

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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Average: 24,371. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of August, 1892. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for July 24,316. LIKE all other good Omaha institutions, the Normal institute was a success.

MATTERS must be getting serious in Germany when a boycott is declared against a brewery.

NO FIGHTING in South America for a week. Things must be getting very tiresome in that section.

THE forthcoming Labor day celebration promises to outdo anything heretofore attempted in Omaha.

THE crop outlook in Nebraska is good and Omaha will this fall receive the full benefit of that great crop.

ALL systems of convict labor are defective, but not so defective or serious as a convict idleness system would be.

WELL, who is making a start in that freight harvest movement? Are Omaha shippers content to lie down and let the railroads run all over them? It looks that way.

TWO YEARS ago we heard a good deal about plate glass and the enormous advance caused by the McKinley tariff. Wonder why we hear nothing about plate glass now?

THE good roads convention of Iowa ought to have been held in December so that the delegates would appreciate the advantages of good roads when struggling with bad ones.

WHY cannot the Douglas county fair be made a great attraction? Other cities of less importance get up and maintain annual expositions that add greatly to their name and fame.

ANY other explanation for this widely heralded fund to carry western states for Cleveland than the fact that New York has been practically conceded to Harrison will not obtain with thinking and sensible men.

OMAHA has been remarkably free from disastrous fires the past year. This fact is due to good luck and an efficient fire department. But how about insurance rates? Have they been reduced in due proportion to the lessened risks?

EVERY old time republican who is thinking of voting the people's party ticket in Nebraska this year should examine the republican ticket and platform carefully and soberly ask himself for a good tangible reason for bolting it.

THE farmers of Iowa are going to have a remarkably prosperous year, according to Governor Boies' famous survey of computation. In other words, they are going to raise only three-fourths as much corn as last year, and consequently will not lose so much money.

CHOLERA is coming on in Russia at the rate of 7,000 new cases daily, and it may be that continental Europe and America will have to face this scourge before many months pass by.

The cholera in Paris is not the genuine Asiatic cholera, but a purely local disease which is always to be found in Paris in the milder portions of the city, and is attributable to defective drainage and garbage systems. But it is well for us to continue and increase all health precautions and keep our cities and towns clean.

THERE appears to be good ground for the indignation that prevails among the members of the National Shooting association in consequence of the action of the Chicago members, who, after pledging themselves to promote the success of the biennial tournament of the association in Omaha next year, are now arranging a counter-attraction to take place in Chicago on the same dates.

At the meeting in St. Louis last year it was agreed that the next tournament should be held in Omaha; but it would seem that Chicago is determined to reach out and gather in everything in sight. So far as expressions from members of the association in other parts of the country have been received they show that this action on the part of Chicago is indignantly repudiated as an exhibition of greed and bad faith.

The Chicago exposition is no excuse—on the contrary, it is a good reason why the tournament should be held elsewhere. The members of the National Shooting association will undoubtedly go there, but it is reasonable to suppose that they will wish to get out of that congested city for the tournament. Omaha is a convenient place and was regularly selected. Let Chicago be content with something less than the entire universe. She has her hands pretty full already.

THE DUTY OF THE COMMITTEE.

The republican central committee will meet at Lincoln today to perfect its organization and lay out the work for the campaign. The keynote of this campaign was sounded by the convention that nominated for its standard bearers men whose records and character are unassailable.

First and foremost it will be the duty of the committee, after conference with the candidates for state and congressional offices, to select for its chairman a man of rare executive ability, wide range of acquaintance and high standing among business men. He should be a popular man, who above all things understands the various elements from which the party must draw strength and is offensive to none.

Another very important, if not the most important duty, that devolves upon the committee is the selection of a candidate for the second place on the ticket made vacant by reason of the ineligibility of Mr. Tate. A blunder in this selection would be fraught with serious consequences. It would be a very grave blunder for the committee to nominate any man who would become a target by reason of a defective or spotted record. Such a man would at once change the attitude of the party from an offensive to a defensive one.

