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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Peblishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE BAILY BEE for the week ending July 2, 1892, was as follows: Monday, June 27 Luesday, June 28 Wednesday, June 29 horsday, June 30, riday, July 1

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of July, 1892 N. F. Ell.
Notary Public.

Average Circulation for June 25,802.

HAVE you any garbage on your prem-

WE HOPE Mr. Leese of Kansas is getting out the washing and mending the children's clothes regularly during his

ises? Burn it at once.

wife's oratorical trips.

BY ALL odds the greatest convention of the year or of all years is the Christian Endeavor convention of 20,000 delegates now being held in New York.

IT is difficult to see what good effect the location of the headquarters of the national committee of the people's party at Omaha would have on this city.

THE absurd demagogism of the World-Hereld in attempting to make political capital out of the Homestead strike is of no avail with intelligent

OMAHA's bank clearings for the past week show the largest increase of any city in the country-86.6 per cent. For a midsummer week this is a record to be proud of.

IT IS amusing to read in the New York papers how hard their correspondents try to find fault with Omaha entertainment and how dismally they fail when describing the Coliseum conven-

SENATORS Vest and Hale seem to be the boss quarrelers of the senate now. Not content with warring over Carnegie and Campbell they had a long fight the other day on the sanitary condition of the capitol.

A "REFORMER" tells us that no liquor was sold any of the people's party delegates. This leaves some of that furious this time we had attributed those yells simply to plain July beer.

THE river and canal traffic of this country is gradually declining in volume, but it would be unwise to abandon it. It keeps railroad rates down and if ateamboats and canal boats were abolished we would see an instant rise in rallroad rates.

JAY GOULD cannot get possession of the Mexican railway to Panama, President Diaz having refused \$8,000,000 for 1t. But if Jay really wishes the novelty of owning a railroad we are sure that he can buy the Stumptown & Hungry Hollow line for that sum.

A great deal of the blame for the riot at Homestead must rest upon Governor Pattison. It was his duty to respond to the requisition of the sheriff and he certainly will be responsible for any bloodshed or destruction of property that may occur by reason of his course.

Two or the leading journals devoted to railroad interests urge that all railroads unite in a universal scale of wages for all classes of employes on all roads. Would such a plan work successfully? It would seem as if many circumstances and conditions might enter into the

IGNATIUS DONNELLY had one of his characteristic days Thursday. He tried to bulldoze the Chautauqua at Council Bluffs, and had a row with the management, and later went to Sioux City and told a reporter that the people's party would carry Pennsylvania this year. A great day for Pugnacious.

THE defeat of Justin McCarthy was not entirely unexpected in that Ulster district. It is hoped that he will be elected from another district, as his exile from parliament would remove from it the ablest and fairest minded member from Ireland and one of the best men in Great Britain.

CITY ATTORNEY CONNELL's assertion before the council that the closing of Ninth street by the erection of a union depot between Howard and Farnam would compel the city to pay an amount of damage that could not be raised is baseless. Ninth street is already closed south of the old freight yards, and the warehouses south of Howard st reet would be just as accessible as they now are. The only difference would be that drays and teams would have to reach the warehouses and freighthouses by way of Howard, Jones and Leavenworth streets instead of Ninth from Farnam to Howard. Ninth street north of Farnam would remain open just the same as it is now. There can be no contention as to damages by closing Eighth street from Farnam south to the railroad tracks, because that street is already practically g yen over, and the purchase of the nocks between Farnam and Howard for c'end purposes would do away with the 1 so of Eighth street for traffic.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE DECOT.

The council has appointed a committee to confer with the union depot managers with a view to reaching a settlement of the controversy now pending in the courts. Two things are essential to such a settlement. One is the presence of President Clark of the Union Pacific and General Manager Holdrege of the Burlington, who alone have plenary powers to make any compact or contract that will be binding; and the other is the assent of John D. Howe, with Ernest Stuht as an incident. Whatever the views of the council committee may be, and despite the apparent willingness of City Attorney Connell to give up the title deeds to the depot grounds, the great majority of the taxpaying citizens of Omaha will uphold Mr. Howe in declining to withdraw the injunction suit until the depot company gives ample guaranties for the fulfillment of its contract obligation, or in lieu thereof that the city is to have a more capacious depot in a more central location.

On matters involving their own affairs the verbal promise of Messrs. Clark, Holdroge and Kimball would be as good as their bond, but the citizens of Omaha are not willing to bank on their verbal promises on behalf of a railroad company. That has been demonstrated to be very risky, not only in times long past, but very recently, in connection with the union depot.

It is difficult enough to enforce contract obligations assumed by railroads when they are in black and white. Railroad managers do not hesitate to violate agreements made among themselves whenever it is to the interest of their companies to do so.

The hue and cry about the damage and disgrace to Omaha by reason of the wretched depot accommodations should not influence our authorities. We have been damaged as much as we can possibly be, even if the depot remains unfinished another year. If the union depot company wants a clear title to its depot grounds it must either comply with the contract made with this city when the questions of bonds and title wore submitted to the voters, or they must make substantial concessions that would justify the abandonment of our right under the contract to arbitrate the charges for terminal facilities and the use of the depot by roads that seek entrance to

This is not repudiation on the part of the city. It is simply an enforcement of our rights. It would be far better to give the company the \$150,000, or twice that sum, for a commodious union depot accessible to every railroad that wants to cross the Union Pacific bridge than to cancel the \$150,000 bonds and let the company build a mere railway station with arbitrary power to keep out other roads by imposing excessive tolls or refusing altogether to admit them to a joint use of the depot.

One thing is certain. If the Nebraska Central bridge and depot are built, then the Union Pacific and Burlington will be obliged to open the gates to roads that are willing to use their terminals. But if the Nebraska Central project should fail to materialize and Omaha places herself at the tender mercies of the Union Pacific and the Burlington roads by trading her birthright for a mess of pottage she will be obliged to outbursting quite inexplicable. Up to content herself with the inconvenient and inaccessible depot in the middle of the Tenth street viaduct for the next twenty-five years.

WEAVER ON THE CURRENCY.

The presidential candidate of the people's party, General J. B. Weaver, has delivered a speech on the currency which may fairly be assumed to present the arguments that will be urged by the party during the campaign. This utterance of the leader of the new fiat money movement is therefore worthy of some consideration.

Mr. Weaver stated that at the close of the war the money of all kinds in the country amounted to over \$2,000,000,000. and there was \$80 per capita among the people using it-that is, the people of the north, estimated at 25,000,000. Now, as every weil-informed person knows, the only currency in circulation at that time was of paper, and on June 30, 1866, the amount of this was in round numbers \$688,000,000, or a little over \$27 per capita among the people using it. There had been no coin in circulation for more than five years, and at the date noted the currency price of a gold dollar was

The purchasing power of the paper money was consequently more than onethird less than its face value, so that reduced to a gold basis the per capita was only about \$17. According to the last treasury report the total circulation July 1, 1892, was in round numbers \$1,600,000,000, or over \$24 per capita, estimating the present population at 65,000,000. The truth is that the money of the country available for circulation has never reached the amount stated by General Weaver, and the per capita in actual circulation is higher at this time than ever before. There has been a steady growth in the circulation since 1878, with the exception of one year, 1886, the net increase during the last fiscal year being \$103,000,000, an amount certainly equal to the growth in the population and business of the country

General Weaver repeated the stock charge, shown to be groundless every time it has been made, that silver was demonstrized in this country by stealth, the truth being that the act of 1873, which simply dropped the coinage of the standard dollar, had been discussed from time to time in congress for several years. Moreover, when it was adopted silver was at a premium and nobody sought to have it coined. It was more valuable as bullion than as coin. The people's party candidate characterized as nonsense the idea that the free coinage of silver would drive out gold and cause Europe to dump all its silver upon this country. Every practical man knows that the immediate effect of a free coinage law would be to load everybody having gold to hold it, and this would result in putting it at a premium, or what is the same thing, depreciating

the pu chasing power of silver. The treasury being required to receive all dues in silver, would soon be forced to suspend gold payments. This would push the premium higher. The money of the country would be on a slivor busis. In the meantime American mencing in this month. Carp is a most in-

securities abroad would be rushed home for redemption and as long as gold could be obtained for them it would be taken out of the country. As to European countries sending their sliver here there is not a reasonable doubt that they would do so. Most of the nations of Europe are anxious to secure more gold and hold less silver, and the adoption of free coinage of silver by the United States would be their opportunity. It is clear that before we can make a parity between gold and silver to justify the free coinage of silver we must be prepared to buy all that is offered. The stock of silver outside of the United States exceeds \$3,000,000,000. How should we take care of one-third of this amount in addition to the home product?

General Weaver says the foreigners will exchange the silver for our commodities, but do the producers of the country desire to exchange their products for a currency certain to steadily depreciate? As has been well suggested if the farmers of this country are to be benefited by getting gold for their product in England and being paid for it in silver here at an advantage, because it takes twenty pounds of silver to equal one of gold, would there not be a greater advantage in being paid in copper at 100 pounds for one of gold?

The proposition of General Weaver that this country should make money for its own people wholly regardless of their financial and commercial relations with the rest of the world is hardly worthy of serious consideration. We are a great commercial people, interested in the commerce of the world to the extent of more than \$2,000,000,000 per annum, and to assume that we can establish a moretary system hostile to that of other great commercial nations without impairing our trade relations with them shows dense ignorance of sound economic principles.

General Weaver is just where he was twelve years ago regarding the financial question, but there has been a great deal of intelligent discussion given to the subject since then, and the masses of the people have become too enlightened to be misled by the false teachings of the advocates of a debased currency.

PROTECTION NOT INVOLVED.

The effort of democratic senators to make political capital out of the labor troubles in Pennsylvania cannot be too strongly rebuked. There is no reason or warrant for it, the simple truth being that the outbreak at Homestead was of a character that may occur anywhere. To attempt to hold the policy of protection responsible for it in the remotest degree is preposterous. Labor riots resulting in loss of life and terrorizing whole communities have been of frequent occurrence in free trade England, but no reasonable man ever thought of ascribing them to that policy. Serious difficulties have occurred in this country between employers and employes in branches of business with which protection has nothing whatever to do, and undoubtedly such disturbances will happen in the future.

Perhaps nothing better is to be expected of democrats like Senator Voorhees of Indiana than an attempt to use an unfortunate affair of this kind for partisan advantage, and it is gratifying to note the contrast to the position of this rabid partisan of the attitude of Senator Palmer. The Illinois senator apprehended the true cause of the vioent outbreak, and whatever may be thought of the propriety and prudence of his views regarding the course of the workingmen, there is nothing in his utterance that can be construed as intended to make political capital. Senator Paimer is above such petty and conemptible devices. It would be well if other democratic senators could profit

by his example. It is noteworthy that in both the senate and the house the employment of the Pinkerton force was unqualifiedly condemned. Senator Palmer declared that the presence of this force at Home stead was in contempt of the authority of the state. In the house Mr. Buchanan said that such a body of men as the Pinkertons was an anomaly in a and of law and order, constituting as it does a private and unauthorized militia force. These expressions appeared to be generally acquiesced in, and it was evident that congress had seen aroused to a sense of the duty and necessity of inquiring into the character of this dangerous system of main taining a private armed force available on demand for use against the people in any part of the country.

THE report of the executive committee of the Manufacturers association. under whose auspices the late Nebraska State exposition was held in this city, shows that after paying all bills there is \$1,500 left in the way of clear profit. As the rules of the association prohibit the incurring of debts by its officers, this sum, though not large, may be found very useful in the preliminary work for next year's exposition. Considering that the management had many difficulties to contend with in this lest attempt to establish a state exposition as a permanent institution, the figures are flattering. Next year they will undoubtedly be much larger.

JOE JEFFERSON asserts that "Mr. Cleveland is the greatest statesman of the age." But Joe had just returned from his fishing visit at Buzzard's Bay and may have taken too much "bait."

THE average yield per acre of wheat in Kansas this year is estimated at fifteen bushels for winter wheat and less than thirteen for spring wheat. Kansas does better on corn.

An Expressive Truth.

The delegate in the Omaha convention who eferred to General Weaver as a "blamed boodon," had an offnand western way of ex-pressing a great truth.

A Common Failing. Instead of retrenchment and economy, inti-retrenchment and extravariance have seen the watchwords of the big democratic majority in the house at Washington,

Always Interesting.

Frank G. Carpenter, better known as "Carp" the noted traveling newspaper correspondent, is now making a tour through Russia and a series of his letters from there

teresting writer, and those who followed him on his tour of the world a year or two ago through his letters to Tire But will be more than pleased to lagain be permitted to be elected secretary of state, going down to defeat with the balance of the independent licket, "The republican state convention can nom-

Sailing An Early Lie.

Minneapolis Journal.
Chauncey Dependenties that he character. ized Grover Cieveland as "the typical Ameri-can" at the recont dinner given by John Rus-sell Young. It would indeed be a melanthing if Grover was "the typical

Reformers Relate Themselves.

Kansus City Journal One of the most amusing things in the Omaha platform is the solemn declaration that 'public opinion is silenced." If there were any sort of restraint upon public opinion such senseless mouthings as proceeded from this gathering of wild eyed re-formers would certainly be the first to suffer interdiction.

Prohibition a Side Issue.

Cincinnati Commercial. The Omaha statesmen give our prohibition friends a gentle slap, which, it would seem, ought to prevent any fusion, such as was suggested in the Cincinnati convention. They remark that "while our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, impor-tant as they are, as subordinate to the great issues now pressing for solution." ing to this prohibitionists must step aside while the great reformers are filling the land with cheap money, putting the railroads into government ownership and management and playing smash generally.

Bring On Your Beffile.

New York Sun "Buffato Jones" of Nebraska, who, unlike "Buffaio Jones" of Neoraska, who, unitable Buffaio, Buffaio Buffaio Buffaio, gives notice that he is prepared to take the field for the people's party, clad in a buffaio sain, ornamented with buffaio horns, and riding after a pair of buffaioes selected from the hard which he bears in Nebraska. Thus the herd which he seeps to Nebraska. Thus be will go through the country, battling for the Omaba piatform and making speeches for the cause of reform. Good for Buffulo Jones of Nebraska! Here at last is something that makes the people's party worth while, so to speak. We trust that this distinguished reformer will extend his tour as far as New York city. We want to see him. The people's party is not very strong here, but we can promise him a welcome such as few reformers have over got. The multitudes will go out to see him without distinction of party, as he rides through the Bowery, Broadway, Fifth avenue and the cross streets stopping his buffalces at a corner now and then, to make a reform speech. He is determined to "pitch into Wall street," but we can assure him that even the deni zens of that street will cheer him wildly as soon as he shows himself there with his ouffalo norns. The police will not interfere with nim, and will keep the boys in order when he gives them a speech, if it be a real wild, woolly Nebraska speech. New York-ers like a free show, and will lose time any day to take a look at it. We shall, therefore, wait with impatience for Buffalo Jones' program. We must be-lieve that he will take in New York.

POLITICAL POTPOUREL

Dr. Mercer has by no means withdrawn from the gubernatorial race track, although he is not making an oggressive canvass. If his close friends could persuade him to make the fight in this county in dead earnest he would be almost sure to sweep the county as he did two years ago. He might have had the nomination then on terms that were within his reach, but he thought that that was not his time and missed the chance of being elected. For that matter his chance of election in a national campaign year with prohibition out of the way would be fully as

As to the failing out with the committee, Dr. Mercer said a few days ago to a reporter of THE BEE that he cared more for Omaha and her good name than he did for the office of governor. If his competitors had simply waged their warfare against him he would not have cared, but they have sought to fan the embers of sectional prejudice and for nonths have slandered and abused Omaha and hatched schemes to humiliate and cripple her politically. While he had always helped to build up every section of the state and taken pride in the growth of Nebraska, he had a right to resent the petty spitework and strife that seeks to make Smaha the target for outside politicians. It was this feeling that prompted him to enter an emphatic remonstrance and serve notice on the anti-Omaha crowd that he did not care a straw whether he was nominated for governor or not.

It now transpires that there was trouble in the Nebraska delegation when Van Wyck's name was presented before the recent national convention in this city in connection with the presidential nomination. John H. Powers and his friends declared that they would have nothing to do with it, and vowed that Van Wyck should not receive a second from his own state. They held steadfastive to this position for sometime, and then would only agree that his nomination should be econded with the distinct understanding that Van Wyck would immediately withdraw his name from the convention.

In withdrawing Van Wyck's name Van pervoort stated that the ex-senator from this state was the unanimous choice of the Ne braska delegation and that they had strenlously endeavored to induce him to allow his ame to remain before the convention, but hat he had positively refused so to do. Paul further said that Van Wyck would be unanimously nominated for governor, and elected next November, but it was noticeable that he kept his eyes away from Powers all the time that he was making these statements. John H. was furious, and failing to transfix Vandervoort's corpulent frame with a basilisk giance while on the platform, took the doughty "colonel" to task after he returned to his seat.

Talk about harmony! Why, there was ust about as much of it in the Nebraska delegation at the independent convention as there was between the Pinkertons and mill men at Homestead Wednesday afternoon.

Paul Vandervoort is attracting some at tention out in the state. The Kearney Hub says: "Paul Vandervoort as a 'circulating medium' between the democratic national committee and the people's party leaders is a spectacle to make the angels weep." And the Nebraska City News remarks: "When Weaver is elected president Paul Vandervoort will most likely be his secretary of state." But the deepest stab comes from the Beatrice News, which declares: "Paul Vandervoort, who has always been a ratiroad tool and corruptionist, was a central figure in the Omaha convention. The new party seems to be built as a sort of asylum for political deadbeats: While there are many men in that party who honestly believe in the doctrine that It proclaims, there are not a few who went into the movement either for the hope of Lalning an office or for the purpose of punishing the party that they left."

W. E. Audrews, republican nominee for congress in the Fifth district, has entered upon his campaign and is doing some good work in McKeighan's preserve. Andrews 15 said to be a good deal more of a campaigner than he has heretofore been given credit for.

The name of Captain Eric Johnson, editor of the Clay County Progress and clerk of the late state house of representatives, has been added to the list of independent aspirants for the congressional nomination in the Fourth district. He will contest for the honor with

Dech and Chamberiam. Pawnee county independents have instructed their delegates to use every honorac.e means to secure the nomination of C. N Mayber y by the First district congressional

"The republican state convention can nominate a ficket that will carry Nebraska by a decisive majority if it will," remarks the Norfolk News. The same paper also says: The state committee is entitled to thanks for providing for a daylight convention, Haif the mistakes of the republicans of Nobrasks have made in the nomination of candidates can be traced to the fact that conventions have largely been called to meet in the evening and business and nominations rushed through in night sessions. The next step in the way of reform will be to keep the lobby away from the delegates and provent the galleries from being packed with the fellows who shout for candidates whom it is bad policy to nominate."

Was the Beatrice Times established for the purpose of fighting Senator Paddock! Here is the way that paper answers the question: "The fool friends of Sonator Paddock insist that the Times is an anti-Paddock paper, and that it must necessarily fight his re-election. The Times was established for the purpose of giving the republicans of Gage county a paper that would at all times champion their cause. Its aim is to advocate principle, rather than man. If. however, the senator from the state of Beatrice insists that there is not room for the Times upon this end of the teter board, we can go over to the other. As a word of friendly advice, we would suggest that Mr. Paddock muzzie his dogs."

It is asserted that Low May, the piscatorial expert, is now angling for the democratic congressional nomination in the Third dis-

P. O. Hestland of Holdrege, who was endorsed for the position of auditor by the gathering of Scandinavians during the republican state convention at Kearney, is in the city looking after his boom. Another competitor for the position has recently been added to the list of aspirants-Charlie Coon, who now makes his headquarters in Omaha He formerly re sided at Hebron and was treasurer of Thaver county and was also state senator. He has many friends in that section of the

R. R. Greer is credited in an interview with asserting that he would not be a candidate for any state office this fall. This declaration has relieved the minds of several aspirants to the state treasurership.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The indications are that the result of the English elections will be in favor of the liberals and that Mr. Gladstone will again be the prime minister of England. The liberal majority in parliament cannot, however, be large, and if the "grand old man" returns to power he may have a stormy and brief rule. None the less it will be a great victory for him. Out of the twenty-eight different English ministries that have neld office in this century only five have had a longer term that Lord Salisbury's. Lord Liverpool held office fifteen years and Mr. Pitt seventeen, but the average endurance of all the governments since hus been but a little over three years. Since 1826 only three governments besides Salisbury's have continued fully six years-those of Melbourne, Palmerston and Beaconsfield. No man bas ever been prime minister four times, and only two, Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone, have held that office twice. If Mr. Gladstone carries the pending election he will end his career by a distinction which no other British statesman has enjoyed. There is no parallel in English history to Mr. Gladstone's case in many particulars, for no British statesman of his years ever undercampaign upon so vital a question as home

Ex-Premier Crispi has made an effort to show that the financial disorder in Italy is emporary; that it has been brought about by the methods employed in the management of taxation rather than by the exigencies of the state; and that the present armament, astead of having been due to the triple allimee, hardly suffices for the defense of the nation. It is, of course, true that when the unity of Italy was established the country was without ports, railways, army or navy; and that in order to make proper provision for these a great outlay was necessitated. But, in spite of all the specious arguments of Signor Crispi, the fact remains that Italy became a party to the triple alliance in 1882, and that it was not until after that timenamely, in 1884-that the army was definitely organized and the extraordinary military ex penditures were begun.

rule for Ireland.

Signor Crispi lays great stress upon France's increase of her war and navy oudget since 1870; but if we accept the asertion that all that Italy has done has been solely for defense, and not for a war of aggression, the comparison falls pointless Signor Crispi knows that aggression was not the motive which prompted the exceptional efforts of France, for he says that the defeats of 1870 are proparing the hour of revenge. He aliudes to the Franco-Russian alliance as a danger to the liberty of Europe. But even if this should be taken for granted, it must not be forgotten that this alliance would never have been formed had it not been that France found herself isolated through the union between Italy, Austria and Germany.

Norway has always been an unwilling nember of the union with Sweden. Forced by the treaty of Kiel in 1814 to submit to that union, it has ever since compelled the more powerful country to recognize its autonomy, in spite of the latter's greater size. Within a comparatively few years, a quickening of intelligence, especially evidenced in the literary productions of the country, has taken place. The essayists and novelists have doubtless only reflected the internal thought of the people, and have served-as Rousseau did in France and as Tolstoi is now doing in Russis-rather as the index than as the controlling force in the present crisis. Nevertheless, their power has been very great. Not only in Norway, but in Sweden also, they have wakened an earnest love for liberty and have sown wideeast the desire for self government. In February, 1891, a motion similar to the one now being agitated was granted in the Storthing, but the movement was opposed by all believers in the union and in the present monarchical system, because it was thought to be the entering wedge to disruption and to the establishment of a republican form of government. The meession was refused finally by a majority of four, and the minister resigned. M. Steen, who has just followed his predecessor's example, was then elected as a compromise candidate, but it is evident that he, too, has failed, and there would now seem to be only two courses open to the natious -to arbitrate or to separate. In all probability the latter will be the ultimate outcome, and this will almost certainly result in the formation of a Norwegian republic. The people are well fitted for this form of government. They are strong, seif-reliant and intelligent, and, while the result may long be delayed, it is wholly possible that a few years may see the establishment of a new and most welcome member of the republican system in the transformation of Norway from a dependency on a kingdom to an independent resulting.

Kansas City Star: If the great promoter a liftle more humanity toward his employes if he had not pursued a policy of threats and arrogant show of power, if he had resorted to the usual means of dealing with his men, and trusted to the proper local authorities to see fair play, instead of attempting to muggle in armed mercenaries, is likely that this bloody conflict would have been avoided?

St. Paul Globe: Is it any wonder that hu-manity downtrodden by such shameless de-vices, frightened, infuriated, should lose sight of the respect which is due property and the law, and resist the movement for its final subjection! The Globe thinks not. The war between the common people carrying their own muskets and the millionaires who have fattened on their moor is come at inst. God save the union from the shock which

Kansas City Times: Because men are poor they are not to be rated as lower than trespassing cattle. Grant that these laborng peopie were mistaken in neeping away the nonunion competitors who were ready to take their places at lower wages. Grant that they were breaking the law. Then let the law act through its proper officers. Repeating rifles in the pay of private citizens have no privilege of interpreting the law and executing its cruminal processes at will Minneapolis Tribune: If Mr. Carnegie

executing its criminal processes at will. thould spend less of his time on his paronial estate in Scotland and more of it in studying the needs and spirit of American workmen. he would know how to get along without Pinkerton mercenaries and riots. If instead of giving away \$2,000,000 to public institutions, Mr. Carnegie had shown a little more love and mercy toward his men, he would occupy a higher niche in popular fame. Be-nevolence is good, but "the gift without the giver is bare."

St. Louis Republic: It is not necessary to defend the locked-out workingmen in their acts of violence. They have become parti-ceps criminis in a breach of the peace, but they are not responsible for yesterday's tragedy at the Carnegie iron works. They simply fought plutocracy with its own weapons, and until Pinkertonism is put down by law the hirelings of the plutocrats must be taught by such lessons as that at Homestead that if they appear to Winchesters they shall perish by Winchesters.

Minneapolis Journal: Mr. Frick, who is in charge of the Carnegic interests, is a pro-nounced opponent of organized labor and has had several fights with it, generally carrying his own points. He encountered at Homestead the strongest group of Amalgamated association workers, and his elaborate proparations for protecting the works had the aspect of a challenge. He is a man with no sympathy for inbor organizations and beleves in riding rough shod over them. He is morally, if not legally, responsible for the bloodshed of yesterday and the disgrace to our common country of such a tragedy

Chicago Inter Ocean: It is a pity and a shame that any of this should have occurred. It is a pity because of the suffering that must follow in the families of these strikers, and a shame because it stirs up and vitalizes the latent ammosity between capital and labor that endangers the peace and happiness of the republic. Had Mr. Carnegie been a true American—a man who loved his country and his fellow men as real patriots do-the tragic occurrences at Homestead would never have had a place in current history. There is wrong probably on both sides, but that there certainty inexcusable wrong on the part of Mr. Carnegie all the world will agree

POUNDING THE POPULISTS.

Boston Glove (dem.): The discussions in he national convention of the people's party at Omaha have certainly variety and originality enough to please the most notional of social philosophers. They have at least the merit of being fresh and suggestive of the sweet by-and-by of millennial perfection. New York Times (mug.): The proposed New York Times (mug.): The proposed emedies for the alleged evils are as crazy as the statement of the evils. "The people's party" has been stamped by the Omaha con-vention as the same old residum of the body

politic, made up of unreasoning, irrational and illogical malcontents that constituted the greenback party, the greenback-labor party and the union labor party of the last three presidential campaigns. Cincinnati Commercial (rep.): The peo-ple's party, in its Omaha platform, takes a gloomy view of our republican form of government. "Corruntion," it says, "dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the emiline of the bench.

The people are demoralized." It is teached. however, that if the people's party had the

opportunity it would institute another form of government that would be any better. Philadelphia Ledger (rep.): At present the people's party is a political curiosity. It may be no more influential than the greenback party of 1876 and 1889, or it may, like the re-publican party of 1856, begin the disintegra tion of old parties and start a division on new and perhaps sectional lines. It is not a party to excite the apprehension of republicans or democrats at this time; yet neither is it a party to be ignored by those who would pierce the veil of futurity.

pierce the veil of futurity.

New York Tribune (rep.): The platform adopted by the people's party convention at Omaha will not attract notice because of the novelty of its propositions. They have a familiar sound—the subtreasury plan, "or a better system;" free coinage of silver; government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones; a graduated income tax. Those are the principal features of the platform, which contains in addition a good deal form, which contains in addition a good deal of more or less lurid rhetoric.

PRINTED FOR FUN .

Washington Star: "Now," said the new re-order, as his eye followed the track of the dine penell, "I understand what is meant by a editor's line of thought."

Binghamton Republican: The tramp puts BROWNING, KING & &

his whole sole in his work when he can't beat his way on a ratiroad.

New York Evening Sun: De Garry-After all, there's no exercise so pleasant as rowing.
Morritt-That's so. When you're out with a
pretty girl you always have something nice to
look forward to.

Atchison Giobe: It is a sign that a woman s no longer a bride when the husband bodins to suggest that there is some very good meat in the back of the chicken.

Philadelphia Ledger: The oystermen are alking of getting up a national convention, the idea that they favor opening the proceed-ngs with oyster knives, however, is altogether

Siftings: If you want to know just how mail a man is give him an office or let him become suddenly wealthy.

Philadelphia Times: Of course it is going to be a cambaign of education, and it's expected the results will be seen both in the high school and the electoral college.

New Orleans Picayune: It is all right for a heater manager to present a grand double sit, but when a doctor or issyer does it there

New York Herald: Hicks-Um going get ome quinine for the baby; he's got the maaria. Mrs. Hicks—What makes you think so? Hicks—When I tey to talk to him all he says

HOD THE FEUD BEGAN.

San Francisco Argonaut. Thompson's boy was tall and silm,
An' pleggy nich a fool;
Thompson, though, was proud o' him,
An' ovenin's, arter school,
Ust to take him with him when
He went to set aroun' And argy politics with men That loafed about the town,

Nothin' tickled Thompson more
Than hearin' Tobie shout,
So he ust to git the floor
And draw the urchin out.
Then he'd stand, a-looking proud,
Thinkin: "Ain't he smart?"
Never noticing the crowd
One by one depart.

Wall, one evenin' on the street
Thompson showed him off
'Mong some men he chanced to meet,
One of which was Gonf.
Goff was sort o' cross that day—
Wasn't feelin' right—
And' I reckon, truth to say,
Wasn't jest perlite.

Thompson bime-by shouted out, Pailin' Goff aroun'.
"Don't ye recken he's urbout The rarest boy in town?"
"Yans," says Goff, "he 'pears ter be A little underdone:

d bake him over, seems ter me, Ef I had seen a son." That was forty years ago

That was forty years ago.
But ever since that night
The Goffs an Thompsons hated so
They always shot at sight.
An only one is left today—
He's up in Hilnoy.
As rich as mun. I've heard em say—
Which same is Thompson's boy.

To Preserve

The richness, color, and beauty of the hair, the greatest care is necessary, much harm being done by the use of worthless dressings. To be sure of having a first-class article, ask your druggist or perfumer for Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is absolutely superior to any other preparation of the kind. It restores the original color and fullness to hair which has become thin, faded, or gray. It keeps the scalp cool, moist, and free from dandruff. It heals itching bumors, prevents baldness, and imparts to

THE HAIR

a silken texture and lasting fragrance. No toilet can be considered complete without this most popular and elegant, of all hair-dressings.

"My hair began turning gray and falling out when I was about 25 years of age. I have lately been using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it is causing a new growth of hair of the natural color,"-R. J. Lowry, Jones Prairie, Texas.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color." - Mrs. Annie Collins,

Digitton, Mass. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."-Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Change Your Sox.



Until next Friday we'll sell all our 25c men's 1/2 hose in fast black and tan shades at 3 pair for 50c, or \$1.75 a dozen. A dozen to a customer, no more. Also 268 sack, cutaway and Prince Albert suits, regular \$10, \$15, \$25 and \$30 suits at 1/2 price, now \$5, \$7.50, \$12.50 and \$15; sizes principally 33, 34,35, 40 and 42. All colors. Also those

\$2.50 short pant suits for boys 10 to 14 years old go at \$1.25. Children's, boys', men's straw hats all go at 1/2 price till next Friday. We fully expect to lose big money on this sale, but we don't carry over any goods and our reputation as handlers of new, fresh and desirable clothing is worth more to us than the goods.

Browning, King&Co

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