Russell bill been defeated there would have been no possible question of Redell's tenure, nor would there have been any ground upon which to base a fight for his official head.

From abortive attempts to collect city taxes of the Pullman Palace Car company the conclusion is forced upon us that this great municipal corporation has not the adequate power to compel Pullman to pay for the profitable privileges enjoyed in this city. The Pullman company has paid no city taxes since 1886 and is contesting the right of the city to collect such tax. The case has long encumbered the dockets of the federal court. Is it not about time that the issue be determined?

The B. & M. Journal sneers at Governor Holcomb for appointing a republican to the superintendency of the Hastings Asylum for Incurable Insane. That paper also is leading aid and comfort to the contention of Dr. Hay, a republican, who is still resisting the authority of the governor to remove him, albeit the senate confirmed the appointment of Dr. Abbott to succeed Hay. The inference from this is that Dr. Greene, the appointee to the Hastings Institution, is not a railroad doctor.

The Burlington czar and his man Friday, who were so active in helping the star chamber gang to reorganize the police and fire forces, have done more damage to the material interests of Omaha than they can repair in ten years. The resignation of Chief Redell is the first fruit of their mischievous interference, but it is by no means to be the last.

Legislative Wisdom. So New York Sun. As soon as the Illinois house got the idea that the Bogardus bill authorized the death penalty for robbery of a railway corporation the bill was killed. A man never signs his death warrant.

Liberty Preserved. Cleveland Plaindealer. The dispensary law in South Carolina has been knocked out, but the permitting of the importation of jugs for private use shows that the same plan is followed everywhere by the unpunished gratification of a glorious and exhilarating personal liberty.

Democratic Success. New York Sun. It is reassuring to learn that in those towns of North Carolina in which at this week's election the opponents of democracy were put up any candidate the democratic nominees have been glorious triumphs. The North Carolina victories may point the way to democratic success, provided the same plan is followed everywhere by the adversaries of the democracy.

One Thing Accomplished. Philadelphia Press. The democratic tariff bill has not increased the revenue, but it has created a large deficit. It has not enlarged the foreign trade of the nation, but it has greatly decreased exports. It has not reformed business property, nor has it done anything else that was promised of it, with two exceptions. On the principle of giving the devil his due, these two exceptions should be noted in a public manner. They are lower wages and a consequent check of immigration.

A MEMORY. Alice Cary. Of all the beautiful pictures That hang on Memory's wall, Did one of a dim, but fondly remembered, That seemeth best of all: Not for its garlanded oak leaves, Dark with the mistletoe; Not for the violets nodding, But that she smiled the while below; Not for the milk-white lilies, That gleamed from the fragrant hedge, Coquetting all day with the sunbeams, And stealing their golden edge; Not for the vines on the umbrage, Where the bright, red berries rest; Not for the pink, and the pale sweet cowslip, It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother With eyes that were dark and deep, In the lap of that olden forest He leth in peace-sleep: Light as the dove, but the thistle, Free as the wind, that blew, We named them the beautiful summers, The summers of long ago; But his eyes were dim, and his smile weary, And one of the autumn-eves I made for my little brother A bed of the yellow leaves. My little pale, dim-eyed brother, As sweetly in slumber he lay, As the light of immortal beauty, He died in the dawn of day. And when the arrows of sunset, Loded in the tops bright, Had lit the stars of the night, I made for my little brother A bed of the dim, old forest, The one of the dim, old forest, It seemeth the best of all.

SIXTEEN TO ONE SHOWS.

Chicago Tribune: There is a Nebraska man who claims that the business depression of the last two years was caused by the World's Fair. To some extent this removes the cause from the crisis of 1873.

Courier-Journal: According to the Mobile Register fifty-six of the newspapers of Alabama are against free silver and only twenty-one are for it. Some of the worst of the world are in the world are those who believe that the south is solid for free silver.

Indianapolis Journal: Recently Brazil valued \$50,000,000, but instead of going abroad for it the government gave the people a chance to take it, and inside of three days \$64,000,000 was subscribed. This was what Senator Sherman and other republicans urged people in the world are those who believe that the south is solid for free silver.

Philadelphia Record: There is a tremendous prating among the shouters for cheap money about the crisis of 1873. The people might be led to think that before 1873 silver dollars were something the daddies were accustomed to. But in reality the silver dollars were so scarce that they were curiosities. If any one should offer \$5 for one of these coins he would not be able to get it. The silver dollars that were coined in 1873 soon found their way into the melting pot. They were more valuable as talismans than as currency. Even the smaller five cent coins were valued at a higher metal in order to keep it in circulation.

