THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year	$8 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Singer Blk., Corner N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
Washington, 501 F. Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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 Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1895, was as follows:

1	20,195	15	19,787
2	20,436	16	19,660
*3	20,859	*17	20,520
4	20,199	18	19,776
5	20,012	19	19,786
6	19,801	20	19,686
7	19,669	21	19,779
8	19,823	22	19,671
9	19,799	23	19,653
*10	20,939	*24	20,499
11	19,660	25	19,617
12	19,816	26	19,641
13	19,759	27	19,581
14	19,790	28	19,632

Total	557,633
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	6,020
Net sales	551,613
Daily average	19,704

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of March, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Has the south a monopoly on monetary conventions?

The water that comes down from the skies cheers if it does not inebriate.

Every inch of rain that falls in Nebraska will readily coin into cereals that will market for $10,000,000.

Twenty thousand dollars a year for running the city treasurer's office is within itself a standing advertisement of reckless municipal extravagance.

General Colby and Colonel Lindentree were lost in the shuffle among the notables on the governor's staff. That's what we naturally might have expected with a populist governor.

Compare The Bee's reports of Memorial day sporting events with those of other newspapers in this vicinity. For full and reliable news of all kinds the people must look to The Bee.

How do you vote on the silver question? asks an inquisitive man. We don't. And what is more, we see no prospect of any one voting on the silver question for two years to come.

If the president wanted some one to relieve him of the duty of naming Secretary Gresham's successor we know of several prominent democrats who would be glad to offer their assistance.

Should the rumors of strained relations between France and Japan prove to be correct and the difficulties as serious as apprehended there may still be work for the war correspondent in the Orient.

If there is any populist in the state of Nebraska who does not think himself enough of a fisherman to fill the position of fish commissioner he ought to lose no time in speaking out and speaking loudly, too.

Those new-made colonels received their appointments to the governor's staff not one day too soon to enable them to make proper display of their titles on the day set aside for celebration of the soldiers' prowess.

There is yet ample time to enter the guessing match as to the next secretary of state. President Cleveland's well known independence in the selection of his chief advisers leaves a free field for all the political prognosticators.

Ex-Superintendent Byrnes of the New York police department must at least be given credit for retiring from official life without waiting to be forced out. That is where he differs radically from the average run of office holders.

It is the word "free" in the free silver controversy that confuses the ordinary person. It makes many believe that they are going to get something for nothing and the desire to get something for nothing is a most widespread human failing.

It's safe to assert that every A. P. A. is not a school census enumerator. But it would not be safe to assert that every school census enumerator from the Hon. Jim Allan down to the man who was imported from Chicago for this express purpose is not an A. P. A.

Colonel William F. Cody retains his official position on the military staff of the commander of the Nebraska National Guard. Colonel Cody will have opportunities to make use of his costly uniform. That is something that his associates are not so sure of.

A Chicago paper devotes nearly a column to an enumeration of the many good things that have originated in that city and for which the world is indebted to Chicago. Strange as it may seem, we fail to find in the list either the discovery of gunpowder or the voyage of Columbus.

Why should the city of Omaha pay out $200 apiece for water troughs when there is an overlap of $25,000 in sight within the next six months? We have been getting along very comfortably without these water troughs for all these years and could certainly get along without them for another year or two.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen computes that it lost over 5,000 members by reason of the Pullman strike and boycott, not to mention the money dues which they would have paid in. The different parties concerned in that great controversy, the Pullman company, the railroads, the labor organizations and the public, will be counting the cost for some time yet to come.

A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

From almost every section of Nebraska come reports of abundant rains during the past two days. Never were rains more welcome. The hot winds and high temperature of the first part of the week were commencing to cause no little anxiety as to the ability of the new growing crops to withstand the drouth. Some slight damage was suffered in a few counties to the small grain and fruits, but nowhere was the corn materially injured. The present rains will not only advance the corn well on its way to maturity, but will save much of the other crops that were in a by far worse condition.