One weak spot in the armor would endanger our whole ticket. The attempt to bolster up or whitewash part of the ticket would subject other parts to assault. An unclean corporation candidate for lieutenant governor would not only neutralize the favorable impression produced by the nomination of Judge Crouse but would bespatter the whole ticket with mud and disparage in the eyes of reputable republicans the effort which the convention made to turn down the place-hunters, jobbers and jugglers with public confidence.

No man's ambition should at this time be allowed to jeopardize party success. We have a clean ticket now, and it would be folly to put a tattooed man under its very head. In every great contest discretion is the better part of valor.

CAUSE AND EFFECT IN THE SOUTH.

Notwithstanding that the southern states seem to have recently witnessed the dawn of an era of unexampled commercial and industrial prosperity within their borders they are still hampered in the march of progress by social conditions which have long worked to their disadvantage. In the state of South Carolina fifty-two murders have recently been recorded within a period of twenty-eight weeks.

The record was published by the Charleston News and Courier, and that newspaper was criticized for this making known to the world a condition of lawlessness which, it was said, would tend to frighten away immigrants. The same paper enters into an extended argument to prove that homicide is adding largely to the poor and dependent class year by year, and that the cost to the state from this cause is becoming appalling.

This view of so ghastly a subject may seem rather too practical, but the figures are nevertheless interesting. At this rate the murders annually occurring in South Carolina would amount to at least 100 a year. Upon this basis of computation the number of men slain in private quarrels since the war would foot up 2,700, and the murderers and their victims would aggregate 5,400 men. "The slaughter, therefore," says the News and Courier, "has not been inconsiderable, and taking the basis of estimate already made, we are led to adopt the startling figures that the homicide mania has made between 6,000 and 7,000 widows and orphans in South Carolina since the war, or more widows and orphans than the entire white population of some of the counties." The journal quoted concludes with the query: "What are we going to do about it?"

It would seem that the most simple way to avert the evils which must ensue from such a state of affairs is to cultivate a public sentiment that will discourage murder. The people of South Carolina should be taught that the shotgun method of settling personal differences is not suited to the age in which we live and that murder is not only wicked but injudicious.

The idea that the publication of the murder record of a southern state will tend to keep immigrants away is by no means novel. Everybody knows that the prevalence of lawlessness in the south has had that effect for years. No section of the country is making more rapid strides in commercial and industrial progress than the southern states in which the development of natural resources has been earnestly begun and it cannot be doubted that prosperity will dawn upon the whole south as soon as its people are prepared to obey the laws and apply themselves to the arts of peace.

HOW THEY MIGHT HAVE WON.

It is difficult for the general public to form a just opinion concerning the merits of the present struggle between the striking switchmen and the railroad companies affected. Both sides to the controversy claim to be in the right, and the testimony is conflicting and confusing. One thing, however, is certain—the switchmen should have taken more time for deliberation, and should have endeavored to enlist public sympathy in their behalf before declaring the strike. There can be no doubt that they have a serious grievance. They are required to work too many hours, and their pay for the exacting duties which they are required to perform is inadequate. Few men in the employ of the railroads have greater responsibilities than the switchmen. Upon the proper performance of their work depends the safety of the great traveling public, and thousands of freight trains laden with valuable merchandise may be lost or saved, according to the degree of care and faithfulness shown by the

members of this important branch of the railroad service. No class of railroad employees enjoys the confidence of the public to a greater degree, and none could more confidently count upon public sympathy in a fair fight against the railroad companies.

But the switchmen have made a serious mistake in their plan of campaign. It is predicted that they will lose, and it is even said that they themselves have little hope of enforcing their claims. They are now willing to submit the case to arbitration, but unfortunately it is too late for that. Arbitration might have been fruitful of good results ten days ago, but the riotous proceedings which characterized the beginning of the strike in Buffalo have left the officials of the railroads in no temper to consider proposals for a treaty of peace. The violent demonstrations and the destruction of property by the strikers and their sympathizers were very unfortunate. If they had maintained a peaceful attitude they would have won public support. The people have no friendly feeling toward the Lehigh Valley railroad, which belongs to the hungry coal combine, and the other lines affected by the strike have no claim upon public sympathy.