THE IMPETUOUS ADMIRAL.

Chicago Post: The public is more alarmed by the possibility of a mutinous spirit of which Meade's resignation may be only the first symptom. It would be an unparalleled misfortune if it should develop that the marvelous increase in the mechanical silver in the world which has been going on for ten years has been accompanied by the deterioration of the personnel of the department—while we have been building up ships we have been tearing down men.

New York Advertiser: It is the truth in Admiral Meade's outspoken utterances that gives them their sting. No doubt the gallant admiral spoke wisely and in direct contrast with the relations which exist between "I am an American and a union man. Those are two things this administration cannot stand." But the president who sent a "bird" to the union army, and whose official policy has been a record of disgraceful pusillanimity and gross indifference to American interests, would not be so thoroughly enraged if he did not recognize the fact that an overwhelming majority of the American people, who care nothing whatever for naval etiquette, will applaud the words of the defiant admiral as in many, patriotic and just.

Philadelphia Ledger: Rear Admiral Meade having been detached from the North Atlantic squadron at his own request, and having given notice of his intention to go upon the retired list, makes, in an interview in the New York Times, a rather startling attack upon the administration. His relations with the secretary of the navy have not been pleasant of late. "I am an American and a union man," he says, "and these are two things that the administration cannot stand." His honorable record will not save the rear admiral from severe criticism for his rash aspersion of the patriotic and loyal officers of the navy, and it is to be hoped that Rear Admiral Meade has relinquished his command. Whatever his grievance, it does not warrant his defamatory language. A cool head and a discreet tongue are essential qualities for the command of a squadron.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Chicago reformers are literally knocking the stuffing out of the city pay rolls. The first Englishman to enter the beleaguered fort at Chittauri turns out to be an Irishman named Kelly.

Prof. Harvey Cain's faith in free silver is strengthened by the fact that he coined as many as \$1,000 a day during the week of his absence from the city.

A story is related of a young girl living in the backwoods of New York who is alleged to possess a wonderful electric power. She shocks the young men dreadfully, and she has been called upon to give a public demonstration of her power.

Silver Dollar Bland of Missouri harbors a doubt regarding his qualifications for the leadership of the silverites in 1896. This is shown by the fact that he has accused himself of excessive modesty.

Philadelphia is threatened with a Lexow inquiry. According to the Quaker City papers—and they are pretty reliable—the inquiry will have to provide themselves with distinctives, so rank are municipal odors there.

John Zengin has the somewhat questionable distinction of being the first man convicted in New York under a law forbidding attempted suicide. The punishment for the offense is two years' imprisonment or \$2,000 fine, or both.

The forthcoming vehicle of democratic opinion in Chicago has been named the Chronicle. Messrs. Seymour and Russell, the publishers, have selected as members of the staff G. Castman, Willis Abbott, H. G. Forker, H. A. Haller, Charles Lederer, E. A. Calkins and H. K. Smith. The date of issue has not been fully determined.

A suggestion is made by the New Orleans Times-Democrat that twin monuments to General Lee and General Grant at Appomattox be erected, saying in support: "The monuments of the two great generals of close proximity would carry the story of the civil war—this one the beloved, that the respected, of all true Americans."

Senator John Sherman calls the Ohio state republican convention to order at Zanesville, on the 25th inst., he will have performed that duty for the seventh time. The first convention over which he presided was held at Columbus on July 13, 1858. At that time he had just entered congress, and he has never been out of office since.

During a slough meeting of the esteemed common council of Denver a robust member intimated that one of his associates would not know truth on sight and lacked the sand to deny the accusation. Several members of the council accompanied the charge. The accused restrained his wrath till the session closed and then caught his accuser under the nose and drew a few buckets of gore. While there may be some doubt about the veracity of the accused councilman, there is no question about the eloquent impact of his delivery.

The New York World celebrated the close of two successful years last Sunday in a novel and commendable manner. Twelve handsome gold medals were struck and will be presented to such members of the staff as have in the opinion of the authorities, done deeds of valor or humanity during the past year which merit such recognition. Then twelve hospitals were visited and a large basket of cut flowers laid at the door of each. Medals for the brave, flowers for the sick, and the World is nothing if not original.