It must be remembered that corn is the staple of Nebraska and that restored prosperity depends upon the harvesting of at least an average yield of corn. The Nebraska farmer plants nearly all his land with corn and views the other grains principally as contributory crops. The rains of the past two days place the corn crop beyond danger for some time to come. With moderate rainfall followed by the usual warm weather of mid-summer Nebraska will this year harvest a corn crop that will make up for all losses of the year of drouth and leave a margin sufficient to cover any possible deficiency of the near future. The rains that have just fallen, therefore, mean more than they would under ordinary conditions. They mean most promising crop prospects, encouragement for the farmer and business man alike.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD IN ENGLAND.

The address of English merchants and bankers to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, in opposition to any change in the monetary system of Great Britain in the interest of silver, is a distinct confession that the cause of bimetallism is making progress in that country. These supporters of gold monometallism have hitherto, during the years in which the currency discussion has been in progress, maintained an attitude of apparent indifference to the demand for a larger recognition and use of silver, as if feeling absolute confidence that it was impossible to accomplish anything in that direction. But since some of the most influential public men in England have espoused the cause of bimetallism and some of the larger manufacturers have been won over to the cause, while it has made a decided advance among the people, the adherents of gold monometallism have become alarmed and in addressing the chancellor of the exchequer they give unmistakable expression to their fear of what may result from the vigorous work being done for obtaining better conditions for silver in the world's currency. No better proof could be desired of the progress that is making in the cause of bimetallism in the United Kingdom.

The reply of Harcourt to the address is consistent with his previous utterances on this subject. The Rosebery government will make no concessions to silver. Should there be an international monetary conference while that government is in power it would undoubtedly send delegates, but it is perfectly clear what the nature of their instructions would be. England would enter such a conference with the distinct understanding that nothing would be done on her part to change existing conditions. The knowledge of this may have a tendency to discourage the calling of such a conference, and it is not unlikely that the action of the English merchants and bankers had this in view, but there is no reason why those who are seeking an international arrangement in the interest of silver should relax their efforts. They have been steadily gaining ground and will continue to do so, notwithstanding the attitude of the British government. So far as the Rosebery ministry is concerned it is believed to be on the verge of dissolution and it is by no means improbable that it will be succeeded by a government less unfavorable to silver and possibly by one even friendly to the white metal. It is more than likely that whenever the next general election shall take place in Great Britain the currency question will occupy no insignificant place as an issue and in the event of a conservative victory that should elevate Mr. Balfour to the premiership the cause of bimetallism would be very greatly helped. As evidence of the progress it is making the address of the gold monometallists to the British chancellor of the exchequer is indeed reassuring.

TAXPAYERS MUST HAVE RELIEF.

The mayor's veto of an appropriation of $200 for a watering trough, although overridden by the city council, ought to serve as a forcible reminder that the city must do something in the way of retrenchment if it is to continue to pay its current obligations. What have the great promises of retrenchment made by the new city council resulted in up to this time? Two little ordinances making salary reductions to the extent of $600. These will certainly bring great relief to a grateful body of taxpayers! While the salaries of the employes in the city treasurer's office alone amount to $20,000 annually and the salaries paid in other departments are on a corresponding scale, the council pretends that it can find no place for economizing.

If our banks and business houses were conducted on the same plan of extravagance as our city government we should indeed all be in a deplorable situation. But every bank and mercantile house in the city has reduced its force of employes to the basis warranted by the business and have similarly readjusted salaries. There is hardly a bank clerk or accountant in Omaha who receives more than from $1,000 to $1,200, but the clerks in the city employ receiving salaries larger than those are numerous in every office. The city council claims that it is prohibited by charter from reducing salaries of charter offices and that although, for example, the work of the city clerk could be given to a competent man for little more than half what is now paid, no change can be made under the charter. But the larger part of the city salary list comprises salaries which the council can fix if it will. If it does not want to touch the present incumbents what is to hinder them from fixing new salaries to take effect when they or their successors are appointed in January next? Are we to go on forever at our present extravagant gait despite altered financial conditions?

The taxpayers demand relief from the burden now piled upon them. The council should set to work immediately preparing ordinances that will place the city offices, for next year at least, upon an economical standard.

