OFFICES. Complex The Pee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and Eith Streets,
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street,
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commores,
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 13, Trioune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and duorial matter should be addressed to the La-BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Itsie of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of Tifk BEE Poblishing company, does solethaly swear that the actual eleming september 10, 1822, was as follows:

Sanday, September 5.
Monday, September 5.
Tuesday, September 6.
Wednesday, September 6.
Thursday, September 7.
Friday, September 9.
Faturday, September 10.

Average Circulation for August 24,430. IT MAY be taken as an absolute fact that one-haif of the Chicago combines

are anti-Omaha combines in effect. THE democratic press is plainly sparring for wind when it attempts to draw any consolation from the Vermont elec-

THE cholera has never yet crossed the Pacific ocean. But that is no sign that it will not do so, for this is a recordsmashing era, and nothing is impossible.

THE League of Republican Clubs will have a monster assembly at Buffalo this week. It will be the most appropriate and enthusiastic opening of this backward campaign.

THE election of Rev. A. T. Pierson of Philadelphia to the permanent pastorate of Spurgeon's church in London is a high compliment not merely to Mr. Pierson, but to this country.

THE local sports who attended the New Orleans exhibition have not yet returned to Omaha. The late rains, which have seriously impeded highway travel, have presumably caused this

IGNATIUS DONNELLY has plunged into the Minnesota campaign with the zeal which has its compensation in allowing Shakespeare to resume writing his own plays until a few weeks after November 8.

THE disclosures made by Deputy Treasurer Fist at Hastings regarding the alleged robbery of the funds by Treasurer Paul, if they can be proven, will create a strong sentiment against Paul's pardon.

"COLONEL" SCOTT complains that the rharcoal sketches of his checkered unfriendly artists. The trouble with the great "colonel" is that his friends are as scare as hens' teeth wherever he has lived.

THERE is a good deal of nonsense about the library and the city hall elevator. The fact is that the patrons of the library for three years have been squeezed into a 2x4 elevator not half as large as the city hall elevator and twice as dangerous.

COMMODORE PERRY'S victory on Lake Erie seventy-nine years ago yesterday was quite a contest, yet the gallant commodore must owe his immortality more to his sentence, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," than to his signal victory over the British.

THE contractor for the Douglas street grade is creeping along at a snail's pace with his work. Unless he is spurred on by the Board of Public Works to finish the job by the 1st of October it will be impossible to do any paying on Douglas and the cross streets between Sixteenth and Twentieth this year.

THE opening of the school year again brings out the complaint of pressure in the High school, with an urgent demand for relief. The superintendent of schools suggests the removal of the Sixth grade from the Central school to some other building, and if 'this would give the needed relief it would seem that there should be no delay in adopting the suggestion. This matter of giving relief to the High school has received so much discussion that something practical ought to be done.

THE total number of business failures in the United States during the past week was 146, against 185 during the corresponding week last year. About the same falling off in the number of failures has been recorded each week this year, showing that the condition of business has greatly improved throughout the country. It has always been held that a national campaign has a tendency to disturb and injury business, and if allowance is made for that it will be seen that the reduction in the number of failures is very significant.

WHILE the Board of Health has made commendable efforts to improve the san-Itary condition of this city, the work of street and house cleaning is by no means as thorough and general as it should be. It seems as if the first alarm over cholera in this country has subsided. and therefore further efforts to head off the scourge have been relaxed. This is precisely the reason why our city authorities, and especially the police, in conjunction with the Board of Health, should adopt more stringent and effective measures to enforce a thorough cleaning up of garbage and a cellar-togarret search after disease-breeding rubbish and fith.

WHAT OMAHA URGENTLY NEEDS.

BEE began a campaign in behalf of home patronage which at once commanded the approvat of the citizens of Omaha and the surrounding country, and produced results that are yet plainly apparent in the business life of this community. It is acknowledged on all hands that the home patronage idea has greatly stimulated trade in this city. Its influence has been reciprocal, and both buyer and seler have directly or indirectly gained by it. Within its necessary limitations the movement has produced excellent results, and it is a modest statement to say that there are today several hundred men and women employed in Omaha who could not have found work here if it had not been for the cordial and earnest support of the home patronage plan by the people at large.