The new brigadier general, Zenas R. Bliss, although he fought through the rebellion with conspicuous gallantry, could never attain during that struggle a grade higher than that of colonel, although recommended by his superior officers three different times for promotion. The reason was that, unfortunately, in 1861, he was with Captain Reeve at the surrender of Adams Hill, near San Antonio, Tex., and, although in nowise an ignoble surrender, the War Department was so impressed that it decided that no officer who surrendered under Reeve should be promoted, no matter what he did or how strongly he might be recommended.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTE PURE

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Wasau Times: Cedar county is going to make extraordinary efforts to have the best exhibit at the state fair this fall.

Grand Island Republican: Dr. Hay has made quite a show of hanging on, but he will likely have to learn the quickest by and by. Just the same.

Chadron Citizen: Omaha is getting after the state fair in great style. The people expect to make it just a little bit better than ever, and are sparing neither time nor money to do it.

Howells Journal: Let's swear by Nebraska. She has the greenest fields, the hottest dry weather, the hardest rains, the most energetic people, the most corrupt politicians and the prettiest women.

Lincoln News: We should judge from the incessant bombardment which the World-Herald is keeping up on the silver question that it intends to resume free coinage of the metal without the aid or consent of any other newspaper on earth.

Lincoln News: If the senate were in session today Senator Akers would doubtless move to reconsider the vote whereby the law creating a State Board of Irrigation and a \$2,000,000 secretarium was passed. It is little satisfaction to invent a bill, but to have some other man selected to draw the salary.

Platte County Signal: Dr. Hay still hangs on to his job at the Asylum for the Insane at Lincoln, without pay and without the sanction of his party, and without being upheld by his friends. The doctor, if he be a competent physician, should not be afraid to turn his back to his party, and without being upheld by his friends. The doctor, if he be a competent physician, should not be afraid to turn his back to his party, and without being upheld by his friends.

Arlington News: There are some who believe the construction of an electric line from Fremont to Omaha would prove to be a good thing in many ways. The rains have led to look at the question from all sides before coming to an adverse conclusion. In the event the line should be built there is no doubt that every nice Sunday would bring hundreds of people from Omaha to spend the day in Fremont, together with an equal number from Fremont along the line.

York Times: This as the Times has repeatedly said, is going to be a banner year for Nebraska. The outlook is better than it has been in many years. The rains have been general and generous, and the western part of the state is having a good luck as that enjoyed by the east. The people are happy and the crops are good. The market, and trying to find some place to put their surplus corn, Nebraska is going to distinguish herself, and don't forget it for a moment.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The First National bank of Shelton has given its voluntary liquidation. The assets of the bank's business gives Missouri Valley a population of 3,477. The census of 1890 discovered but 2,737 inhabitants.

An infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Knoch fell from a high place and was dead when his mother discovered his plight. The business depression has ended at Mason City. A resident of that city is refusing \$75 for a six-legged calf, and bidding is still active.

John Dans burglarized a Blair store and was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary inside of three days.

Frank Lenner, aged 15, was seriously injured by being dragged underneath an overturned wagon through the streets of Norfolk. He will recover.

Mrs. Nelthammer, living five miles south of Grand Island, indulged in rough on rats and died in consequence. No cause for suicide is assigned. The rat will be its object for the voters of Shelton, that village will do without saloons for the ensuing year. The saloons were closed Monday night.

The first recovery of Grant county discovered that the county surveyor really lives over the line in McPherson county.

S. P. Young of Lons Jumper off a rapidly moving train in order to make a short cut for home. His spine was severely injured by the jar, and he will be laid up indefinitely.

Beatrice is working up a co-operative telephone company. Three hundred shares will be issued at \$15 per share. Subscribers will be charged \$1.25 per month for the use of the phones.

George Webber of Elm Creek had his neck broken Sunday night while driving his mother and two sisters home from church. The accident was caused by the breaking of the neck of a horse, which fell on the wagon and over end. The women were unhurt.

The Flumboyant Don. Chicago Times-Herald. Don M. Dickinson declares that this country must maintain a largely increased naval and army. It is true that our naval strength ought to be made adequate to the dignity and exigencies of the nation in every part of the globe. As for a standing army, the American people will have none of it. Whenever a standing army exists it is a prolific source of social immorality. It wastes the people's substance. It is a menace to peace. As the earth upon the touch of the hoe yields forth its harvest, so the American people, whenever need of an army shall arise, will require only the inspiration of a just cause to produce it. Until such shall arise the American sword shall continue to be a plowshare.

