E. ROSEWATER, EDIT R. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Zunday) One Year.
Daily and Sunday One Year.
Fix Months
Unree Munths
Funday Bee, One Year
Weekly Bee, One Year OFFICES! Cmake. The flee Building.
South Omahe, corner N and 25th Streets.
Conneil Buffs. 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office. 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Hooms 18, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington. 313 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news an editorial matter should be addressed to the La Rorlal Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Protect of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending August 20, 1872, was as follows:

Monday, August 15.
Tuesday, August 16.
Wednesday, August 17.
Thursday, August 18.
Friday, August 19.
Faturday, August 20. 

Average Circulation for July 24,316. LIKE all other good Omaha institu-

tions, the Normal institute was a success. MATTERS must be getting serious in

Germany when a boycott is declared noninst a brewery. No FIGHTING in South America for a

week. Things must be getting very tiresome in that section. THE forthcoming Labor day celebra-

tion 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 bureau 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 system of computation. In other words, they are going to raise only threefourths 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 meaner 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

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 asso ciation in Omaha next year, are now ar ranging 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 fact that Chicago is to have the Columbian 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 piace and was regularly select ed. 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 state 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 ecquaintance 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. He should by all means be familiar with factions and nationalities in Omaha, which is bound to be the battleground.

In the selection of secretary due regard should not only be had for capacity and industry, but also for common decency. The disgraceful and demoralizing methods that have prevailed under Seeiv have cost the party thousands of votes.

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 candi date for lieutenant governor would not only neutralize the favorable impression produced by the nomination of Judge Crounse 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 jeapoardize 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

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 criticised for thus 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 ghistly 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 7,300 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

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 d'scourage 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 new. 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 stuggle 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 endervored to enlist public sym pathy in their bahalf bafore 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 employes 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 proceeding s 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 advices 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 manageers 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 new experience for 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. Possibiv the gentlemen who are raising a fund to be expended in spreading the doctrine of free trade in the west can he 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 demoeratic 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 house 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 read y 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 these grandiose promises. Never did mountebank showman tail 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 cowaraly to undertake the task. The sole effort to lessen the burdens of taxa-

tion they told the people they were unnecessarily bearing was directed to a change in some half a dozen items out of 3,500 embraced in the tariff law, In the matter of appropriations, instead of reducing them they increased the aggregate, as compared with those of the first 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 imbecitity. 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

of the Fifty-second congress. It is wonderful how a new party is imposed upon. At Kearney the populists very nearly nominated Seth H. Craig for lieutenant governor. Now, this man Craig was once warden of lowa state prison at Fort Madison, and only the carlessness 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,"

record of the house of representatives

UNDER the free trade, or tariff for revenue only, period of this country's history, 1357, calico sold for 121 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.

Globe-Democs t. If the ex-union soldiers could be won ove to the democracy as easily as the negroes in the gulf states, theveland would have a chance to carry two or three states outside

> A Spouting Sorchead, Denv r Republica 1.

Paul Vandervoort, who is devastating some portions of Colorado with his tedious speeches in favor of the popular party, was a red-hot republican as long as he could secur office at the hands of that party. Scratch a popgun and you will And a sorenead every

A Masterly Oration.

Minneapolis Iribune. Mr. Reid's address abounded in the logic of states manship and the conclusions of sound common sense and will well repay thoughtful perusal. Its central thought-that the democracy should be held merciiessly to its platform utterances, is an ex-cellent rule of action for republicans everywhere to follow.

New York Honesessiv Kepublican. The frantic effort made by the New York World, aided by several other democratic papers, to collect money for prosecuting "a campaign of education in the west, is prac-tically an announcement that the chances of carrying New York for the democratic can didates are esteemed so desperate by shrewd democratic journals that they see the necessity of trying for electoral votes in new regions.

A Source of Regret.

New York Advertiser. 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 venerable editor is quite picturesque on the force bill. Indeed, he has not been more so since he heaved and surged in his great effort to elect Ben Butler president. Mr. Dana's articles on 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. New York Commercial Advartiser.

In 1857, under free trade laws, the workingman paid—average price-\$1.49 for an axe in 1889, after twenty-eight years of protective tariff, he paid for same axe 25 cents; it September, 1891, one year after the passage 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 \$3.70 for the pair. The blue shirting that in 1857 he paid 174

cents per yard for he buys now for 9 cents of The boots that cost bim \$4.76 in 1857 he could have bought last September for \$2.78%, and they are probably a little cheaper now.