WHEN DOES THE EMERGENCY ARISE?

The entire strength of the nation may be used to enforce in any part of the land the full and free exercise of all national powers and the security of all rights entrusted by the constitution to its care. The strong arm of the national government may be put forth to brush away all obstructions to the freedom of interstate commerce or the transportation of the mails. If the emergency arises, the army of the nation and all its militia are at the service of the nation to compel obedience to its laws.

This is the only part of the decision of the supreme court in the Debs case that can be construed to contain a reference to the summoning of the federal troops to protect the property of the railroads from the threatened interference of the strikers. The real point—that which at the time occasioned so much bitter controversy—whether the government is not in duty bound to exhaust all its peace resources before appealing to the regular army to execute the laws, was not really at issue before the supreme court. What the court had to decide was simply if the lower courts were authorized to interfere in behalf of the railroads by means of the strike injunction. The court in another place takes pains to state that the right to use judicial process for prevention exists side by side with the right to use force. It declares in so many words that the bill presented to the circuit court disclosed facts that warranted judicial intervention. "If ever there was a special exigency presented," says the court, "one which demanded that the court should do what courts can do, it is apparent on the face of this bill."

We have, then, an authoritative decision of the supreme court that the great railroad strike of 1894 presented the emergency calling for interference of the courts with injunctional orders. But we have nothing to tell us just when the emergency arises that contemplates the use of the army of the nation and all its militia to compel obedience to the laws. Is the emergency for the one the emergency for the other? That can hardly be, because we should then have the military summoned every time an injunction is granted to avert the commission of acts in violation of federal laws. Nothing of that kind was contemplated by the framers of the constitution. Is an appeal through judicial injunction a necessary preliminary to the use of the army? The court does not say so, although it might possibly be inferred from its language. Must the powers of the civil authorities be first exhausted? The inference is that they need not be. The emergency when military force may be necessary to execute the federal laws, we are told, may arise. But what constitutes such an emergency and when it may arise will still have to be determined in each case by the authorities without any aid from the supreme court.

FAIR ELECTIONS.

Among the declarations of the Ohio republican platform is one in favor of fair elections, based upon a free ballot and an honest count, "the safeguard of American institutions, the true source of public authority." No republican convention to be held this year should fail to make a similar enunciation. There is not a republican principle which it is more necessary for the party to adhere to than the one demanding a free ballot and an honest count. The party has always advocated and stood for this principle, so essential to the security of free institutions, and it must continue to do so until it is fully recognized and respected in every state of the union.

That there is still a demand for the assertion of this principle everybody knows who is at all familiar with the election methods in some of the states. The organization of a ballot rights league in the south, which is now actively engaged in educating public sentiment there in behalf of ballot reform, bears unimpeachable testimony to the practice in that section of wrongs upon the ballot which call for remedy. The membership of this league is composed of southern men who have been long familiar with these practices and who understand that they are crimes which an enlightened and free people ought not to tolerate. These men know that such practices injure the south and that reform is required as well for the material interests of that section as for the cause of good government. But it is not the south alone that is injured. A wrong is done to the nation when by frauds in connection with the ballot, or by denial to any portion of our citizens the free right to cast their vote according to their convictions, the popular will anywhere is not fully and fairly expressed.

The republican party has no higher duty than that of working constantly and earnestly to secure in every portion of the republic a free ballot and an honest count, and this will be attained by the education of public sentiment, by appeal to the popular patriotism and sense of justice, rather than by national legislation to be enforced under conditions repugnant to any portion of the people. A great deal has been accomplished for ballot reform through the persistent appeals of the republican party. Most of the states have strong laws safeguarding the ballot, under the operation of which every citizen of such states can freely cast his vote and have it fairly counted, and the few states that have not such a law will assuredly fall into line in time with proper and persistent effort. For all that has been accomplished in this respect the credit is due to the republican party, which from its beginning has taught that a free ballot and an honest count are the safeguards of American institutions. There is still necessity for the party adhering to this principle and urging its recognition at every opportunity.