As matters stand it is highly probable that the strikers will fail. The railroad companies are employing new men and those who have thrown themselves into this struggle will be out of employment. They should not be too hastily blamed for their precipitate and ill-considered action. The many were influenced by the hot-headed few.

DEMOCRACY'S DISCOURAGEMENTS.

The difficulties which confront the democracy are not confined to any one section of the country. The disaffection of the ignored "anti-snappers" in New York, and of the Grayites in Indiana, is not all the trouble that is fretting the souls of the democratic leaders. The stronghold of democracy, the "solid south," also presents some discouraging conditions. The slump of over 100,000 votes in Alabama, the split in Tennessee, coupled with the labor troubles there, the disintegration in North Carolina, and the alliance movement in Virginia, are features of the political situation that are greatly troubling the democratic managers.

It is said that the republican national committee is constantly receiving advice from the south of a very reassuring nature. It is reported that the democratic managers are receiving unusual demands from the southern states for money to keep the democrats in line. It has not been the policy heretofore to send a great deal of money to the south, because the solid democratic vote of that section was depended upon to carry the party through in those states without the use of money. This has enabled the democratic managers to use their campaign fund chiefly in the doubtful states of the north. Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Indiana have hitherto received the largest share of this money. It is consequently a very sore point with the democrats to provide money for the southern states in the quantity in which it is now demanded, and the prospect is that the subscribers to the democratic campaign fund will have to go down deeper into their pockets than usual, or else some important points in the political field where financial fertilization is needed will have to be neglected.

Possibly the gentlemen who are raising a fund to be expended in spreading the doctrine of free trade in the west can be induced to divert it to the south or to the states regarded as doubtful, and unquestionably it could be used there to better advantage than for the purpose it is intended. Missionary work in the west, in the interest of free trade, is certain not to repay the labor and outlay.

It would seem evident that the democratic managers are going to have all they can do to hold the electoral vote of the solid south, and while they will probably do so it will be at the expense of some effort in other directions where they have expected to put forth extraordinary exertions. Republicans are not counting upon any advantage from the situation in some of the southern states, but it is manifestly of a nature to cause the democratic managers no little trouble and perplexity.

A RECORD OF IMBECILITY.

It is amusing to observe the struggle of the democratic organs to find a plausible defense of the record of the party of representatives of the Fifty-second congress. Remembering the grand promises of reform before the house assembled, not one of which was fulfilled, the democratic press is having a hard time in trying to make it appear that the democratic house is not the most incompetent and imbecile in the history of the government.

When the Fifty-second congress met the house contained 234 democrats, eighty-eight republicans and eight alliance men, who were ready on almost all questions to vote with the democrats. This great democratic majority came together, pledged by all its professions on the stump, by all its promises in its platforms, to do certain things. It proposed to revise and reduce tariff duties all along the line, to institute economy in the expenditures of the government, and to do a number of other things which the republican party had neglected to do or had not properly done. The country had been told that the preceding congress was guilty of many wrongs which called loudly for correction, and it was the mission of the democratic party to correct them. The people, it was asserted, had given the party that mission, and it proposed to carry out the will of the people. There was to be inaugurated an era of wise and prudent statesmanship that would put to shame the republican congress and its "billion dollar" record.

What a ridiculous exhibition followed those grandiose promises. Never did mountebank showman fail more utterly to carry out the assurances of his program. No effort was made to revise the tariff law, the specious excuse being that the senate stood in the way of any revision, but the real reason being that the democratic majority was too cowardly to undertake the task. The sole effort to lessen the burdens of tax-

ation they told the people they were unnecessarily bearing was directed to a change in some half a dozen items out of 8,500 embraced in the tariff law. In the matter of appropriations, instead of reducing them they increased the aggregate, as compared with those of the session of the Fifty-first congress, over \$40,000,000, including the most extravagant river and harbor bill ever passed by any congress. In almost every case where they cut down an appropriation they left the certainty of a deficiency to be provided for at the second session or by the next congress. This democratic majority would have passed a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver had it not been for the nearly solid vote of the republican minority against such a measure.