FOR A JOINT CURRENCY DEBATE.

"Coin" Will Be Given a Chance to Hold a Genuine Financial School. CHICAGO, May 14.—"Coin," otherwise known as W. H. Harvey, is to have his wish. The Illinois club is arranging to bring him and a gold standard man together within short-arm distance. Prof. J. L. Laughlin of Chicago university was the heavyweight among the gold men picked out to meet "Coin" in the currency ring and he has given his consent. He did not wish to enter the contest until it was decided whether or not the proposed match between him and ex-Congressman Bryan of Nebraska will take place. As that was at last decided all arrangements to meet "Coin" at the club will be made in the rooms of the Illinois club. The time has not been fixed yet, but it will probably be next Monday evening.

Atgould's Anti-Money Veto. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 14.—Governor Aligold today vetoed the Miller bill requiring corporations to procure the consent of a majority of property owners in each block of a city before gas mains, electric wires, street railway tracks, and so forth can be laid. The governor also vetoed Crawford's bills to prevent elevated or street railroads to cross at grades and prevent parallel lines from consolidating. The vetoes were widely applauded.

Speaking of the bills as a whole, the governor gives as the reason for vetoing them as follows: "Because their effect would increase the riches of so many at the expense of others by legislation; because they would shackle a great city. I love Chicago and its people, and I would not see that city that would bind her hand and foot for all time to the wheels of monopoly and leave them no chance of escape."

Silver League Organized at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, May 14.—The committee appointed recently to take steps for the organization of a silver society has made its report to a mass meeting of representative citizens. The report, which was unanimously adopted, puts into existence the Kansas City Silver League. Its object is to be the promotion of silver coinage and to secure a ratio. The charter members consist of many of the foremost local business men of both parties.

Smyth to Be Tammany's Sackman. NEW YORK, May 14.—At a meeting of the Tammany society last night ex-recorder Smyth was unanimously elected as grand sackman to succeed ex-Mayor Gilroy. He will be installed next Monday night.

DIED IN A ST. JOSEPH HOTEL.

Denver Doctor's Mysterious Death Ascribed to Concussion of the Brain. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 14.—Dr. D. W. Talbot of Denver was this morning found dead in bed at the St. Charles hotel, under very peculiar circumstances. The doctor arrived here night before last, and when called for breakfast yesterday he did not respond. An entrance to his room was effected and the inmate was found to be in a semi-conscious condition. A physician was summoned and after a short time the patient and last night he seemed to be better. This morning, however, he was found dead in bed and the doctors say death was caused by concussion of the brain, but how this was caused is a mystery.

PROVOKING MIRTH.

Boston Globe: The new woman hasn't progressed so fast that she can spade up her own floor.

Harper's Bazaar: "Talking about marvelous remedies," said Wilkes, "there was Julius Caesar. He could repeat 8,000 lines of poetry." "No wonder they killed him," said Darrow.

Washington Star: "Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "de folks dat finds it de hard'est ter git deir minds off'n money an' de leas't successful in gittin' dah hands onter it."

Somerville Journal: It has been shown that the color, yellow, both vegetable and animal, is more permanent than any other. This may account for the prevalence of the yellow dog.

Indianapolis Journal: "Have you ever noticed what a distinguished air Prof. Barnard has?" asked the soulful girl. "I have noticed an air of garlic, if that is what you mean," said the sharp nosed girl, and the soulful girl looked disgusted.

Detroit Free Press: She—You must ask father for his consent. He—He won't give it to me. She—Why not? He—He's too close. He never gave anything to anybody in his life.

HE UNDERSTOOD.

Chicago Tribune: Lightly the maiden boxed his ear. "You made it ring," he said. "The ring was all in your ear, I fear." "The ring was in my ear, I fear," said the young man, and checked anew red.

LIFE'S SEASON OF MAY.

T. Buchanan Reid. Oh! I sigh for the days that have passed away. When my life, like the year, had its season of May. When the world was all sunshine and beauty, and truth, And the dew bathed my feet in the valley of youth. Then my heart felt its wings and no bird of the sky Sang over the flowers more joyous than I. But youth is a fable, and beauty deceives, For my footsteps are loud in the withering leaves.

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