But experience has shown that the mere keeping of Omaha money in Omaha does not by any means meet the requirements of the time, though it does a great deal of good in its way. In this city, as in all others, the pulse of business is quickened or slackened according to the degree of activity shown in enterprises which afford employment for the working classes. It happens, very unfortunately, that the number of manufacturing enterprises in this city is much smaller than in other cities having equally good opportunities. With an immense tributary field in which the demand for commodities of all kinds is rapidly growing and must be met from some source, this city is making too little advance as a manufacturing center. The indifference and inactivity of the capitalists of Omaha in this respect is not merely a negative disadvantage to the city; it is a positive disadvantage from every point of view. It can hardly be necessary to call the attention of any thoughtful man to the self-evident fact that every workman to whom employment is given must of necessity be a constant contributor to the volume of trade of every kind. The mechanic who earns less than \$1,000 a year may be a more profitable patron of local merchants than the capitalist whose income is twenty times as great.

It appears from interviews with many local business men published in this paper, that the need of enterprises affording employment to workingmen is generally recognized. The jobbing trade of Omaha is flourishing finely. It extends far into the northwest and does does not stop this side of the Pacific. It penetrates the Dominion of Canada and even reaches to distant Alaska. But a great jobbing trade does not solve the problem. We want industrial enterprises that will employ thousands of people. Those which we now have are prosperous and growing, but they are too few in number. The great need of the time in this city is the active emproyment in productive industries of the idle money of our capitalists. Omaha is the metropolis of a great and growing region that must be supplied from some source with many articles of common use that can be produced in this city as well as elsewhere. All that is needed is a little courage and energy. The home patronage idea will be applied in the future as in the recent past, and local pride will stimulate the people to give a warm support to any enterprise in which business men of this city may embark. The subject is one that should engage later that diversified agriculture alone the attention of those who are seeking can avert the evils of overproduction of for profitable fields of investment.

CRIME AND THE LAW'S DELAY.

The daily record of crimes in the United States goes far to justify what was recently said by Hon. Andrew D. White, minister to Russia, that this country is today, among all the Christian countries of the world, that in which the highest crimes are most frequent and least punished. The startling statement was made by Mr. White that the number of deaths by murders is more than double the average of the most criminal country in Europe and is increasing rapidly. Even Italy and Corsica fall before us. In 1890 there were 4,000 murders in this country. In 1891 the number was 6,000, and the indications are that this year will show a more terrible record of homicide than last. These are most unwelcome truths for the law-abiding American citizen.

There is consensus of opinion among those who have given this matter any attention, that lax administration of the law and the delays which outworn legal methods allow are largely responsible for this condition of affairs. The greater number of the persons who committed the 6,000 murders in 1891 were not ap prehended, and statistics show that only one murderer in fifty ever receives capital punishment. As was said by Mr. White, the elementary principles of common sense seem quite forgotten in modern trials. Jurors refuse to act upon the evidence, so that what was instituted in the fourteenth century as a protection for honest men becomes in this a protection for the criminal. It has been said, with too much truth, that our people are wont to glo-ify a lawyer who turns loose upon the world a murderer in the face of all evidence. But the whole fault must not be laid upon the juries. Many of them are honest and disposed to do their duty fearlessly and faithfully, as they are given light to see their duty. A part of the responsibility rests with courts and prosecuting officers, who are often either incompetent or indifferent, or both. Cases against criminals are weakly made up. Instructions to juries do not always instruct. Then there are unnecessary delays, for which judicial officers are chiefly responsible, the tendency of which is almost uniformly favorable to the criminal. The culpable abuse of the pardoning power is also to be reckoned in with the influences which

tend to encourage crime. The only real deterrent of crime, especially murder, is an early trial undelayed by appeals and legal jugglery, and a just punishment speedily meted out. But there will have to be some radical modifications of the law and some reforms in judicial methods before this can be attained. Perhaps, also, there will have to be a higher standard observed in the selection of judicial officers. At any rate the subject is one well worthy the attention of the thoughtful and law-respecting citizen. The United States ought to have

fewer high crimes than any other coun-

A little more than a year ago THE other nation are the forces which oparray than here. The school, the press and the church are allpervading. The chief trouble is manifestly in the lax morality, reference in this particular administration and the delays of the being had to those whom at the time of law, and how to remedy this presents a very serious problem.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RACE.