The file that he had to pay 42 cents for in

1857 he can buy now, after thirty years of protective tariff, for 20 cents. The finnel that cost him 70 cents a yard in free trade days he can now get for 30 to His overalls cost him in good old fre

trade times \$1.20 per pair; under a protective tariff he can now buy a much better article in every respect for about 70 cents. The linen that he was asked to pay 83 cents for in 1857 he buys for about 42 cents The handsaw that it took \$2.43 of his hard-

earned money to pay for in the days of free trade, which the Cleveland party are so anxious to see restored, he can now get for about \$1.40.

And on every one of these articles the price has fallen materially since the passage of the McKinley bill—making the date of comparison 1889, one year prior to the passage of the last. about \$1.40.

Mantime his wages have steadily in creased, so that, while his money will much farther than in free trade times, has a great deal more money to buy with. Free trade has always operated in this country to increase the cost of living and decrease wages, while protection has invariably ncreased wages and decreased the working man's expenses.

This is nistory. DANGERS OF BARE ARMS.

Boston Globe: "A New Jersey bathing suit inspector has declared a Manhattan New York clubman's bithing suit improper be-cause it had no sleaves. Dear, dear! This sleeves us no alternative but to wear our coats when into the water we go.

New York Advertiser: Idlocy is, ordinar-ily, a misfortune which calls for sympathy, but such picturesque idiocy as that displayed by Founder Bradley at Asbury Park has its humorous side. The latest shock to his sense of modesty was caused by the sight of a gentleman bathing with bare arms. It is said that Mr. Brailey undresses himself in

the dark. New York Evening Sun: The ordering off from Ashbury Park beach of a member of the Manhattan club, on the ground that the club's sleeveless jersey is an "indecent" gar-ment, would seem to exhibit the managers of that resort as persons who charish pecul-iarly nasty ideas. But probably this view of the case is not more than a half truth. Perhaps there is as much jof the prig as of the prude in their mental make up. Your right prig is ever attitudinizing. His thought of himself is that he is an example. He is the superior person. He must do something to be observed. He is ever carrying on. He is the mugwump of social life.

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

Van Wyck, through the independent state central committee, has challeaged Judge Crounse 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 Crounse 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 hold no passes and I ask for none; I pay my way as 1 go."

According to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Governor Boyd, while visiting that city, in an interview said: "The democrats in Nebraska cannot hope to carry the state this fall, but I think there will be an understanding by which enough of them will vote for the Weaver electors to give the state to Weaver, and thus perhaps throw the election into the house. The democrats will of course put up a ticket of their own. The democrats have a fair chance of electing the governor and part of the state ticket."

And "Young Democrat" of Omaha wants Boyd renominated.

But listen to this from the Grand Island Democrat: "We understand that Governor Boyd will be a candidate for renomination. Should be succeed in packing the convention he would be compelled to get out a search wherant after election to find out in what part of the state he ran."

Here's another one from the democratic Schuyler Herald: "If the democraty of the Secon d congressional district think so much of Governor Boyd let them nominate him for congress."

Another little democratic plan is thus outlined by the Nebraska City Press: "It is to nominate Governor Boyd for governor and Colonel F. P. Ireland for lieutenant governor, then to elect V an Wyck governor on a combine and Ireland for second place. Then to make the old man a senator and leave a de mocrat in the gubernatorial chair. Talk of your schemes!"

When he was a republican Paul Vander voort was always considered un office-seeking political trickster, says the Silver Creek Times. Paul had always been fed on government pap and when he was about to be weaned be suddenly became a reformer, denounced the mother that gave him suck and is now a "pure and honorable gentleman." It is a sight to make angels ween,

Another endorsement of S. C. Bassett for lieutenant governor on the republican ticket comes from the Shelton Clipper. Mr. Bassett probably has a larger acquaintance among the farmers of the state than any other man engaged exclusively in agriculture. He served one term in the state legislature from his county, and has always shown himself worthy of the confidence of the people.

Matthew Gering of Cass county aspires to be temporary chairman of the democratic state convention, Mr. Gering wants the office evidently because he will not have to go before the people of the state to secure an endorsement.

The democrats of McKeighan's home county, Webster, have gone back on him. The county convention has selected delegates to the congressional convention who do not propose to have the cow shed statesman en-

Honors are crowding thick upon Editor Marvin of the Beatrice Democrat, While sti serving as a member of the city council and superintendent of the speed ring, he has been nominated for the legislature by his admiring Gage county friends.

OMAHA, Aug. 20.-To the Editor of THE BEE: The date of the Republican State League meeting has been changed from August 24 to August 31, just one week later, the National league meeting being changed to September 15. Delegates to the state league meeting at Grand Island can now avail them selves of the reduced rates and can take in the Grand Army of the Republic encamp BRAD, D. SLAUGHTER, Secretary. ment.