Examine the entire record of the first session of this democratic house, with its majority of over 150, and there will be found hardly one redeeming feature in it. No promise made to the country was kept, no pledge redeemed. Nothing from beginning to end but evidences of incompetency and imbecility. In no preceding congress did the vice of absenteeism prevail to such an extent. Never was there a house in which business was more neglected, a noteworthy fact being that during the first month of its existence it was in session altogether but seven hours and forty-eight minutes, with practically no work whatever done. It is indeed a hard and profitless task which the democratic organs have in attempting to defend the record of the house of representatives of the Fifty-second congress.

It is wonderful how a new party is imposed upon. At Keary the populists very nearly nominated Seth H. Craig for lieutenant governor of Iowa this year. Craig was once warden of Iowa state prison at Fort Madison, and only the entreaties of the state's attorneys, arising from a liking and pity for his bondsmen, kept him from the arms of the law. And now Craig is a prominent reform "agitator."

UNDER the free trade, or tariff for revenue only, period of this country's history, 1857, calico sold for 124 cents per yard. In 1889 it sold for 7 cents per yard and now, under the iniquitous tariff law which has raised the prices of all the laboring man's articles, the price will average 5 cents per yard.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

If the ex-slavery soldiers be won over to the democracy as easily as the negroes in the gulf states, Cleveland would have a chance to carry two or three states outside of the solid south region.

A SPOILING SCHEDULE.

Paul Vandervoort, who is devastating some portions of Colorado with his tedious speeches in favor of the popgun party, is a red-hot republican as long as he could secure office at the hands of the democracy. To get a negro and win a sovereign every time.

A MASTERY ORATION.

Mr. Reid's address abounded in the logic of statesmanship and the conclusions of sound common sense. His brief, but thoughtful peroration, its central thought—that the democracy should be held morally to its platform utterances, is an excellent rule of action for republicans everywhere to follow.

NEW YORK HOSPITALY REPUBLICAN.

The frantic effort made by the New York World, under the leadership of the democratic paper editor for prosecuting "a campaign of education" in the west, is practically an announcement that the chances of securing New York for the democratic candidates are deemed so desperate by these shrewd democratic journalists that they see the necessity of trying for electoral votes in new regions.

A SOURCE OF REGRET.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Dana cannot find time to write a stirring article on the force bill for the democratic campaign book. The common sense and sane views which he has put on the force bill, indeed, he has not been more so since he heaved and surged in his great effort to elect Ben Butler, and his later articles on the force bill, should be printed in a book by themselves. As a funny campaign book, it would be a great hit.

PROTECTION vs. FREE TRADE PRICES.

In 1857, under free trade, the cost of workingmen paid—average price—\$1.49 for an axe; in 1889, after twenty-eight years of protective tariff, he paid for same axe 48 cents; in 1892, after another year of the McKinley bill, he paid 88 cents.

In 1857 a pair of woolen blankets cost him \$6.83; in 1889, \$4.93; last fall he paid \$7.70 for the same pair.

The blue shirting that in 1857 he paid 17 1/2 cents per yard for he buys now for 9 cents or less.

The boots that cost him \$4.76 in 1857 he could have bought last September for \$2.75; and they are probably a little cheaper now.

The line that he was willing to pay \$3 for in 1857 he buys for about 12 cents now.

The hand saw that it took \$2.48 of his hard-earned money to buy the days of free trade, he can now get for \$1.40.

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

Van Wyck, through the independent state central committee, has challenged Judge Crouse to a joint debate. The matter will come up before the republican state central committee tonight. It hadn't ought to take many minutes to dispose of this—not much longer than it takes a man to say yes.

The most characteristic speeches made by Judge Crouse when in congress were those delivered on the spur of the moment during running debates. On one occasion the judge became involved in a controversy concerning the appropriation for the mileage accounts of the members of congress and a member from Pennsylvania intimated that all the western congressmen rode to and from Washington upon passes.

"The gentleman may speak for himself, I shall speak for myself," came the quick retort. "I do not intend to have a stamp mill in full operation at the World's fair as a part of its mineral display."