A careful canvass of the delegates selected in Friday night's caucuses for the congressional district convention shows the following preferences: Mercer, 40; Scott, 37; Bartlett, 9; Cornish, 9. This includes the delegations from Omaha and South Omaha. There will doubtless be contests in several of the wards at the primary election next Friday, and the complexion of the delegations may be materially changed.

The country precincts, which are entitled to sixty-five delegates, have beld po caucuses. It is safe to predict, however, that the country will be most decidedly against Scott. His chances of carrying Douglas county have gone glimmering. The "colonel's" strength has been purposely inflated by the fakefactory because the democrats are very anxious to have him nominated. It is now manifest that the nominee will be a dark horse.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING IN NEBRASKA. A subject of deep interest to the farmers of Nebraska, and one to which they are now giving considerable attention, is the practicability of diversifying the products of their lands in such a manner as to avoid the risks always attendant upon single crop farming. Within the past three or four years, but more especially this year, it has been demonstrated that Nebraska soil is not only capable of producing other crops than corn, but that it is especially adapted, in some localities at least, to wheat, oats, barley, rye and all the staple cereals. One farmer in Gage county has raised this year fifty-one and one-third bushels of red winter wheat to the acre on a field of 100 acres. So large an average as this on a field of such extent proves conclusively that Nebraska is by no means dependent upon her corn crop, and that diversified farming is as practicable here as elsewhere. Corn is king in this state by reason of peculiarly favorable conditions of soil and climate, but any crop is liable to failure in any part of the world. When the corn crop is short the demand for wheat is strengthened by the operation of an invariable natural law, and herein lies the reason why the farmer should not venture all his treasure in a single ship. This view of the case is now commanding more attention among the farmers of Nebraska than ever before, and it will be surprising if the wheat product of this state is

not greatly increased with two years. It is doubtful whether any single crop can ever be relied upon as a permanent source of profit, even in localities especially adapted to it. The whole of the cotton-growing region of the south is suffering from a too implicit trust in cotton. The growers of that great staple have for many years depended upon it to the exclusion of other products to which their lands are well suited. Last year they made very little money, and this year's crop is bringing them still less. The south will learn sooner or cotton. The growers of fruits who suffer alternately from overproduction and short crops will have to learn the same lesson, and we believe that the farmers of the great corn belt are beginning to tearn it already. It will be a matter for general congratulation when Nebraska shall become as famous for her wheat as for her corn.

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO. Mr. H. K. Carroll, the special agent of the census in churches, bears testimony to the religious tendencies of the negro race. He says that worship seems to be a necessity of their nature. That the negro has made rapid religious progress in the United States, the census figures attest. The negro population numbered at the last census about 7,470,000, including not simply pure-blooded Africans, but all those as weil who have a strain of Caucasian mixed with the darker current of their slave ancestry. Of this colored population 6,889,000 are in the old slave territory, leaving not more than 581,000 for all the rest of the union. The relative strength of the race in the south and in all other parts of the country is a matter of importance in considering the present condition of religious de-

velopment, and how it has been reached. Before emancipation the colored people of the south naturally adopted the religious faith of their masters. As a large majority of the whites were Methodists and Baptists, these denominations embrace by far the larger number of the colored population. The total number of colored Christians in the United States, according to the last census, was 2,610,525, and of these 1,230,000 were Baptists, and 1,186,000 Methodists, leaving less than 195,000 for other denominations. The proportion of communicants of all denominations to the population of the country is believed to be about one out of every three; that is, in our population of 62,500,000, we have about 20,866,000 communicants. This proportion is more than maintained among the negroes. On the basis of their populaof 7,470,000, they should have 2,490,000 members. They go beyond this by 120,525, or with due allowance for the colored congregations and members scattered through the northern states,

160 ,000 Church organizations of negroes have established, since the close of the rebellion, universities, colleges, academies, called thousands of men into the ministry and provided many houses of worship. The value of the property in church buildings and lots which colored Christians have acquired for public worship is estimated at nearly or quite \$20,000,000. Mr. Carroll regards this as very substantial proof that religion is not a m re camp meeting affair in the thought and purpose of the negro. While it is don tless true that with many of the race there may be the most intense religious feeling without exer-

try in proportion to population. In no their conduct, yet Mr. Carroll insists the endowments of libraries by private there is a growing sense among them of emancipation were in the densest ignorance. The humanitarian, as well as the student of religious and social development, will find an interest in these facts regarding a race which will be forever an element of our population, which has been endowed with the full rights of citizenship and whose interests and welfare the white people of this country could not ignore if they would.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE WAST.

