

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table showing circulation statistics for the week ending August 6, 1892, with columns for date and circulation count.

Average Circulation for June 25,802.

WE congratulate you on the depressed condition of the mercury.

NEBRASKA "will keep in the middle of the road" republican this year, as it has done in every presidential year.

THERE are occasionally signs of activity as well as activity of signs in the city hall.

THE Shriners will be able to find places to eat and sleep in Omaha and this is more than they all received in Denver.

WE ARE pained to observe that the democrats have not yet referred the Iron Hill swindles to the operations of the McKinley bill.

OMAHA is now braced up and prepared to receive the Mystic Shriners with all the deference due their exalted rank and genial personalities.

WE presume Omaha democrats who are willing to swear that the sugar bounty is unconstitutional will not oppose the bounty to the new tobacco factory.

APROPOS of the McKinley speech price list we wish to suggest that the editors and reporters of the World-Herald get some one to introduce them to each other.

WE ARE informed that work has begun on the Hennepin canal. And they will be telling our great-grandchildren the same thing in years to come.

THE notification committee has just informed Rev. Cranfill of his nomination as vice president on the prohibition ticket when all the rest of the world had forgotten it.

THE Smeritin tab work has been established at Brooklyn and are among the largest in the world. They will probably be good Samaritans in this campaign for republicanism and protection.

AS AN illustration of the "starvation wages" of the protected industries, statistics show that the average earnings of bar rollers in the Pittsburgh iron and steel mills is from \$10 to \$15.25 for twelve hours.

THE projected removal of the city library into its new quarters in the city hall is a sensible and economical act, even though it will be only eighteen months until the library building will be completed.

THIS is the day Brother Gladstone and Queen Victoria have their affectionate interview on the Isle of Wight. The queen will not waste many moments in telling Mr. Gladstone in what high regard she holds him.

THE union depot project has taken a vacation until September. The railroad magnates are all conveniently absent or missing and we are obliged to submit to the existing inconveniences for this season at least.

THE winning qualities of the candidacy of Lorenzo Crouse are becoming more apparent every day. There is nothing which will interfere with the success of the ticket this year, either in platform or candidates.

LET the tobacco factory lead the way to others. Omaha has enough wholesale and retail establishments. Now, what we want for a solid and surer growth is factory building. And there is no better place for factories anywhere than in Omaha.

THE people's party convention at Des Moines was in reality the revival of the old greenback party. The names of the delegates are familiar as sorcerers and greenbackers of little influence, men who have been the objects of ridicule in their communities for years.

IT LOOKS very much like Tom Bowman's re-nomination by the ninth Iowa democratic congressional convention even though he has refused to be a candidate. There is no disputing the strength of Bowman; it is not the strength of an able man, but of a cunning and dexterous politician.

PRESIDENT CABLE of the Rock Island railroad is quoted by a New York paper as saying: "From September 15, 1892, to September 15, 1893, western railroads will have more to do than they have ever known in any past year of their history." This is undoubtedly true, and this of course is a very important consideration, but everything required in the shipbuilding industry can be supplied here, there are designers equal in

UNFRIENDLY TO THE OLD SOLDIER.

The democratic party in its national platform professes to favor "just and liberal pensions for all disabled union soldiers, their widows and dependents." To understand how much value is to be given to this profession it is necessary to examine the record of the democracy in congress regarding pensions. That record conclusively shows that the democratic party has been uniformly unfriendly to legislation for the benefit of the men who preserved the union.