When Chauncey Depew finds himself without invitations to speak at other people's dinners he just gives a little dinner party at his own to keep himself in practice. This is probably the chief significance of the dinner he has just tendered ex-President Harrison and a few of his political friends.

If the sheriff is to be deprived of the privilege of keeping the fees collected by him as receiver of attached property the court may be depended upon in the future to turn over fat receiverships to some favorite outside of the sheriff's office, whose right to keep the fees will be unquestioned.

While re-electing principals of the public schools for the coming year the Board of Education will have an excellent opportunity to revise the salary list. But will it take advantage of the opportunity?

Knows Whereof He Speaks.
Chicago Times-Herald.

Patronage, says Senator Brice, is a curse. The world delights to listen to a man who is familiar with his subject.

A Comparison.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ex-Congressman Bryan's attack upon John Sherman reminds us that the smallest Skyeterrier will sometimes bay the noblest mastiff.

It is Different in America.
Exchange.

The Berlin, Germany, Street Car company paid $250,000 into the treasury of the city for the privileges of crossing the principal avenue, Unter den Linden, at one point.

The Kentucky Specific.
Courier-Journal.

"Liquidation continues in whisky," says the New York Herald. Well, a small amount of water is a good thing to go with the sugar, but it should be used with care and economy.

Beginning of the End.
Kansas City Star.

The Colorado Republican league convention decided, after a bitter fight, not to instruct the delegates to the National league convention to bolt if free silver should not be endorsed. Does this mean that the crisis in the movement has passed?

Better Than Bullets.
New York Commercial.

The Cuban insurgents believe that by avoiding any large battles and merely worrying the Spaniards they can soon render the Spanish troops useless. They are not able to stand the climate and are dying off more rapidly than if they were engaged in fighting.

A Legislative Obituary.
Detroit Free Press.

Despite general pledges of economy and specific promises not to vote the people's money away in allowing extra pay to its employes, the extras were voted and a policy of extravagance was maintained to the last. The people of the state rejoice, not because of what the legislature did, but because it has surrendered its powers for evil. They hail the joy of freedom in being emancipated from the thralldom of such a body. They have a new feeling of safety and a pleasing sense of security in the fact that further invasion of their rights in the interest of mercenary corporations and unscrupulous political bosses is rendered impossible. They have learned a costly and impressive lesson which time will not efface and which memory will cherish as a means to future safety.

Utah's Jury Innovation.
Philadelphia Record.

The new state of Utah is contemplating the trial of an experiment the result of which would be most noteworthy. This youngest of the American commonwealths proposes to introduce an innovation into one of the oldest of English constitutional forms, the trial by a jury of twelve good men and true—which has dated from even before King Alfred's reign. Utah proposes an eight-men jury system in civil cases, three-fourths of the panel to render a verdict. Under such a system it would not be possible for one juror to force a disagreement, and economically the trial process would be much cheaper than it is now. Such a change in criminal cases would be a perilous experiment, but the essay in civil suits might not be without a great deal of profit for all the rest of the union.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The parched fields looked up and gasped, and then the heavens wept.

A woman in trousers led a mob at Rome, Mo. She distanced the mob and escaped to cover.

The new woman cannot be regarded as fairly in it until she succeeds in creasing her knickerbockers.

Don M. Dickinson's whiskers are waving in the direction of the vacant cabinet chair, but that tall-twisting speech rises up to cloud the horizon of his hope.

Secretary Morton, who is sitting for a bust, has instructed the sculptor to put in every wrinkle, declaring: "I have not been sixty years acquiring these wrinkles to have anybody rub them out."

With the active aid of police clubs in eastern cities the heads of bicycle scorchers are gradually comprehending the fact that pedestrians are entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

So great was the rush of business at the close of the Michigan legislature that established prices were cut under and everything went. The lobby took everything in sight and delivered the goods.

Mrs. Harlan is said to be almost as large physically as her husband, the supreme court justice, who is six feet two inches tall, and when together in public they naturally attract a great deal of attention.

Ex-President Harrison has a double in one of his personal friends, General A. H. Beech, of Wheeling, W. Va. His figure and features, even to his eyes and the color of his hair, make him almost the counterpart of Mr. Harrison.