In the course of an article designed to attract attention to the south as a field for agricultural investments, the Atlanta Constitution says: "The west has been over-boomed. Too much has been attempted in a short time, and the whole section is mortgage-blighted."

We are not aware that the west enter-

tains any feeling of jealousy toward

the south or is disposed to disparage it in any way. The west is doing very well indeed and is content to accept the measure of prosperity that has been vouchsafed to it, strong in the belief that the future will witness the fulfillment of the bright auguries of the present as the past has fulfilled all the hopes that the most sanguine had ever entertained. When southern journals say that the whole west is mortgageblighted they utter what they ought to know is false and foolish. Poverty of of the distressful kind so familiar to the south is unknown in the west. Tourists who visit the southern states always have much to say of the squalor and wretchedness which are to be witnessed there, but nothing of the sort is ever said of the west. This is due to many causes which need not be explained here, the chief of which is the fact that the western people have something to work for, and accordingly are always applying themselves to the development of the country and the building up of their own fortunes. The incentive to labor seems to be lacking in the south. It appears to be taken for granted that it is impossible to get on any way in that country, and so the task is not seriously attempted by the masses. Some of the southern people, notably in Georgia, are industrious, enterprising and progressive, and they are said to be doing well. Perhaps they could do much better in Nebraska or some other western state that is free from the social drawbacks which prevail in the old south.

The west is glad to take note of any sign of improvement in the south and is too prosperous and happy to be ealous of any state or division of states in this glorious union. Let the south keep on trying to make headway against the old and played-out traditions which have so long stood in the path of progress and pointed backward. Immigration will continue to be toward the west, as it has been in the past. Only an insignificant percentage of it goes to the south, and there is no prospect of a change in that respect. But there are promising fields inviting development in some of the southern states, and the present inhabitants of those states can accomplish a great deal if they will take off their coats and

go to work. PREPARE FOR COLUMBUS DAY. The proclamation of the governor of Nebraska, formally setting apart Friday, October 21, to be observed as Columbus day in this state, in conformity with the proclamation of the president of the United States, suggests that as the public schools are to play the chief part in the celebration it is time for them to begin active preparations. Before the close of the last term this paper pointed out that an early beginning and a gradual perfecting of the arrangements would obviate the confusion and disturbance of the regular course of school work which must inevitably result from procrastination. If the preparations are put off until the hotiday is close at hand they will then have to be made the special order to the exclusion of much important work, from which the attention of pupils cannot be diverted

without harm. Thus far no plans have been made in our public schools for the observance of Columbus day. More than two months ago the Grand Army men of Omaha began to discuss the subject, it having been determined that this organization throughout the United States should co-operate with the public schools in the celebration of the day. Six weeks yet remain for preparation, and if the work is taken up soon it can be carried forward to a successful conclusion without any perceptible confusion of the or-

dinary duties of the pupils. It is to be hoped that the importance of this celebration as an instrumentality of patriotic education will not be underestimated. It should be made to teach useful lessons that will bring forth good fruits in the future lives of the school children, to whom it is especially dedicated. In no city of America should Columbus day be more impressively observed than in Omaha; in no state should it receive more, attention at the hands of parents, educators and pupils than in Nebraska.

INCREASE IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Next to the school the most valuable help to popular education is the public library, so that the increase in these institutions is a most interesting fact in the record of the progress of educational facilities. The formation of the American Library association, composed of the leading librarians of the country, evidences the growing interest in libraries in this country. It is intended that the new association shall occupy with reference to American libraries a nearly similar position to that of the French academy among the scholars of France. Its work has not yet been fully defined, but there can be no doubt that it will exert a wholesome influence upon public sentiment in the direction of its work, which will be in part, doubtless, the encouragement of the creation of public libraries.