There are sixty-one general pension acts which constitute the body of our present pension system, and every one of these became law by republican votes. It has been claimed that the arrears act was a democratic measure, but the only ground for the claim is that the house of representatives was then democratic. The truth of history is that that act was introduced by a republican and received on its passage 110 republican votes, forty-eight democrats voting for it and sixty-one against it. The only votes in opposition to this measure in either branch of congress were cast by democrats. The most important of all the pension laws is the dependent and disability act which became a law in 1890. A substantially similar measure was vetoed by President Cleveland. In order to pass it in the Fifty-first congress a special order became necessary, fixing a time certain when a vote should be taken. When the bill was voted on not a single republican vote was recorded in the negative while there were seventy-one democratic votes against it. On that occasion a republican member of the house from Iowa declared that "when the old soldiers of the country asked for pension legislation it was to the republican party they confidently looked for it." It is an interesting fact that of the twenty-eight pension acts passed from 1861 to 1875, while the republicans had control of both houses of congress, only upon one was there a call for the yeas and nays, and that was in the senate. The democratic party came into control of the house of representatives in 1875, and thereafter year-and-day calls were frequent. But upon all these bills, except upon the one restoring those who had been in the rebellion to the 1812 roll, which was a democratic measure, there was but one republican vote in the negative.

In the case of private pension acts the unfriendliness of the democratic party to the union soldiers has been still more conspicuous. The numerous votes of such bills by President Cleveland was one of the remarkable features of his administration that the veterans will never forget. Two hundred and ninety-seven private pension bills were killed by Mr. Cleveland's veto and nearly as many more were withheld by him more than ten days and thus became laws without his approval. One thousand three hundred and sixty-seven pension bills were sent to President Harrison by the republican Fifty-first congress, and not one failed to become a law for want of his signature. Another interesting fact for the veterans is, that while the Fifty-first congress at its first session passed 849 private pension bills the present congress passed less than one-fourth of that number, and most of these were rushed through in one evening at the close of the session, evidently for the purpose of trying to make a decent pension record.

This tardy manifestation of zeal on the part of the democrats in congress will not, however, fool the old soldiers. They will judge the democracy by its whole record in relation to their interests, and this shows the party, in spite of its professions, to have been uniformly unfriendly to the men whose patriotism and courage preserved the union.

A FASHIONABLE NUISANCE.

It may be very agreeable to duodes and dudines who ride on top of a stage coach to blow tin horns in a most ear-rasping fashion but people of ordinary powers of endurance find this perpetual tooting to be a great nuisance. Some of these fashionable fools may imagine that their abominable horn blowing recalls the old-time post chaise and duplicates the English coaching party and four-in-hand. It is nothing of the sort. If any of our strolling parties were to appear in any part of England and carry on the way they do in Omaha they would be driven off the roadway. The old post coach had a bugle whose calls were like the hunter's bugle note—not like a charivari racket. The four-in-hand coaches that carry fashionable people between London and its suburbs have liveried footmen whose bugling is as sonorous and musical as that of a cavalry bugler. There is as much difference between such bugling and the horrible amateur tin horn as there is between the ringing of church chimes and the ding dong of cow bells. The tin horn idleness ought to be abated as a nuisance.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

The act of congress authorizing the transfer of the steamships City of Paris and City of New York from the English to the American flag, conditional upon the Inman line, to which they belong, having two or more steamships built in the United States, seems likely to have an important result in demonstrating that vessels of this kind can be built in this country equal in every way, if not superior, to the masterpiece of the Clyde builders. The Cramps, the American shipbuilders who have shown what they can do in the construction of war vessels, express the belief that they can build ships faster than any of those which now cross the ocean. No ships the size of the City of Paris or the City of New York have ever been built on this side of the ocean, but the Cramps say this is no reason why big ships cannot be built in the United States that will be as fast or faster than those of any of the big lines. The only advantage that the foreign builders have is in their ability to construct more cheaply, owing to the higher price of labor in this country, and this of course is a very important consideration, but everything required in the shipbuilding industry can be supplied here, there are designers equal in

ability to any in the world, and with proper encouragement there can be no doubt that American shipbuilders will demonstrate that they are as capable of constructing swift steamships as the builders on the Clyde or elsewhere. The Inman line intends building two or three steamships that will be larger and faster than the ships transferred to the American flag, and this will give American builders the chance to show what they can do. If they are as successful as they have been in the construction of ships for the navy they will justify the claim of the Cramps that big ships can be built in the United States equal to any in the world.