BITS OF POLITICAL COMMENT,

O'Neill Frontier: Judge Crounse will grow in popular favor every day. He will make the best executive the state has ever Western Wave: Crounse at the head of

B

the republican state ticket is an assurance that the success of the party in this state is sure and steadfast, even unto the uttermost Wayne Herald: Day by day the republican ranks are closing up and day by day the majority for Judge Lorenzo Crounse for governor is growing. The people do not want a demagogue like Van Wyck.

Tecumseh Chieftain: From every part of the state comes the cheering assurance that Judge Crounse is heartily endorsed by every faction of the republican party. Even demo-cratic papers are complimenting his ability and integrity. His nomination for governor is certainly a strong one and it is not at all is certainly a strong one and it is not at all probable that he will be defeated.

Auburn Granger (ind): In making Van-Wyck the nominee for governor the independents have done just what tuey have loudly condemned republicans for doing, to wit: nominated a man simply because of his ability to secure votes by means either honorable or dishonorable, and if they wake up on the mornng of November 2 to find that Mr. Crounse or someone else has been elected they may lay to their souls the flattering unction that blind effort for party success they forgot that they were bent on reform. Albion News: A year's history of the in-

Albion News: A year's history of the independent party in this state furnishes at
least the proof that one of its most pronounced characteristics is vaciliation. A
year ago when it met in state convention at
Hastings, Burrows was its boss and Powers
its idol, while Van Wyck was hooted down
savera; times before being allowed to sneak several times before being allowed to speak. A few days ago the party again met in state convention in Kearney. It was the same party, composed of the same men who were at Hastings, yet witness the change, At Kearney no one was so poor as to do Burrows honor; Van Wyck was given absolute controi, while Powers was actually the recipient of a stale egg, thrown by the hand of one "of the people, by the people and for the people. Lincoln News: The voice of the state press was never so hearty in endorsing the republican ticket as it is now in favor of the ticket nominated in this city a couple of weeks ago. The republican press, as well as all individual republicans, have accepted the result with unqualified satisfaction, and this means a great deal, for there are factions among newspapers as well as among indi-viduals, and it has been a great many years since the various elements have been so comcictely harmonized as now. The republican state ticket, conceived in a lofty regard for the good of the party and the people, is-unquestionably the best ticket that has been presented for the suffrage of the people of Nebraska, and it will be triumphantly

Fairmout Signal: We will vote this full on the proposed amendment to the constitu-tion providing for a board of three railroad commissioners, to be elected by the people of the state at large. Should the amendment carry, of which there is little and should be no doubt, the first board will be elected in November, 1893. Meantime the governor shall appoint three commissioners naving the required qualifications to hold until their successors are elected and quali-fied. No person can hold the office of railroad commissioner who is in the employ of any common carrier, or the owner of any

railroad bonds or steck, or in any way interested in any railroad company. Let every voter impress upon his mind the importance of voting for this amendment. It is de-

manded whether a maximum feright bill shall or shall not be passed. Custer County Leader: The nomination of Judge Crounse for governor has met with the unautmous approval of all the people of our state who believe in good, honest gov-ernment. Crounse is known to be a strong CRITICIZING MR. WALLACE BROATCH anti-monopolist, free from demagoguery of trickery, a man of the people, who has never sought office of any kind. Such a man will

and are desirous of securing a clean, pure administration of our state affairs. WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

command the support of all men who have a

deep regard for the fair name of

Ten almond trees in full bearing will be transplanted in the exposition grounds at Chicago from San Josquin county, Califor-

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.

A creole kitches, with native cooks and waiters, and dishes prepared in creole style, will be a striking adjunct to the exhibit which Louisiana will make at the World's

An interesting rivalry has sprung up fo the ownership of the first of the souvenir World's fair coins minted. The bidding World's fair coins minted. The bidding started by the Chicago Post has advanced stendily from \$125 to \$1000. 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 historica 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 souvenir 50 cent pieces will realize \$5,000,000. The executive committee of the World's fair sunounces that the coins will be sold at the uniform price of \$1 each. Orders have already been booked for 50,000 of them at that price Work at Jackson park has progressed con-

siderably during the past week. Except on the Manufacturers' building all the structural iron work is now in place. The Ma-chinery hall and Electricity building are the only structures incomplete. Work on land scape garacing is now far advanced. Twenty-three state buildings are in progress. The Washington building will at once be commenced. Montana will probably be the first state building finished, for the interior work, as well as the exterior staff work I already well advanced. The Turkish village on the Midway plaisance 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 fin-ished, except around the base of the dome, while the battleship Illinois is now com-mencing to look something like a man-of-war, with its white covering of cement and smoke stacks in place. Work has also been begun on the government lifesaving station.