Congressman Coggswell of Massachusetts, who died recently in Washington, had a remarkable career in the army during the civil war. Before his 22nd year he had risen through the grades of captain, lieutenant colonel and colonel to that of brigadier general.

Count Castellane is giving his American millions a lively rattle. He is constructing a $600,000 house, is accumulating a large stable of fast horses, and showing in other prodigal ways a determination to keep the cobwebs off his matrimonial haul. And yet the old marquis wrote about the American greed for wealth. What charming conceit.

There died in Milan, Italy, the other day a woman with a remarkable history. She was Signora Caterina Passudotti, who took part in the revolutions of 1831, 1848, 1853 and 1864. Her house in Friaul in 1864 was the trysting place of all revolutionists. She had great influence over Mazzini, and was called "The Spartan" by Garibaldi.

A Kansas City man who accumulated a wad hied to Chicago and proved an easy mark for the crooks. He was plucked three times on different days, and after complaining to the police of the attentions paid him, displayed a roll of $23. The fact that he had so much money discredited the assertion that he hailed from Kansas City and the police concluded to pinch him.

The Tarheel state is again convulsed. Since the explosive young governor fired a blank cartridge at Judge Goff and failed to receive an adequate response he has strutted about and metaphorically invited somebody to "step on the tail of me coat." An implement similar to the fluent weapon of China was hurled at M. C. Butler, ex-United States senator, and the latter retorts that the beardless governor is a blackguard and that his ratio of truth to fiction is about 100 to 1. Whereat there are visions of hairtrigger pistols and prospective duels.

SECRETARY GRESHAM LAID AT REST

Ceremonies at Chicago Even More Simple Than at Washington.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Without ostentation, as befitted his life among this people, but with the military and civic accompaniment which ran even foot with his achievements as soldier, jurist and statesman, the remains of Walter Q. Gresham, general in the union armies, judge of the federal courts, and secretary of state of the United States, were temporarily laid to rest in Oakwood cemetery this afternoon amid the flower-strewn graves of his comrades in arms—graves decorated by the hands of men who had fought them on many a bloody battlefield and in the shadow of the monument just dedicated in honor of the valor of those who had given their lives for the confederate cause.

It was a most remarkable juxtaposition. In the earlier hours of the day federals and confederates had joined in the unveiling of a monument to the 6,000 confederates who had died in the military prison at Camp Douglas, the confederate association had strewn upon the graves of the union soldiers buried there a mass of flowers brought from the ground over which these two had fought less than a generation ago, and the union veterans had placed upon the graves of their fallen comrades in the other cemeteries about this city the flowers which grow in our own latitude.

Almost while the echoes of the volley fired over the confederate burying ground by the First regiment of state troops and of the bugle blare and "taps" were still sounding and the smoke from their rifles was still floating over the field of peace the cortege of the dead secretary of state filed through the gates into the cemetery. It was a remarkably fitting climax to the remarkable ceremonies which had just closed that the remains of the man should be deposited there, the keystone to the arch of recemented friendship whose visible sign had just been unveiled there. For as a soldier he had won the respect of those who fought him; as a jurist he had gained the love of the common people, and as secretary of state in a democratic administration he had commanded the support of the people of the south as well as of the north.

LITTLE TIME FOR PREPARATION.

The brief time at command after the decision as to the time and place of burial left little time for elaborate preparations for funeral honors to the dead secretary. In fact, beyond the general outlines, the arrangements were not completed until within an hour of the time of carrying them into execution.

In anticipation of the military feature of the escort, two troops of cavalry and a battery of light artillery were started from Fort Sheridan, twenty miles north of this city, yesterday afternoon. They camped last night just north of the city limits and this forenoon marched to Sixty-third street and the Illinois Central tracks.

This morning the Fifteenth infantry, United States regulars, went by train from Fort Sheridan to the same point, reaching there at 1 o'clock this afternoon. In the meanwhile Major General Wesley Merritt, Colonel H. C. Corbin, Colonel Crofton, United States Marshal Arnold and a committee of citizens met in consultation and completed the arrangements.