The development of the shipbuilding industry of the country in this direction is very much to be desired, and while it may be regarded as certain of attainment some time in the future it is obviously important that the needed encouragement shall not be unnecessarily delayed. The Fifty-first congress enacted legislation designed to promote this development, but the results have not been altogether satisfactory. The step taken by the present congress appears likely to be more beneficial. The shipbuilding interest of the country, taken as a whole, is now much more extensive than most people suppose, but it may be very materially enlarged to the great advantage of a number of other interests.

THE RURAL SCHOOLS.

The Douglas County Teachers Institute is now in session and institutes are also being held in other counties of this state. It is a matter of pride to the citizens of Nebraska that this comparatively young commonwealth is making rapid advancement in education and its percentage of illiterates is smaller than that of any other state in the union; but there is yet much to be done in the direction of improvement, particularly in the rural districts. Rural schools everywhere labor under disadvantages resulting from various familiar causes, chief of which is the lack of sufficient funds for the erection and equipment of good school buildings and the payment of adequate salaries to teachers. The obstacles in the path of educational progress in agricultural communities will be gradually overcome as the wealth of the people increases and their appreciation of the needs of their children becomes more clear. It has often been said that the farmer's boy, if given an equal chance, will infallibly outstrip his city cousin in the attainment of life's prizes and honors; but whether this is true or not he is the equal of the city boy at every point, and therefore it is the greater pity that his school advantages are often so ill-situated to his needs.

The improvement of the country schools depends to some extent upon the efforts of teachers in that direction, and they can hardly find a more fruitful topic for discussion, or one that more closely concerns the general public welfare. We have said that the rural schools will be improved as the ability and willingness of the people to support them increases; but the influences which the teachers may bring to bear by stimulating the popular appreciation of the needs which they are so well able to point out will not be wasted, and perhaps they may bear fruit sooner than they now dare to hope. The future of Nebraska depends in no small degree upon the educational advantages afforded to her rural sons and daughters.

HOW IT WORKS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The World-Herald gleefully refers to "another strike of tariff-protected workmen" as follows: "From Louisville, Ky., comes the news that 200 men employed at the Avery plow factory have struck because of a reduction of their wages. This adds another to the many strikes which have occurred since the passage of the McKinley bill in industries protected by the tariff taxes which that law levies upon the people. It is the policy of the free trade press to magnify all differences between workmen and employers in this country and to ascribe them directly to the McKinley law, leaving their readers to infer that free trade would inaugurate a period of harmony and put an end to strikes forever. Let us inquire into the facts. During the ten years from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, the smallest number of strikes in this country in any single year was in 1884, when they aggregated 413, involving 147,054 persons, and the greatest number was in 1886, when there were 1,411 strikes, involving 499,489 persons. Statistics are not at hand showing how many strikes have occurred in this country since the McKinley law went into effect, but how do the above figures compare with the strike record of free trade Great Britain? In that paradise of free traders 3,364 strikes occurred in 1880. In 1890, according to the report of the British Board of Trade, the number of strikes officially reported in that country was 1,028, and in 738 of these 392,981 persons were involved. This shows that the number of strikes was much greater in Great Britain in 1890 than in this country, and according to Senator Aldrich, whose statements are not disputed, the number of persons involved was more than three times as great in proportion to the number engaged in useful occupations in the two countries respectively.

In the recent strike in the English mining district of Durham 103,000 coal-miners went out and remained idle from March 12 to June 1, when they accepted a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. This strike also involved the shutting down of 100 blast furnaces in addition to the suspension of mining operations. These facts completely disarm the critics of protection and prove conclusively that free trade is not a thing to be desired by the American working-man.

COMMENTING ON THE NEW YORK SUN'S REMARK.