A creole kitchen, with native cooks and waiters, and dishes prepared in creole style, will be strikingly adjacent to the exhibit which Louisiana will make at the World's fair.

An interesting rivalry has sprung up for the ownership of the first of the sovereign World's fair coins minted. The bidding started by the Chicago Post has advanced steadily from \$125 to \$100.

The women of Texas are raising money with which to place statues of Houston and Austin and busts of Bowie, Crockett, Travis and Fannin—all celebrated Texas historical characters in the state building at the World's Fair.

It is now probable that the \$2,500,000 voted by congress in the form of sovereign 50-cent pieces will realize \$3,000,000. The executive committee of the World's fair announces that the coins will be sold at the uniform price of \$1 each. Orders have already been placed for 25,000 of the coins.

Work at Jackson park has progressed considerably during the past week. Except on the Manufacturers' building all the structural work is now in process. The machinery hall and Electricity building are the only structures incomplete. Work on landscape gardening is now far advanced. The Washington building will at once be commenced. Montana will probably be the first state building to have the interior work, as well as the exterior stonework, in advance.

The Turkish village on the Midway pleasure will be immediately started. Work has been commenced on the building for Germany. The government departments are being actively pushed forward. The main building is about finished, except the interior of the main hall, while the battleship Illinois is now commencing to look something like a man-of-war, with white canvas of consent and anchor stocks in place. Work has also been begun on the government lifesaving station.

FLOATING CHAFF.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Stranger—Is that an officer on duty across there? Garrison—No, he's a policeman.

Washington Star: "Don't you think that is a good story?" asked the newspaper editor. "It must be," replied Bliven. "It wears remarkably well."

Albion Globe: The man who spends his life building air castles never owns so much as a suit of his own to die in.

Puck: She—Well? He—You're father has just left me. When I asked him for your hand I told him that I was prepared to wait for you for the rest of my life. She—And what did he say? He—He said that he was also prepared to do so.

Kate Field's Washington: Van Aratt—She told me she was first in or out. Miss Marian—Why—She's been out four seasons. Van A—Ah, well; she counts four seasons to the year, I suppose.

Atlanta Constitution: "How is it with you?" asked the editor of the subscriber who was sitting in front of him. "All looks bright before me," gasped the subscriber. "I thought so," said the editor. "In about ten minutes you'll see it blaze!"

Troy Press: He (anxiously)—Did I understand you to say Miss or Mrs? She (laughingly)—Pray, allow me to make it Mrs.

THEY REMEMBER TANGIERS

Washington Shriners Warmly Praise the Hospitality Received in Omaha.

CRITICIZING MR. WALLACE BROATCH

What a Washington Lieutenant Says About the Training Pilgrims Receive at West Point—Share-Up in the Army Promised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—That Shrine meeting was a good advertisement for Omaha. I have met a number of the returned pilgrims and they speak in terms of high praise of Omaha hospitality and of the genial, generous spirits they met while sojourning on the banks of the banks of the Missouri. The noblest of Almas tonics of Washington are particularly enthusiastic. They declare that Tangier temple is an honor to the order and has improved upon the traditions of Arabic hospitality handed down from the ancients. I was glad to receive this report from this source because Almas temple stands high on the rolls in this matter of entertainment, and "Approval from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed." A gathering like the shrine meeting is a better advertisement for the order than most meetings of a different class. The shriners are nearly all business men, picked from the highest grades of Masonry and a city in which doing the honors to several cases of guests loses nothing in the end. Several members of De Molay commandery of Washington speak warmly to me of Omaha. That country can never forget the services of Mr. Calvary of Omaha, in the knightly interment of Major Thorburn, a member of De Molay, who was so gallantly and so generously thanked which the Washington Templars transmitted west after that sad ceremonial occupies an honored place on the walls of the Masonic temple in Omaha.