At Fordham, on the Baltimore & Ohio road, the special funeral train was switched to the tracks of the Illinois Central, arriving at Sixty-third street at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There the procession was formed, headed by the escort of honor, consisting of the troops of all arms from Fort Sheridan. These were followed by the honorary pallbearers and next came the funeral car, with the active pallbearers walking off either side. Next rode the members of the late secretary's family and the presidential party, and the rear of the cortege was brought up by the members of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic veterans, judges of the courts, state and municipal officers, civic societies and citizens.

The procession moved west on Sixty-third street to Oglesby avenue, south to Sixty-sixth street, west to Evergreen avenue and south to the cemetery. The entire line of march was crowded with people, who respectfully bowed their heads as the cortege passed.

Arrived at the cemetery chapel the casket was removed from the funeral car and borne within by eight sergeants of marines.

The services, conducted by Rev. S. J. McPherson of the Second Presbyterian church, were impressive but simple, consisting merely of scriptural readings, a hymn by the choir and prayer. At their conclusion the remains were temporarily deposited in the receiving vault of the cemetery.

No salute was fired, the ceremonies concluding with "taps."

The train had been held at Sixty-third street, and the presidential party returned to it and at once started on the return trip to Washington.

THE DEBS DECISION.

Minneapolis Times: The decision of the supreme court vindicates for all time the law in regard to the processes of the United States courts. Within the circle of their power these courts have jurisdiction as binding as that of any state court within the district for which it is established.

Minneapolis Journal: The decision is a very important one, as it establishes the power of the government to protect interstate commerce from interruption by violence and secures the right of the United States courts to enjoin men from combining together to interfere with interstate commerce and the United States mails.

Chicago Record: What is of far more practical importance, however, is the decision that the federal government, whenever its mails are threatened because of a strike, reserves the right to take direct action. It will cause its courts to issue an injunction, the failure to observe which will constitute immediate grounds for the application of force.

Chicago Times-Herald: The labor unions of the country can find sound counsel between the lines of the decision in the Debs case. The constitution of the United States is on their side. Irresponsible aggregations of men calling themselves by labor names cannot convulse the entire world of industry and trade hereafter without facing serious consequences.

Chicago Tribune: The result of this will be that whatever else may be interfered with there will be no more attempts except on the part of train robbers to stop the transportation of the mails or to tie up interstate commerce. There will be no more insurrections like that of last July. No so-called "labor leaders" will endeavor to block the wheels of commerce in order to bring pressure to bear on some private corporation. For they will know that if they attempt it the national courts will enjoin them from violating the law; that if they defy the courts they will either be arrested by its officers or the armed forces of the national government will be called out to suppress them.

Detroit Free Press: The right of labor to organize and combine for the promotion of its interests is not questioned. In every way consistent with the rights of the individual and of the state it may work for the promotion of its cause. Through the ballot box and legislation its way to the advancement of its own welfare is unimpeded. That it may not resort to rioting, the destruction of life or of property, or to the maltreating of those who chose to work, is conceded by the entire element of respectability in the ranks of labor. Neither can it conspire and combine to work the will of the conspirators by interfering with interstate transportation or the carrying of the mails. When it seeks to obstruct these it comes in conflict with the authority of the government and will be checked by the intervention of federal authority. Labor is simply told that it must obey the laws and the true friends of its cause have long recognized that its battles can only be fought successfully with legal weapons.

THE BABY REPUBLIC.

New York Tribune: That the Formosans have declared their independence of China is not a bit surprising, seeing that they have never acknowledged China's sovereignty over them. Fully two-thirds of the island has always been independent of foreign rule. But Japan is likely to bring the whole of it to terms in short order.

Globe-Democrat: The report coming from Formosa that the island is to be a republic is amusing in consideration of the fact that the natives in the central ranges of mountains are unconquered savages and are accused of cannibalism, while the other inhabitants are chiefly Chinese immigrants. It is extremely probable that Japan will take possession of the island in force in due time and give it the best government it has ever known.