That there are no orators outside of New York, the Advertiser cites Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Iowa as head and shoulders above Bourke Cookran in eloquence. There is no doubt that on the stump Dolliver has few superiors. The preparations made by the local Masons for entertaining the visiting brethren are about completed and give assurance that the Shriners and Knights will not experience a dull hour during

their sojourn in Omaha. It now only remains for the business men and citizens generally to manifest their appreciation of the presence of the distinguished guests by a generous decoration of their houses with appropriate emblems and devices that will convey to the visitors, even more strongly than words, the assurance of a hearty and sincere welcome.

The strike of the building trades in New York city is extended and the strikers, or as many of them as can find employment, have returned to work. About 15,000 men were idle for three months on account of this strike and no less than 123 buildings, many of them great ones, were abandoned by the workmen employed in their construction. There was no question of wages or hours of labor. The strike was ordered because one of the architectural iron companies employed nonunion men, and as usual it was extended to embrace all the unions having anything to do with building. The loss of the strikers is estimated as high as \$1,000,000, exclusive of the large benefits paid from the treasuries of some of the unions. Had the men been contenting for better wages or fewer hours of labor their chance of success would have been better; and in that case they would have been told by the free trade press of the country that the republican protective policy was to blame.

The Builders and Traders exchange sets an example of attention to business which other organizations intended to promote public interests might very well emulate. At the last meeting of the exchange the principal subject of discussion was irresponsible contractors, and a general desire was manifested to find a means of suppressing them. It is to be hoped the matter will not be dismissed with this discussion, but will be steadily pursued until an effective way be found to shut out the "snide" contractors. They constitute a class of rogues who rob both capital and labor.

NEXT to the smoke nuisance our municipal authorities will have to grapple with the garbage problem. Hauling all our garbage to the dump on the banks of the Missouri river cannot be continued very much longer. It is even a question whether in case of an epidemic such as cholera it would become a source of danger, not only to our own people, but to the river towns below Omaha. Sooner or later we must either cremate our garbage or disinfect and utilize it by chemical process.

THE BEE reiterates that Governor McKinley did not receive \$350 or any other sum for any of his speeches either in Nebraska or Iowa. The facts are fully set forth and corroborated by the managers of the Beatrice Chautauqua, the Council Bluffs Chautauqua, and the chairman of the Omaha finance committee. The charge that Governor McKinley made the assertion that "the consumer pays the tax" is too silly to need attention. Nobody has ever suspected Governor McKinley of being a fool.

THE most pitiable spectacle of the present day is the able and erudite William C. Whitney trying to manage the democratic campaign with the soggy Grover and the flat Stevenson as the candidates, a leaky, free trade platform, a committee of incompetents and a factional fight in New York much more bitter than that of democrats and republicans.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The debate on the queen's speech showed that both the Parollito and anti-Parollito members of the House of Commons expected and demanded that home rule should not be subordinated or postponed to any other issue whatsoever. In this we are bound to say that the while men must rule the southern states, to have it known that the votes of 15,000 negroes in the black belt of Alabama should be counted as white man's democracy from defeat.

At an official banquet in connection with the triennial federal shooting meeting, held at Glaris, President Hauser declared in the most explicit terms that the Swiss are firmly resolved to fulfil their duties and responsibilities as a neutral state. "We shall reject," he continued, "all proposals of alliance from whatever quarter they may come. It is not in vain that we have spent millions in fortifying the San Gotthard passes and in equipping our army with a quick-firing rifle of small caliber. For we have thus shown our strong desire to defend our neutrality and our intention to resist by force of arms all attempts to violate it, no matter from what side the attempt may be made." These patriotic words have been endorsed by the press of every shade of political opinion throughout the length and breadth of Switzerland. They possess a more than ordinary significance just at the present moment, when so much activity of a military character is apparent on the Alpine frontier of Italy. There is a feeling, both in France and in Switzerland, that all this activity bodes no good for peace, especially when it is considered that the Italian government is in the most straitened circumstances, and that the last ministerial crisis turned upon the disproportion between the military expenditure and the narrow resources of the national treasury.