The article on hazing at West Point, contributed by J. W. Broatch, who I understand is a son of ex-Major Broatch of Omaha, and which appeared in several copies of the last Sunday, was the subject of comment by a number of officers here. The opinion was expressed that young Mr. Broatch was perhaps superstitious owing to his age and the fact that he had just graduated at a civilian college. "The so-called hazing at West Point," said a lieutenant, "is mostly of the harmless kind and no notice is taken of it by the authorities except properly within limits it does no harm rather than harm. Unlike the high grade civilian colleges, the military academy secures its students from all classes of society. The military academy was a railroad contractor's son. General Grant was a farmer boy. There is no station of the military academy which is not the object of the academy is to bring all up to a level of honest, fearless, straightforward, good mannered men, subordinate to authority and able and willing to accept responsibility. The plebe, in nine cases out of ten, needs a thorough crossing down, and the corps of cadets is left to perform a good part of this work. The military academy is a college with all the pride of a late senior is made to feel that he occupies a position of honor relative to the academy as the 17-year-old boy of an Indiana farmer who is in his class, is subject to the same regulations of the academy and military academy as the son of a millionaire. The third class, by custom, takes a certain, or perhaps it might be better to say an uncertain part in helping to teach the new cadets. The military academy is a college which a single year of grade makes in the army. Doubtless they sometimes exceed proper bounds; but, on the whole, the fourth class men of society, who are the fourth class men of the academy, do not mind what it is in the papers, and assist next year in offering the spoon to their successors. The military academy is a college which its part in making the young men understand at once the equality and inequality at West Point. The young gentlemen who have been so generally attacking the academy through the public press evidently did quite the proper thing in leaving West Point. It was plainly not cut out for a soldier, and flourishes a pen much more vigorously than he is ever like to flash a saber."

Speaking about army matters, there is likely to be a shakeup soon in the departments. If the military divisions are re-established there will be a reassignment of the brigadiers in all probability which will carry General Brooke out of Omaha. General Carr will take the Department of Arizona and General Metcalf, spoken of in connection with the Columbia. Locally a transfer of troops in the Ninth cavalry is talked about. It is rumored that B and H troops, Captains Rucker and Dimmock, will leave Fort Leavenworth and exchange with I and E. Captain Williford and Stedman, at Fort Robinson. It is understood that the department commander had recommended the about the same of Danes, but the War department considers it advisable to continue the post, at least for the present. Rumor has it that a battalion of the Ninth cavalry will be stationed at Fort Leavenworth near Denver, Colo., under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bernard. This would possibly take a troop from Fort Robinson by the way of application at Fort Leavenworth in October. W. E. A.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The almond trees in full bearing will be transplanted in the exposition grounds at Chicago from San Joaquin county, California.

The Miners association of Nevada county, California, is arranging to have a small stamp mill in full operation at the World's fair as a part of its mineral display.

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Troy Press: He (anxiously)—Did I understand you to say Miss or Mrs? She (laughingly)—Pray, allow me to make it Mrs.

Philadelphia Record: I takes a lot of pluck to get all the feathers off an ostrich.

Chicago Tribune: "If you lost the nonpareil because you refused to buy the delicacies," observed the sympathizing friend, "you have nothing to reproach yourself with. You did right to refuse, and it is better to be right than to be present."

Danes News: If you want to see a mouse scalded to death you let it get after a woman.

Birmingham Leader: The aeronaut loves his balloon. In fact, he's completely taken up with it.

A MARINE PICTURE.

A little boat with a serene aloft. Upon the moonlit water: A new young man, Of olden plan; An old girl's pretty daughter.

While he roves All lands he roves, Along the laughing water; He hugs the shore While she is gone, He hugs the old girl's daughter.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturer of Clothing in the World. Friglitful Cuts. Are being made in every department in our store in order to close out the last of the summer goods. There is lots of hot weather ahead of you yet and if your suit or your boy's is beginning to look a little rusty you can well afford to invest the few dollars we ask in one of these nobby suits. We will have them all closed out this week sure, so don't put off till the last of the week what you can just as well do tomorrow. We'll entertain you with the finest list of bargains you ever saw. Our new fall goods will be open for inspection next week. The line this year, as formerly, contains all that is desirable in style, fit and finish. In the meantime the summer suit must go. Browning, King & Co. Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Saturday days when we close at 10 p. m. [S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St.]