Philadelphia Press: Formosa is a half-savage island, never yet wholly subdued, peopled by a semi-Malayan race. It is possible that the Chinese capacity for organization, which exists in spite of its apparent failure in the present war, may bring the savage fighting tribes of Formosa to common action in opposition to a Japanese army of occupation. It is not unlikely Japan will be put to some expense and trouble by the provisional government which has just been established in Formosa and desultory fighting may go on for months; but the ports and the settled parts of Formosa will be promptly occupied.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Cedar Rapids Gazette: General Drake is reputed to be a man of ability in business affairs. He is a man of great wealth and seemingly of much liberality. He has a splendid war record and many things to commend him to the people, but these are not the only qualifications. We want a governor who is thoroughly identified with Iowa business and Iowa affairs, and do not think it advisable to nominate a railroad president for that place, especially of a largely foreign road.

Des Moines Leader: The republican newspapers who insist that Iowa politics shall this year be conducted upon national issues should punch up the republican candidates for governor to make some sort of expression upon the most conspicuous national question of the year. Oysters are garrulous compared with the silence which has been maintained by Drake, McFarland and others upon the financial question. They have been asked to define their views, but the requests have provoked only more sodden dumbness.

Davenport Democrat: It is officially announced that Governor Jackson and the executive council have appointed Colonel Charles J. Murphy honorary commissioner for the state of Iowa to aid in developing a market in Europe for American cereals. The appointment does not carry with it any expense. It is not, therefore, of no importance or a matter of mere form. Colonel Murphy is soon going to Europe as the representative of some large houses interested in extending American trade. He will have opportunities for doing good work for corn, and that he will improve them is certain.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Wisner citizens will prospect for wealth in an eight-acre chicory patch.

An enterprising laundryman at Hastings does $200 worth of work every week for Omaha parties.

Henry Crowell is digging for coal near Lyons and claims to have taken out of the shaft gold-bearing quartz rock.

Fred Larson, living near Shickley, was found drowned in his windmill tank. It is believed that he committed suicide.

A Niobrara lady celebrated her 35th birthday this week. The notable feature of the celebration is that the lady was born in Niobrara and has never lived anywhere else.

Nebraska City has organized an artillery company, with William Mapes as captain. The company will be loaded with a gatling and will belong to the Nebraska National Guard.

Joe Opelt, the Lincoln hotel manager, is not ashamed of the Indian blood in his veins since Uncle Sam has given him and his family ten quarter sections of land in Oklahoma.

So many beets are going to be raised around Emerson that the enthusiastic citizens claim that an extra train will have to be run between that town and Norfolk during the marketing season.

Peter Myers, a school boy aged 15, living at Dixon, was accidentally shot in the head by a playmate and has since died. It is now claimed that the shooting was not accidental and the boy who fired the shot is under arrest.

Elmer McKibben, a young farmer living near Battle Creek, undertook to drive a thief out of his corn crib. The thief opened fire and a bullet struck McKibben in his watch. The timepiece was smashed, but the undertaker lost a job.

Representatives of the various fairs in the southern Nebraska circuit have agreed upon the following dates for this fall: Wilber, August 21 to 23; Edgar, August 27 to 30; Geneva, September 2 to 6; Hebron, September 9 to 12; Nelson, September 17 to 20; Superior, September 24 to 26.

Harmony and Uncertainty.
Globe-Democrat.

The democratic editors of the state of New York banqueted together to find out where they are at and learned from Mr. Cleveland by letter that the party is for sound money and against all schemes born of discontent, and from Mr. Hill that democracy represents state sovereignty. The editors dispersed without feeling very certain on any of these points.

MIRTHFUL MIND READING.

Philadelphia Record: The orator whose "heart bleeds for the down-trodden workingman" is in no danger of death from loss of blood.

Chicago Post: "I suppose you have heard of the electric girl?"
"Certainly."
"How do you account for the presence of so much electricity in her?"
"Possibly she was shocked at some time."

Detroit Free Press: Hardworker—Idleness is as fatiguing as repose is sweet.
Tramp—That's why I ain't never idle.