FLOATING CHAFF.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Stranger-Is that an ifficer on duty across there? Garrin-Naw, he's a policeman.

Washington Star: "Don't you think that is a good steaty" asked the nead waiter. "It must be." replied Bilven, "it wears re-markably well."

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

He-Your father has just left me. When I asked him for your hand I told him that I was prepared to put my best foot foremost, and—She-And what did he say? He-He said that he was also prepared to

Kate Field's Washington: Van Arndt-Sh told me it was her first year out. Maid Marian-Why-She's been out four seasons. Van A-Ab, 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

dying in arrears.

"All looks bright before me," gasped the "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 (domurely) - Miss.
He (gallantly)-Pray, allow me to make it

Philadelphia Record: I takes a lot of pluck to get all the feathers off an estrich. Chicago Tribune: "If you lost the nomination because you refused to buy the dele-gates," 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 president."
"Yes, I know," said the disappointed aspirant, "but it hurts like thunder to be right and then get left." Dailas News: If you want to see a mouse cared to death you let it get after a woman.

Bingh mton Leader: The aeronaut loves his balloon. In fact, he's completely taken up A MARINE PICTURE.

Outing. Outing.

A little boat,
berene afloat,
Upon the moonilt water;
A nice young man,
Of modern plan;
An old gent's pretty daughter.

Awhile he rows
'Mid lambent glows,
Along the laughing water; He nugs the shore Awhile—and more He nugs the old gent's daughter.

## THEY REMEMBER TANGIERS

Washington Shriners Warmly Praise the Hospitality Received in Omaha.

What a Washington Lieutenaut Says About the Training Plebes Receive at West Point-Shake-Up in the Army Promised,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31,- |Special to THE BEE. ]-That Shrine meeting was a good advertisement for Omaha. I have met 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 casis on the banks of the Missourt. The nobles of Almas temple of Washington are particularly enthusiastic. They declare that Tangier temple is an honor to the order and bas 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 praise indeed." A gathering like the shrine meeting is a better advertisement for a city 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 gata attire doing the honors to such a class of guests loses nothing in the end. Several members of De Moiay commandery of Wash ington spike warmly to me of Omana. That commandery can never forget the services of Mt. Calvary of Omaha, in the knightly interment of Major Thoraburgh, a member of De Molay. The handsomely engrossed resolution of thanks which the Washington Temporary lars 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, con-

tributed by J. W. Broatch, who I understand is a son of ex-Mayor Broatch of Omaha, and which appeared in several eastern papers last Sunday, was the subject of comment by a number of officers here. The opinion was expressed that young Mr. Broatch was perhaps supersonsitive 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 licutenant, "is mostly of the harmless kind and no notice is taken of it by the authorities because properly within limits it does good rather than harm. Unlike the high grade civilan colleges, the military academy secures its students from all classes of society. Phil Sheridan was a railroad contractor's son. General Grant was a farmer boy. There is no station of life which does not furnish its quota. 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 re sponsibility. The plobe, in nine cases out of ten, needs a thorough dressing down, and the corps of cadets is left to perform a good part of this work. The man of 21 who comes from college with all the pride of a late senior is made to feel that he occupies ex-actly the same relation 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 academic and necessarily to the customs of the corps.

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 value of rank and the difference which a single year of grade makes in army. Doubtless they sometimes exceed proper bounds; but, on the whole, the fourth class men take their medicine like men; don't whine about it in the papers, and assist next year in offering the spoon to their shc-cessors. It is disagreeable, no doubt, but it plays its part in making the young men understand atonce the equality the and inequality at West Point. The young gentleman who has been so generously attacking the academy through the public press evidently did quite the proper thing in leaving West Point, He was plainly not cut out for a soldier, and flourishes a pen much more vig-orously 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 reestablished there will be a reassignment of the brigadiers in all probability which will carry General Brooke out of Omaha. General Carr wants the Department of Arizona and General McCook is 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 Dimmick, viil leave Fort Duchesne and exchange with I and F. Captains Guilfoyle and Stedman, at Fort Robinson. It is understood that the department commander had recommended the abandonment of Duchesne, 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 cavary is to be stationed at Fort Logan near Den ver, Colo., under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bernard. This would possibly take a troop from Fort Robinson in addition to C troop, which will be relieved from the school of application at Fort Leavenworth in October. W. E. A.

## BROWNING, KING

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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 desirble in style, fit and finish. In the meantime the summer suit must go.

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