The restlessness which prevails among the people of Europe shows no signs of abatement. The latest report is that a conference of delegates representing Czechs, Croats and other nationalities outside of Germany and Hungary under the Austrian dominion is to be held in Vienna in November to prepare a petition to the powers of Europe in favor of a general federation of the nationalities that owe allegiance to the Austrian emperor. For years there has been a disgruntling spirit at work in Austria-Hungary, and the government has been compelled to adopt a policy of compromise which was derided by Count Tisza as "rubbing along." The great struggle has always been between Germanism and Slavism, Bohemia being the chief battle-ground. The young Czech party, which has grown with great rapidity, has persistently demanded the restoration of the kingdom of Bohemia by the coronation of an independent constitution, like that of Hungary, under which the German language could be suppressed; while the young Germans have yearned for incorporation with the Fatherland.

In the Morocco question England has commercial and strategic interests at stake. What slender historical claim she has to ascendancy in Morocco is based upon her former possession of Tangier, which was ceded by the Portuguese to England on the marriage of Katherine of Braganza to Charles II. The fact that she did not think the town worth keeping when she had it left her without any title valid in international law. But the English are doubtless right in thinking that if foreigners were allowed to acquire real estate and to work mines in Morocco, and if the existing obstructions to foreign trade were removed, they would reap the lion's share of the benefits derived from such opportunities. They are also well aware that if another European power were firmly planted on the African side of the strait the advantage which they draw from the possession of Gibraltar would be in a large measure neutralized. Sooner than permit such a cut-throat of the Morocco question, they would seek to prop up the tottering power of the present sultan, and to bring about a partition of the country are unavoidable, as they seem to be, England will unquestionably fight rather than relinquish her claim to Tangier and the adjoining district for her share of the sultan's dominions.

ANOTHER ADMINISTRATION PLUME.

Canada has backed down. Another diplomatic victory for the Harrison administration. A Political Plume. Chicago Mail. Alabama has proved conclusively, if our several exchanges are to be relied on, that she is capable of giving a handsome majority to more than one gubernatorial candidate.

AN ACT TO BE PROUD OF.

Men who cast their first vote for Abraham Lincoln are proud of the remembrance. The young republican who casts his first vote for Benjamin Harrison, in the determination to maintain the power of the republican party, will have as much to be proud of.

THE BLACK BELT SAVED THE WHITES.

It must be humiliating for the regular democracy of the south, who have been declaring that the white man must rule the southern states, to have it known that the votes of 15,000 negroes in the black belt of Alabama should be counted as white man's democracy from defeat.

FOOLISH FOLK.

The fools who go about telling people that they have evidence that the planet Mars is inhabited are simply deceivers of the public. There is no doubt that its habitability condition we know less than we know about the exact condition of things at the center of the earth.

NEW-YORK SHOOTING.

Before the British association Prof. Wallace of Edinburgh made the statement the other day that the theory that America (the United States) was playing out as a wheat-producing country was absolutely unfounded. He held that the great republic was on the threshold of an immense wheat supply trade with Europe, which would be a tremendous business, and that the American farmer would be enabled to raise his standard of living.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

With the Republican ticket is one that commends itself to the hearty support of every republican in the state. The ticket does not lack anything that is needed to carry it to the front. The ticket does not lack anything that is needed to carry it to the front.

HOW THE TIN COP GROWS.

The report of Special Agent Ira Ayer to Secretary Foster shows that from July 1, 1891, on which date the tin cop was first introduced into effect, until July 1, 1892, the manufacture of tin plate in the United States has been as follows:

Table showing tin cop production statistics for 1891, 1892, and 1893.

One who will unite and cement the party in a board of strength that will sweep the state this fall and place Nebraska where she rightfully belongs in the republican column. Seward Blade: The selection of Judge Crouse is the best nomination the convention could have made. He is a clean, able and incorruptible man, a graduate who has shadow of a charge of any sort can be made. His public and private life is without a blemish.

Wayne Herald: The selection of the different nominees for state offices has never been equaled from a standpoint of wisdom. Every man selected is a clean, competent and energetic citizen and an honest and true republican. The selection of Judge Lorenzo Crouse of Washington county was the wisest ever made by the republican party in the state, and is so conceded by the democrats.

Lincoln City Republican: The republican state convention did nobler than the choice of a standard bearer. The act of this convention removed the party from the wilderness so long surrounding it, and it can now go before the people's eyes as the people's champion. Crouse is a man in whom the voter recognizes a friend. He is an anti-monopoly republican and believes in a government by the people.

Pawnee City Republican: The ticket named by the republican state convention is a strong one, and it will win because every man on it has been tried and not found wanting. Judge Crouse for governor is one of the oldest settlers in Nebraska. He has been identified with every movement calculated to uphold the state, and from the birth of the republican party has been high in its councils.

Hastings Nebraska: It is becoming more and more patent each day that the nomination of Judge Crouse for governor was one of the wisest things the republican party of Nebraska ever did. He was a gallant soldier, a prominent member of the legal bar, and a public official of the highest repute. He is unassailable. He will be elected by the largest majority a state officer ever received in Nebraska.

Blair Pilot: The nomination of Judge Crouse for governor carries with it to every nook and corner of Nebraska, confidence and enthusiasm. It is a victory of the whole ticket. At no time previous in the history of this state has there been a more unanimous approval of the work of a republican convention as in the present instance. These expressions of approval are not confined to the republican party, but are shared by the democrats, and by the republican ticket. With no dissenting voice in their own party republican enthusiasm is manifest in the shape of political thunders, the strength of the ticket and the wisdom of its selection, but more particularly does Washington county feel gratified, and her citizens may be pardoned for exhibiting a little extra enthusiasm based on local pride.

Lincoln News: Never before has there been a ticket presented to the people of Nebraska that has possessed so many elements of strength as the ticket nominated by the republican party in this city last Friday. In the first place, although there were sharp contests, no bitterness remains after the convention, and all genuine republican interests, including those who usually vote for the judge Crouse, are united in support of the ticket. There is an anti-monopoly record that will commend him to the independents, especially those who are disgusted by the hopelessness of accomplishing anything by the efforts of their party, are now manifesting a disposition to get rationally and come into the republican party. This is an army record is creditable in the extreme. He has the confidence of the republican party, and his nomination is a source of joy to every republican. There are no elements that will be antagonized by his candidacy, and there are circumstances that insure a considerable democratic vote for the republican nominee.

CLEVER AND CAUSTIC.

New York Sun: Don't imagine your charmer isn't a thinking girl just because she doesn't think anything of you. Many a man is ready to do what he can for

us soon as he finds out he can do nothing. The woman who tells you she is sorry she never married means she is sorry she never got the chance. The man who says foolish things isn't always the one who does them.

At the Club: Visitor—I can't understand why you have no telephone here. Club Man—The majority of our members are married.

Elmira Gazette: There is no use quarreling with a high altitude—he'll make you take water every time.

Boston Courier: The average landsman believes that it achieves a vessel's timbers when she gets coaled.

Suffings: The law allowing three days grace on a high altitude does not apply to mountains. They must take up the notes at sight as they come due or the whole will go to protest.

Boston Bulletin: Mr. Whymper says smoking at a high altitude is very hard work, but old Vesuvius and Etna might not agree with him.

Indianapolis Journal: Wickwire—it is a wonder to me that college professors are so interesting in a class when I consider how they are looked up to by their students. What they have forgotten so they are looked down upon by the graduates commencement day.

Philadelphia Record: The local thermometer has had but little rest lately, as they have been being early and stay the up late.

Washington Star: The man of note who have been pointed to as possessing odd natures are now subjects for conratulation.

A CHURCH HUSBAND.

New York Herald: "Just wait, your hat is not on right. Come, hurry up. It's getting late. No! I won't get up now. Dear me, there's one thing I don't like to see, and that's a woman on the street. With gloves half on. I don't see how you've left those gas jets turned on. Say, that's a nice evening, isn't it? With meters running a-blast? You are all alike. What, fixed at last? I thought I said to get some flowers. Too poor! Ha! That's your little name. Well, he's a fine fellow, who's to blame? The tickets? Oh, great Scott! I fear I left them at the office, it—er—"

SMOOTH MRS. SEELYE.

She is still up to the games she played in Omaha. CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Mrs. Catherine Seelye is dodging warrants charging her with disorderly conduct. The warrants are issued at the instigation of the Valdes & Miller Furniture company in an effort to dispossess her of the premises and property comprising a fashionable Prairie avenue boarding house. Mrs. Seelye has appeared before the public before, and her repertoire is extensive. She is the divorced wife of William Seelye, the Kansas City buyer for Swift & Co. She created a sensation by attempting to force her way into society, extending invitations to the best families, she gave gorgeous entertainments, but was snubbed right and left, and finally gave up. Then came the divorce, which was half on. Mrs. Seelye was a glib talker, and added to her accomplishments in soliciting for charitable objects and purposes. Coming to Chicago, she immediately stepped into the front ranks of charity, and was soon securing funds for several charitable institutions. But this money did not arrive at her destination, and Mrs. Seelye was arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses and sending children in the street to beg. Squaring out of this trouble, Mrs. Seelye took in Omaha last fall. She ingratiated herself in the confidence of several charitable ladies of Omaha, and not until too late was she exposed. Nothing daunted, she went to St. Louis, then back to Chicago, where she secured possession of a finely furnished house, and refuses to give it up.

BURKE IS STILL AT LARGE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Nothing has been heard of James Burke since he broke jail at Hyde Park yesterday, although the horse and buggy he borrowed for the occasion were found in Englewood late in the afternoon. Burke, who was known as the "Millwaukee Kid," was wanted badly here, but there are other places where his return would be welcome to the authorities. Burke was in Omaha and vicinity all winter and returned from there just in time to become implicated in a number of new crimes, and he is under strong suspicion of complicity in the murder of Saloonkeeper Dillon in this city in July, 1890.

ASKING TOO MUCH.

Defendant's Exchange. She gazed upon Niagara. And I upon her face. Her whole countenance she had her light. On that romantic place. My happiness was now complete. How beautiful is my life. For she that day had said the words I had longed for my bride. She said, "I am indeed your own, And mad my love to prove; None may say that I may show. How beautiful is my life. There is a favor, then," I said. "I'm granted, ever yours, As long as I shall live. The greater is the task."

NEW YORK SUN: DON'T IMAGINE YOUR CHARMER ISN'T A THINKING GIRL JUST BECAUSE SHE DOESN'T THINK ANYTHING OF YOU.

Many a man is ready to do what he can for

Advertisement for Browning, King & Co. featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and the text: "All broke up. The styles are broken, the sizes are broken and what's best of all, the prices are broken too. This break has broken out all over the house. Men's suits, boys' suits, under garments, negligee shirts, shirt waists, pants, all in this breaking up sale of broken summer goods. It won't break you to buy one of these broken suits for you won't have to break a very big bill to get a very big bargain. These odds and ends, although all broke up, are of our usual high quality and must be got out of the way within the next few days. We buy our goods to sell them, not to keep them. Price sometimes is no object, especially when the suits are all broke up. Browning, King & Co. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. Our store closes at 6:30 p.m., except Saturdays. S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St.