Washington Star: "Er man," said Uncle Eben, "dat keeps his min' on de thermometer an' barometer am pow'ful li'ble not ter do much else in dis worl'."

Boston Transcript: "Only think," exclaimed Fenderson, "of the many uses to which paper is now put!" "I know," replied Bass. "I was told at the theater the other night, and I was told it was all paper. And it was a fine, substantial looking structure, too."

Chicago Record: Hastings (reading paper)—An impoverished nobleman has been captured and placed in custody in New York.
Hubbs—Well, by George, I never thought those heiresses would go so far as that!

Indianapolis Journal: "Insignificant thing," sneered the morning glory.
"At least," said the dandelion, with great dignity, for one so lowly, "I am no porch-climber."

Columbus Journal: Speaking of the damage to the growing wheat crop, it took the old continentals to make the Hessian fly.

Boston Globe: Bicycling Beauty—I am sorry, sir, that you have been the victim of an accident; but what else can you expect, when, at this date of the nineteenth century, you ride a horse that scares at a bicycle?
Victim of Accident (dryly)—Madam, it was not the bicycle the horse scared at.

LOGICAL RESULT.
Boston Courier.

Had a fortune
From his dad;
Craze for writin',
Had it bad.
Thought he wuz a
Genus sure;
Fooled too much 'ith
Litratoor.
Published poems,
Costly group;
Now he's poor an'
In th' soup!

THE FATE OF THE BLOOMERS.

Chicago Post.

She gayly put her bloomers on—
They seemed a full yard wide—
Surveyed herself and cried, "Now, John,
Just see how well I ride."

She started out, a merry lass,
And of her bloomers vain,
But, sad to say, it came to pass,
That she was drenched by rain.

And then when her bloomers were thoroughly wet—
As thoroughly wet as one's bloomers can get—
She noticed, alas—prithee, what do you think?—
The bloomers she wore were beginning to shrink;
And smaller and smaller they grew at a rate
That was simply appalling; and, sad to relate,
Inside of five minutes they seemed but to be
A pair of men's breeches that end at the knee;
But still they kept shrinking as homeward she rode,
And all sorts of evil it seemed to forbode,
Till back at her door, the most startling of sights,
She landed attired in little but tights.

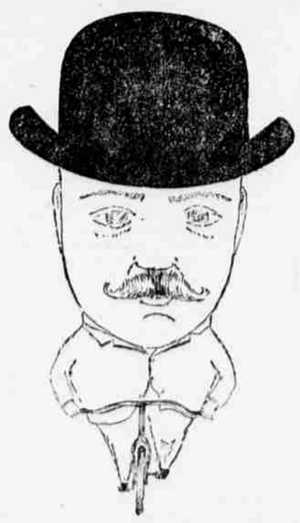
Of course, you think that after this
She threw away the clothes,
And yet in that you are amiss,
As ev'ry neighbor knows.

As bloomers they won't do, indeed,
For all the boys would hoot,
But they'll appear when she may need
A seashore bathing suit.

Decoration Day again—
Peace to our heroes dead;
Long life to the veterans all.
Decorated with all the highest honors that he world's experts can give, the old veteran—the Kimball Piano—still continues to be the best piano on earth. Easy terms.

A. HOSPE, Jr

Music and Art,
1513 Douglas.



This Man Wears a Stetson Special

But how much cooler and pleasanter he would look had he only thought to ride down and get one of our nobby straw hats? We have about 50 styles. In fact all the styles made, and it would astonish you to know how cheap we are selling them. Beaut's for only 50c each. Several styles of these. Then 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2;00, $2.50 up to $7.50. Come in and see them anyhow. Won't cost you a cent, and we may be able to make a trade. You find a hat to suit and we will suit on the price. *Special Sale Friday and Saturday.*

Send Down Your Boy or Girl.

They will want a cool hat to wear through vacation. And we have all kinds of them. Prices ranging from 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c up. We will use good judgment and fit them out with good stylish hats cheap. You know our motto: "Your money's worth or we will trade back."

See our big ad. on Page 5.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,
Reliable Clothiers and Hatters.

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE