## THE DAILY BEE

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 

Omaha, The Bee Building,
South Omaha, corner N and 28th Streets,
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street,
Council Bluffs, 12 Chamber of Commerce,
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Tribune Building
Washington, 515 Fourteenth Street,
CORRESPONDENCE.

communications relating to news and BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company, Omaha Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Finte of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
N. P. Fell, business manager of THE BEE Publishing company, does soleanly swear that the setual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 6, 1822, was as follows: 24.874 Average Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of August, 1892.

E. P. ROGGEN, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for June 25,802. THE adjournment of congress has filled

a long felt want. PLEASE do not talk to Omaha democrats about Nebraska politics just now for it is a sore and sad topic to them.

THIS is a bad year for dark horses. From Minneapolis to Lincoln not a single dark horse has been nominated for any office of importance.

WARNER MILLER is making speeches for Harrison and Platt has endorsed the ticket. The republicans of New York were never more harmonious.

TOM REED has entered the campaign with a characteristic and center-shot epigram. "The democracy's battle cry this year is The Prophet and The Ballot Box-both stuffed."

THE New York Recorder has now 100,-000 subscribers and it has secured them by its brilliant and aggressive news instincts and belligerent republicanism. Good for the Recorder!

THE ways and means committee sat down unanimously on the subtreasury scheme. It is certainly a most crazy idea which even democrats cannot endorse through purblind stupidity or crafty policy.

WE PRESUME it was clearly proven by the Watson investigating committee that no such a thing as brandy or alcohol in any form was ever seen or heard of in the District of Columbia. This is a strictly temperance nation.

OMAHA is bounding onward in prosperity. The bank clearances for the past week show an increase of 6.2 per markably good one for that time of

BECAUSE Phillips Brooks will wear a straw hat and a bob-tailed cost the clergy of New England are greatly agitated. They are now talking of making New England a province and appointing Brooks an archbishop so that he will be compelled by church law to wear a

ARAPAHOE county, Colorado, in which Denver is situated, appropriated \$5,500 from the treasury to decorate the public buildings for the Knights Templar conclave. A daily paper in Omaha howled when this city took a few dollars out of the treasury to celebrate the anniversary of our national independence.

Iowa people in Nebraska will learn with deep regret of the suicide of Mrs. James Wilson at Ames. Mr. Wilson, popularly called "Tama Jim," was once a congressman from the Fifth district and is a man of much ability. The sad death came from illness and the fear of going insane, and the suicide of a prominent merchant of Ames on Sunday had much to do with the rash act by the unfortunate woman's meditation about it.

ONE of the noticeable features of the negotiations between the telegraphers and the Union Pacific's officers, which have resulted in the men securing a handsome increase of pay, together with satisfactory regulations concerning hours, was the persistent determination with which the men's committee stuck to the text. It took two months, but quiet, earnest application finally carried the point. That a better understanding between employer and employe has been reached is apparent.

A. B. CORNWALL of Ordway, S. D., writes to the New York Tribune paying a deserved tribute to his state's advantages to the poor, and closes with the significant and emphatic sentence. "Charities paid the poor for me e sustenance in New York would here set them up for life." This is true and as pertinent coming from Dakota as it would be f coming from Nebraska. Let the rich of the great metropolis use their charities in sending their poor from their congested districts to this free country and the question of poverty in New York will be rid of its most vexing

LESS than forty years ago the name of John P. Hale was on the lips of every American for his flery denunciation of his party in its annexation of Texas and subserviency to the growing slave party by the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was one of the greatest antislavery agitators in the history of America, but his memory has almost passed away. Last week a statue of this man was presented to the state of New Hampshire by Senator Chandler, his son-in-law, and the celebration of that event will serve to awaken in the minds of men a knowledge of one of the really courageous men of American history.

PREPARING FOR LABOR DAY. The Omaha Central Labor union has issued a circular to the labor organizations of the state inviting them to join with the Central Labor union, composed of trades unions and Knights of Labor assemblies, in a grand celebration of Labor day, to take place in this city on Monday, September 5. It is expected that this will be the greatest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed west of the Missouri river. A feature of the exercises will be a procession composed of the various trade

and labor organizations. Labor day has come to be one of the red letter days on the calendar. It is the one day in all the year when workingmen of all degrees meet upon a common footing to do honor to their respective callings and to proclaim their devotion to honest toil. Labor is everywhere acknowledged to be the bedrock upon which society rests. All wealth is the product of labor; toil is the only known creative agency, and without it there can be neither social

nor material progress. It is well that labor unions here and elsewhere should make ample preparations for the celebration of the day especially set apart for the enjoyment and profit of the wage-earning masses. It is well that they should magnify the dignity of labor and make public demonstration of their numerical strength, and in doing this they will do honor to themselves and to the whole country. They will not fall into the error of setting the members of labor organizations apart from the rest of mankind as the only representatives of the great wageearning class, nor will they assume that the only real toilers are those who work with hand and brain at the various trades or those who labor in the factory or the mine.

In one respect Laborday will be an occasion of more than ordinary interest this year. Owing to labor difficulties unusual in their extent and very serious in their consequences there has arisen of late in the minds of some people a mistaken notion that organized labor has placed itself in an attitude of antagonism toward vested interests; that it refuses to recognize the rights of employers, and that it menaces the peace and security of society. This is not only a mistaken apprehension of the reai position of the great mass of those who affiliate with the labor organizations, but it is an injustice to them. It is safe to predict that the Labor day demonstrations this year will be as orderly and peaceable as they have been hitherto, and that recreation and social intercourse will be the features of the great

It is to be hoped that the call of the Omaha Central Labor union will meet with a generous response and that citizens of all classes will endeavor to make the celebration in this city a memorable

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

The attention of the New York Chamber of Cemmerce has been called to the movement now on foot in North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba looking to the establishment of closer trade relations between this country and Canada. As THE BEE has already stated, a convention is to be cent over those of the same week of last | held at Grand Forks on September 1 year and that week last year was a re- and 2 next, at which the representation | mands of the manufacturers. In the will be on the basis of 1,000 delegates from Manitoba, Assiniboia and Alberta in Canada, and Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota and the region of the great lakes.

Among the prominent advocates of the extension of trade relations who are expected to be present are Joseph Nimmo, jr., Erastus Wiman and ex-Congressman W. D. Hill from the United States, and Consul Taylor of Winnipeg and Premier Greenway and others from Manitoba. It is proposed to discuss trade relations between the Canadian northwest and the United States and also lake navigation and a deep water outlet from the great lakes to tidewater by the natural channel of

the St. Lawrence. An effort is being made by our northern neighbors to create a general interest throughout the country in this movement. For the localities in which it originated it is particularly important, and even in Nebraska the convention will be looked forward to with some interest, as we have a trade of growing importance in the Canadian northwest which might be promoted by a successful issue of the efforts which are being made in behalf of closer trade relations between the two countries.

FACTS AGAINST THEORYES.

The New York Journal of Finance, which may be presumed to know something about the condition of the country, has the following editorial comment upon the outlook for the year: "Our agricultural classes are prosperons. Corn will not be burned next winter becauso it lacks a market. We hear less of what we have become familiar with as grangerism-the bitterness of unhappy farmers, seeking vengeance on vested interests. Our mechanics are employed. Wages are good. Manufacturers are busy. Such labor troubles as appear do not in any way reflect pauperism among our people. Indeed all strikers now in sight are relying upon their prosperity to enable them to gain what they are contending for. Probably our crops this year will be greater than they were last. Europe will need as much of our grain as she did then. In our trade with the world the balance is

heavily in our favor." The journal quoted undoubtedly understands the business situation, for it is devoted to that and nothing else; but perhaps it is at fault in its assumption that there is less now than formerly of what it calls "the bitterness of unhappy farmers seeking vengeance on vested interests." It seems to take it for granted that the prosperous condition of the country to which it refers must have dissipated the discontent that gave rise to the farmers' alliance, now called the people's party; but that is not true. When once such a movement is started and a considerable number of people are led to believe that the time is ripo for great and radical experiments in methods of finance it is not to be expected that facts will at once prevall against such seductive theories as

little time to think the matter over. It is to be hoped that the more rational and cool headed of them will become sufficiently calm to give a little attention to facts before next November. They will be subjected to all the influences which professional demagogues can bring to bear upon them, but it will no doubt be found that many of them will come to their senses at length and see the folly of the course which they are pursuing.

THE OCEAN RECORD BREAKERS. Most people take pride in the wonderful progress that is being made by the greyhounds of the sea in reducing the time required for passage across the Atlantic, but no nervous person who has occasion to take the trip can fail to be slightly apprehensive when he knows that he is on board of a racer that is bent on breaking records. A few days ago the Inman liner City of Paris arrived at Sandy Hook after a voyage of five days, fifteen hours and fifty-eight minutes, peating the record of the Teutonic, of the Wnite Star line, by thirty-three minutes. The Teutonic had for some time enjoyed the distinction of being the fastest of the transatlantic flyers, and when her record was beaten her skipper resolved to put her through for a quicker passage than that of the City of Paris. The effort was made on the Teutonic's last voyage from the other side. She not only failed to beat the time of the City of Paris but she disabled one of her engines and reached New York considerably behind her own regular time. Before she was crippled, however, she made one day's run of 528 knots, which is eight knots better than the best pre-

vious day's run ever made. This ocean racing and record breaking is exciting and calculated to stir up the enthusiasm of the partisans of the competing ships, but it cannot be denied that it is attended with some danger to passengers. A vessel that is being sent for a record will lose as little time as possible on account of fogs or other dangers of the sea, and in spite of the best seamanship she must be exposed to perils which under ordinary conditions could easily be averted.

THE TENDENCY OF TRADE.

The weekly trade reviews are interesting reading to all who desire information concerning the condition of business throughout the country. This week R. G. Dun & Co's report is fully as encouraging as it was last, and shows that trade is everywhere active and the outook for the fall business very bright. The report for Omaha is flattering, as it has been for several weeks past, and the cities of the west and south generally appear to be doing well. This is due to various causes, most important of which is the excellent crop prospect. The volume of trade is reported to be 15 per cent greater during July than during the same month last year, and greater than in any previous year in the history

of the country. One of the most interesting features of the report is the information given covering the wool and cotton market. In the former the transactions are large and the prices firm, as manufacturers are buying freely. The cotton mills are sold out of stock for several weeks ahead and the southern cotton markets are active in consequence of the deas it has been for many weeks past. The significance of this steady and large demand for woolen and cotton goods, boots and shoes and otherarticles which the people consume in greater or less quantities according to their ability to buy, will be readily understood. An increased consumption in these lines means that the people at large are prosperous and that they have faith in the future. The signs of the times are full of promise, and the American people never had better reason for con-

tentment than they have today. THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The first session of the Fifty-second congress will be more memorable for what it did not do than for what it accomplished. No house of representatives ever met under conditions more favorable for making a good legislative record than did the house of the present congress, yet what a contrast it presents to the splendid record of the preceding congress. In the house of the Fifty-first congress the republicans had a comparatively meager majority, and owing to the revolutionary methods resorted to by the democrats to obstruct legislation the majority met with obstacles in the way of the transaction of business such as no other house had ever encountered in the history of the country. The present house met with a democratic najority, including the alliance votes, of 156, the democrats thus having the power to do practically as they pleased. But with a two-thirds majority the record of the house finds a parallel only in the Fiftieth congress, which went

down to history as that of the great "donothing house," When the present house met it proposed to distinguish itself in the matter of economical appropriations, but its economies were chiefly in the direction of putting a check upon public work, most of which will probably have to be provided for at the next session or by the next congress, and with all the efforts in this direction the appropriations exceed in amount those of the first session of the preceding congress by \$44,000,000. Beyond the appropriation bills not a single measure of great importance will go on the statute book as the result of the work of this house As was pointedly said by ex-Speaker Reed: "Not one measure above the dignity of rye straw will mark the annals of the house of representatives of the Fifty-second congress. In history it will present .the level of a Dutch landscape with all its windmills, but without a trace of its beauty or fertility. The only picturesque object which will break the sky line will be Mr. Holman, draped as a statue of economy, standing upon the railroad-crowned summit of the Lawrenceourg embankment, for which he secured an appropriation, trying in vain with a spyglass to find any trace of a river the embankment was intended to

confine." After passing a river and

harbor bill which carried a larger ap-

m easure in the history of the government, the democratic house of representatives refused a respectable appropriation for increasing the pavy, a minority under the leadership of the chairman of the committee on appropriations maintained a deadlock for days on a proposition to give the World's fair more money, involving a stoppage for a time of important gov-ernment business, and failed to pass a single measure for the construction of public buildings, although a number of such bills passed by the senate were un-

questionably meritorious. The record of the first session of the present democratic house of representatives has amply demonstrated, though not for the first time, the utter incapacity of that party for giving the country wise legislation. It has shown conclusively, however, that the democratic party is in favor of destroying the protective system of the country and of debasing the currency. All the offorts of its representatives have been in the direction of free trade and the defeat of measures for the free and unlimited coinage of silver was due to the votes of the republican minority. The democracy can find nothing in the record of the present house of representatives to commend the party to the confidence of the country.

A POETS CENTENARY.

Thursday, August 4, was the centenary of Shelley, and wherever the English tongue is spoken and English literature is loved, the day was observed in public or in private. Numberless Shelley societies on both sides of the Atlantic eulogized and lauded the genius which their ancestors and his contemporaries execrated. The greatest poet of his time and one of the few truly immortals of all time, it was not until the short span of his life was crossed that he received more than the partial recognition of the world, save from a few personal acquaintarces. Born at a time when the spirit of the French revolution quickened into life the genius of independence and free thought, his innate hatred of tyranny in all its forms. voiced itself in a manner especially detested by the representatives of the rotten aristocracy of the time, and his outspoken utterance of the truth brought upon him a storm of denunciation whose echoes may still be heard from the bigots of our day. But today no one questions his sincerity, no one doubts his philanthropy, none dare belittle his genius. That he did not always act in accordance with the established code is true, but in all he was true to his honest

and deep seated convictions. His poetry is that of a real singer, not the sensuous sweetness of Keats, not the mire strains that distigure Byron's brightest verses, but lofty in purpose, brilliant in imagery, grand in diction. He was no dilletante weaver of rhymes, but a poet in the highest, purest sense. The general tendency to honor his centenary while that of Byron was barely recognized shows the development of literary taste since their day and is of the highest credit to the intelligent discrimination of this age. His faults in teaching and life were faults of his time and the best of his thoughts and poetry is that by which he will and should be judged,

A WELSHMAN'S VIEWS. One of the most prominent men engaged in manufacturing in Great Britain is J. H. Rogers, chairman of the Welsh Tin Plate Makers association, who has recently been in this country to look into the growth and development of the tin plate industry here. Since his return to Wales Mr. Rogers has been interviewed upon the subject of his investigations by the Swansea Intelligencer, the official organ of the association with which he is connected.

In reply to the question, "Supposing Mr. Cleveland were elected, what would be the effect of his policy?" Mr. Rogers replied: "I think the result would be that the tariff would be lowered and that wages would consequently fall. The working classes would, of course, not be willing to remain without work, and the manufacturers would have to reduce wages to enable them to compete successfully with other countries. Wages in America are at present double what they are here, but if America adopted free trade they would probably be reduced by one-half, and thus become equal to the wages paid here." He further stated that from his own observations in the United States he could say that the working classes earn higher wages and the cost of living 18 so little more than it is in Wales that the Americans have much greater comfort and are able to save more rapidly. Rents are higher in America, but the necessaries of life to workingmen and families are cheaper.

The visit of Mr. Rogers to this country was occasioned by the apprehension of the Welsh tin plate manufacturers that the growth of the industry in the United States would prove serious to them. The condition which he found here explained to his mind why so many workmen from foreign countries have sought employment here, and why the condition of the American working classes is so much better than that of the same class in Europe. The prediction as to the effect that democratic success in the coming election would have upon the American, manufacturer and wageworker is apparently an entirely independent and disinterested one. It is worthy of the attention of all who are in search of the truth concerning the in-

fluence of the protective tariff. WHAT CHICAGO SHOULD DO. After days of filtbustering, which has brought reproach upon the country, congress finally agreed to appropriate \$2,500,000 to aid in defraying the cost of completing the work of preparation for the World's Columbian exposition. This is half the amount which the directors of the great enterprise asked for, but the stubborn democratic opposition to any appropriation compelled a compromise, which was finally accepted by the friends of the fair in congress. This donation, thrown ungraciously to Chicago, as was said by Senator Sherman, like a bone to a dog, is burdened with a condition which would result in a loss to the fair of several times the amount. It is provided that if the appropriation they are cherishing. They will need a propriation than any other similar be accepted the exposition shall be

closed on Sunday. According to conservative estimates this would entall a loss of from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 of revenue and it would exclude hundreds of thousands of people from the fair on the one day of the week when they could attend without loss of time and income.

Every consideration in the interest of the exposition and of the masses of the people who will be most largely benefited by the educational influence of the exposition dictates that the Columbian commission should reject this appropriation and appeal to the generosity and patriotism of the people of Chicago to provide the additional amount necessary to complete the work of preparation. There can be no doubt that such an appeal would meet with prompt and hearty response. If \$5,000,000 is still required Chicago must provide half of it if the appropriation of congress be necepted, and she can easily raise the whole amount. Let the people of that great city say to the democrats of the house of representatives, who from sectional prejudice or in the spirit of a narrow and unpatriotic economy refused to give the needed aid to the World's exposition, that Chicago can carry it to success without their help, and will manage it without their dictation. Having raised \$10,000,000 for this purpose her resources are not yet exhausted and she can raise half as much more without exhausting them. Such action would redound more to the honor of the city than what has already been done, and it would have the approval of liberal minded people everywhere.

The proposal to close the exposition on Sunday ought not to receive serious consideration. It is preposterous from every rational and practical point of view. The only classes to be benefited by doing so would be the saloonkeepers, the fakirs and the proprietors of the many schemes for fleecing the people which will abound in Chicago during the fair. The Columbian exposition will be essentially a great educational enterprise, illustrating the scientific, artistic and material progress of the world, and particularly of the United States. The class who will be most benefited by its instructive character are the plain people-the working men and working women of the land-thousands of whom are even now preparing by small accumulations to visit the fair. Many such within a radius of a hundred or two miles of Chicago will go often to the exposition if they can pass a Sunday there who could visit it but once, and some perhaps not at all, if compelled to take a week day for doing so. Wholly apart from, and far more important than, the financial loss that would result from Sunday closing is the consideration that it would deprive a very large number of people of the opportunity to acquire instruction which would be very much to their advantage, and thus the fair would come short of fulfilling one of its most important functions.

The exposition authorities cannot afford to accept the gift of congress with the condition it imposes, and its rejection would undoubtedly give the enterprise a stronger hold upon popular interest both at home and abroad.

Commendable Activity. Philadelphia Times. Congress has been pretty slow so far, but it is confidently believed it will show some signs of go when it starts for home.

Why Not Put It Inside Brooklyn Eagle. A bath in iced champagne is said to have a cooling effect in warm weather. People i

Mars Fanciful Opinions. New York Herald. Astronomers now state that the great canals of Mars are not canals at all. This disposes of the fanciful theory that the habitants of Mars are advanced enough to

provide against railroad combines. Timely Suggestion for Democrats. New York Commercial.

If the Indians support the administration under which they are cared for and en couraged in labor and educational advance ment, the democratic bogie makers will per-haps put Indian domination in the north upon the general calamity list.

Facts for the Calams.

New York World. A hundred and fifty persons buried be neath an avalanche in Switzerland, hundreds of lives lost in the eruption of Mount Etna. cholera ravaging an increasing area in Rus sia and 10,000 human beings destroyed by the volcanic outbreak in the Malay archipelago make up a July calamity record which puts our mercury in the shade.

An Eastern View of the Rainmakers, Springfield (Mass.) Republican, The "rainmakers" have made several thousands of gollars out of the Nebraska and Kansas farmers, and the season is still young. There was a general rain through all that region recently, for which only God Aimighty could be thanked, yet these rain-

guilibility of those farmers is colossal. End of a Celebrated Case. Philadelphia Record.

"End of the Gains case—the lawyers get more than two-thirds of the money recovered from the city of New Orleans." This is the headline over the newspaper announcement of the termination of litigation that has outesson in it for those who are getting ready to go to law. The only thing strange about it is that the lawyers should have been satis fied with two-thirds of the money recovered Their self-denial and moderation under the circumstances is, perhaps, without parallel

> California Sticks to Coin. San Francisco Chronicle.

The sweating of coin is one of the evils which the use of a metallic money brings in its train. The loss from abrasion is also a serious matter, but unavoidable when coins are circulated from hand to band. It is a curious commentary on the conservatism of the Pacific coast that in spite of these acknowledged drawbacks people persist in the daily use of metallic money. If they were sagacious they would use greenbacks, which can be renewed without expense when worn, are not easily counterfeited and are absolutely proof against the sweater's

THE CORNED CORB.

Philadelphia Record: The insinuation that Cobb was corned has been promptly stripped of its huse. Philadelphia Times: What If it was the

case with Congressman Cobb! As a repre-sentative from Georgia is there anything to prevent his being on intimate speaking terms with the governors of both the Carolinas Philadelphia Ledger: Judge Cobb of Alabams threatens to spack the effusive young "Tom" Watson of Georgia. If the judge really resorts to such stern measures Mr. Watson will have no occasion to inquire

where is he at?" New York Advertiser: The Kentucky gauge, it is probably known, is the ability of the drinker to hold on to the ground. Since, with a democratic majority in congress, unless a specific definition is included in the rules, the Kentucky gauge prevails, Judge Cobb was not drunk. He only held on to the

Chicago Tribune: The congressional ques-tion. "Where was I at?" suggests a story of the olden time in the old country. The rector of a rural church was disturbed during the

delivery of his Sunday morning sermon by the howis made by a couple of dozs fighting near one of the open windows, it being in the summer time. He thought one of the curs was his own property and rushed out to stop the fight. When he returned to the pulpit he was puzzled to know where to take up the thread of his discourse and leaned over to the clerk, asking: "Where was I, Roger!" The response came back \*hort, The response came back short, sharp and decisive: "Down in the church-yard parting the dogs, master."

SMILE PROPORERS.

Atchison Globe: Some men have such bad countenances that they cover them with whiskers.

New York Beraid: Jess-I don't believe in long engarements do you? Ress-No: still my rule is to make it three months-for a solitaire.

Philadelphia Times: "There is no castor oil trust," says the New York Tribune. We are glad of it. It is good policy to purse the conserval market reports of such laxative

Life: Rescuer-Miss Properleigh, give me prowning maiden (preparing to sink for the last time)—Oh, Mr. Manley, this is so sudden! so unexpected! You will have to ask mamma. New York Sun: Some fish are game, al-though they are always taking water.

St. Louis Republic.

I loved a laughing, dimpled maid, With sliven hair of wondrous shade, And of these tresses she displayed A Psyche twist.

She wore it with a beauteous grace. It quite set off her Greetan face, And never once got out of place. This Payche twist.

But time changed all; my wife's bright eyes Sparkle in none but glad surprise. When I steal sweets that lovers prize, For when she's kissed, untwisted on the table

Her Psyche twist.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. X., who is newly married, complained bitterly of her husband to her mother-in-law.

"You forget, my child," said the latter, "that he is my son." "that he is my son."
"Oh, so he is," exclaimed the young woman.
"Pardon me. I keep thinking he is only my

Washington Star: "She is a poem," said one of her admirers, with a sigh.
"Yes," he repi ed, and then, "a magazine Because you can't understand her."

Binghamton Leader: When the market re-ports read, "Butter growing weak," the pre-sumption is that the reporter has kept shy of the boarding houses.

Philadelphia Record: "There goes Blobski, he become ang boet." "How did he get that name?" "By his verses always coming back

Browning, King & Co's Monthly: Amelia— What prevented your club from giving its projected stag party? Her Brotner—The rain, dear. Somerville Journal: Exasperating Visitor Don't you want a first-class item for your

paper?
Perspir ng Editor (reaching for a sheet of paper)—Of course, I do.
Exasperating Visitor (edging toward the door)—I thought it likely that you would. STILL A MYSTERY.

Fall River, Mass., Still in the Dark as to the

Borden Murders. FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 6 .- The latest development in the Borden murders relating particularly to the theory of poisoning has given way today to the talk of the funeral, which took place this morning. Miss Lizzie and Miss Emma Borden were, of course, the principal mourners. Miss Lizzie went out of the house first leaning on the undertaker's arm. She was self-conscious, but her nerves were completely unstrung, as was shown by the great trembling of her body and the manner in which she bore down on her supporter. When she reached her carriage, she fell back exhausted on the cushion. Miss Emma, the other sister, was much carmer, out hardly glancing at the crowds staring at her. Miss Lizzie Borden is a very pretty woman and quite fieshy. Her face showed traces of the intense suffering she had borne

for three days.

The latest clew being followed involves a camp of gypsy-looking horse traders, camped on the outskirts, one of whom answers the descriptions given by three persons of a man seen near the Borden house pefore the murder.

I CAN WAIT.

Rose Terry Cooks. I give thee treasures hour by hour. What old-time princes asked in vain. And pined for in their useless power Or died of passion's eager pain.

I give thee love as God gives light. Aside from merit or from prayer; Rejoicing in its own delight, And freer than the lavish air. give thee prayers like jewels strung

On golden heads of hope and fear.
and tenderer thoughts than ever hung In a sad anger's pitying tear. As earth pours freely to the sea Her thousand streams of wealth untold, So flows my slient life to thee—

Glad that its very sands are gold. What care I for thy carelessness?

I give from depths that overflow, egardless that their power to bless Thy spirit cannot sound or know. or lingering on a distant dawn
My triumph shines more sweet than late,
Vhen, from these mortal mists withdrawn,
Thy heart shall know me—I can wait.

European Editon New York Herett.

A NEW HUNT FROM PARIS.

A princesse dress of maize colored peau de soie; cravat of Alencon point lace, little capote of gold relieved with Alencon point

A SUGGESTION.

Somerville Journal. They strolled together on the beach, Far from the noisy crowd; The stars were bright, the night was clear, Without a single cloud.

A meteor shot across the sky "An omen such as this,"
Said he, "cannot be overlooked,"
And then he claimed a kiss. An hour passed; still on they stroiled,

But no more meteors fell.
The stars within the firmament
Seemed to be fastened well. Then wistfully she scanned the sky And sighed, unconscious quite: "It seems to me the meteors Are very scarce tonight."

MEXICO'S FINANCES.

Demoralized Condition of the Country-An Immense Debt.

Et Paso, Tex., Aug. 6 .- The Times of tomorrow will contain a long Interview with General Luis Sandoval, in which the revolutionist leader scouts the idea of Texas deputy marshals arresting Catarino Garza. But the most important feature of the interview is a discussion of the financial condition of Mexico. He says that the affairs of Mexico are not thoroughly understood by the people of the United States because the newspapers are subsidized by the Mexican

government.
The actual condition of the country is one of financial embarrassment, General Diaz' lack of knowledge of governing the country has led to this crisis. He mortgaged the future of Mexico to the extent of \$300,000,000 for the purpose of building railroads, and now these roads by their exorbitant rates have killed the prosperity of the country. The national treasury has not the money

to pay the interest on the railroad bonds for the coming rear and to cover this deficiency it is proposed to float a loan of \$20,000,000. Destitution is universal in the country. The demoralization in the official atmosphere is such that last week Senor Romers, recently nominated minister of the treasury, declared officially that \$4,000,000 per annum might have been economized during the sixteen years in which General Diaz has been in power; that is to say, \$12,000,000 more than the railroads have cest. If the prepared the railroads have cost. If the proposed \$20,000,000 loan is not floated no other resource is left but to take the money by force from the national banks to pay the outstanding foreign debts. The state of Zacatecas has already reached this stage and is forcing a loan from the people.

GAVE A HORRIBLE EXHIBITION.

Disgusting Ceremonies of the Newly Arrived Howing Dervishes. New York, Aug. 6 .- The thirty howling dervishes who arrived here a few days ago enroute for Chicago, where they will indulge in their religious services for the public amusement, gave a thanksgiving performance this afternoon in the Madison Square garden. The spectacle was a shocking one, and those who came to be amused went

swung their bodies violently until they dropped from exhaustion, ate glass and tortured a big snake for several minutes, when they proceeded to eat it.
The whirling dervishes were less horrible They swung about in a circle until they were so dizzy that they nearly swooned and grov-eled at the feet of the high priest.

away disgusted. The dervishes abused themselves with sharp pointed instruments,

Mrs. Harrison Improving LOON LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 6 .- All reports as to the precarious condition of Mrs. Harrison are utterly false. She has been rapidly improving ever since her arrival here.

## BROWNING, KING

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and children, at all prices—any price you want, Profit cuts no figure. We want to sell and sell now. Everything is of the very best quality. We handle nothing else and we have put prices on them that will sell them and sell them now before our new fall goods arrive to take their place.

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