New England, with Massachusetts at the head of the states of that section. leads in the attention that has been paid to libraries. Massachusetts has been cising any great moral influence upon especially progressive in this respect,

citizens amounting to millions of collars, while Connecticut also makes an excellent showing. The eastern states outside of New England have not, it appears, shown very much zeal in this respect, though, of course, there are extensive public libraries in all the principal cities. Most commendable activity and interest in this matter is reported in the west, where, indeed, all the means of popular education are being developed as rapidly as in any other section of the country. Nearly every large city of the west now possesses a public library that will compare favorably with those of the older eastern cities of equal population, and these libraries generally have a larger number of readers than those of the cities of the east. Chicago has, in this particular, made greater progress than any other city in the country. When the building now in course of erection for the public library is completed Chicago will be in the lead of all American cities, and on an equality with some of the larger European cities in respect of library facilities. The Newberry and Crager libraries, for which large bequests were made by the wealthy men whose memories will be thus perpetuated, will soon occupy splendid edifices. It is said that Chicago now has 1,500,000 books in

libraries accessible to the public. There is no way in which men of wealth, desiring to promote the educational interests of the people, can do this more effectively than in providing for public libraries. These institutions afford a school for everybody, and those who care to avail themselves of their advantages are free to select their own line of study. Omaha has one of the best public libraries among cities of its rank in the country, and it is steadily

growing. THE overcrowded condition of the High school, which is now the occasion of considerable trouble, will be relieved when the new Central school building is completed; but it shows the importance of keeping pace with the growing demand for school accommodations in Omana by providing for the increase in due season. It is understood that there are other school buildings in the city which are more than comfortably filled. There can be no doubt that the number of children of school age is increasing very rapidly in Omaha, and it is important that suitable provision for their accommodation be made without waiting for the pressure of immediate need. Crowded schoolrooms and abnormally large classes should be guarded against for obvious reasons.

The Salt of the Earth. Boston Globe America produced 10,000,000 barrels of salt last year, and yet the misguided Chilians said they thought America was too fresh.

Cause and Effect.

Washington Star. A minister in delivering a discourse on the relations of capital and labor lays some stress on the fact that savages never strike. In view of the fact that they very rarely work, this is not remarkable.

A Millionaire as an Inventor.

Philadelphia Record. John Jacob Astor has invented an automatic road sweeper to blow the dust from roadways into convenient winrows for removal. As may be imagined, it works on the pneumatic principle; and for smooth pavements, such as the asphalt, it should be especially useful—though by a reversal of its operations the dust could perhaps be as easily accumulated in the machine for removal as blown aside. The invention is creditable to the skill of its author, who could scarcely have found a more promising field for the exercise of his talents than that

Barriers Against Pestilence.

New York Sun. Canada's ports are now closed against immigrants from Europe, excepting those from Great Britain and Scandinavia. It is not to be forgotten that a very large proportion of the immigrants to this country from the in fected regions of Russia take ship at the British ports of Liverpool and Glasgow. Thousands of these Russians have recently gone to British ports on their way to America, and some of them have died by Liverpool and Giasgow. gers from British ports are about as dangerous as those from any other port.

The Quaker Poet,

Boston Globs.

It is not strange that the name and fame of our great New England poet should be cherished wherever the English language is spoken. A life, simple, sincere, frank and bsolutely unaffected-a life marked earnest convictions, characterised by gentleness of spirit, save when a great wrong was to be assailed and freedom won for a race euslaved—this has been Whittier's priceless gift to the world. He has shown himself loyal to the memory of those of his own gentic faith who were wronged in bygone times of intolerance, and vet no man has manifested a keener appreciation for al! that was strong and noble in the ragged character

A ROMANCE IN WHITTIER'S LIFE,

Whittier's poem, "In School Days," is one with which even the school children are familiar. Some way the sweet verses are very easy to learn by heart, and when they are once committed to memory they have way of lingering there long after the school children have become grown men and women. It is said that the one romance of haired girl who long years ago had said she loved him, and Whittier's bachelor life i traced by those who love romances to his love for her. Iconoclasts take pleasure in ontradicting and ridiculing this story, but those who believe in it are much happier in their belief than are those who deay it in their historical accuracy.

IN SCHOOL DAYS. Still sits the school house by the road
A ragged beggar sunning;
Around it still the sumachs grow
And blackberry vines are running;

Within the master's desk is seen, Deep scarred by raps official, The warping floor, the battered seats, The jack knife's carved initial. The charcoal frescoes on its wail; Its door's worn sill, betraying The feet that, creeping slow to school, Went storming out to playing.

Long years ago a winter sun Lit up its western window par And low eaves' ley fratting. it touched the tangled golden curls And brown eyes full of grieving Of one who still her steps delayed When all the school were leaving.

For near her stood the little boy Her child sh favor singled. His cap pulled low upon a face Where pride and shame were mingled. Pushing with restiess feet the snow To right and left, he impered,

As restlessly her tiny hands The blue-checked apron fingered. He saw her lift her eyes, he felt The soft hands' light caressing. And heard the trembling of her volce, As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word:
I hate to go above you.
Because," the brown eyes lower fell—
"Because, you see, I love you!"

Still memory to a gray-haired man That sweet child-face is showing. Dear giri! the grasses on her grave Have forty years been growing. He lives to learn, in life's hard school, How few who pass above him Lament their triumph and his loss Like her—because they love him. THEY MAY TAKE A VACATION

Attorney General Miller's View of Cabinet Officers' Duties.

NO OBJECTIONS TO SOME CAMPAIGN WORK

He Can See no Reason Why They Should Not Be Permitted to Make an Occasional Political Speech.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.

This morning Tax Bxz correspondent showed Attorney General Miller a statement purporting to come from a bureau of the republican national committee to the effect that all of President Harrison's cabinet officers would make speeches during the impending campaign. "I have no knowledge upon the subject," said the attorney general, "and really do not know the president's wishes or position in the matter. I do not believe, however, that the statement is true. So far as I am individually concerned I believe a cabinet officer can best serve his party by serving the government at his party by serving the government at his desk. Just as long as he has no work certainly no pressing official business, and desires to take a vacation which all government officials are entitled to, and wants to spend that vacation in speechmaking, it is

"I have no criticisms to make of such action. I fear that I will be kept at my desk during the time between this and the day of

The general said he had no official or private information concerning the cabled state-ment from Rome that United States Minister Porter had resigned. General Miller did not believe that Governor Porter intended to retire to private life at this time, and had not heard that he preferred life at Indian-apolis to that he was seemingly enjoying in the capital of Italy.

Satisfied with the Situation.

Ex-United States Treasurer J. N. Huston of Connellsville, Ind., is here again on private business. He leaves tomorrow morning for Boston and will stop a day or two in New York to respond to a summons from the re-publican national committee, of which he is a member. It is very probable that Mr. Huston will begin active and constant work with the national committee. He has been asked to take charge of some important work in the east. Mr. Huston expressed himself today as pleased with the result of the de cision of one court in Indiana which had de clared the recent registration law unconstitutional. He believes other courts of the state will so decide, and that the result will e a more perfect election law.

Mr. Huston regards the reapportionment of the state as a most infamous one. Politically speaking, he believes the outlook to be bright for the republican ticket. He thinks the republicans have the votes and that it will only be necessary to get them out to the polls. The wonderful prosperity of the farmers, laborers and others everywhere, especially in Indiana, he regards as ex-tremely favorable to republican success. Advice to Veteraus.

It will be decidedly the better part of wistom for all of those who come to Washington during the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, week after next, to follow the advice of the local committee and not bring their trunks. There are no facilities here for handling one-tenth as many trucks as are likely to come, and those who are hampered with checked baggage may be kept haif their time running after baggagemen. It will be wisest for all to live in hand satchels and shawl straps.

Well Up in His Line.

It develops that the fellow who reboed Mr. Farrish of Omaha in this city is an old croos. A dispatch this evening from Columbus, O., says: "The police believe the fellow arrested at Washington for attempting to rob J. C. Farrish of Omaha of a diamond pin worth \$325 and who gave his name as Joseph Hart of Columbus, is Gus Schipley, a young thief who has been employed lately by Harry Stevens, the well known score card man whose headquarters are now in Washington. Schipley was recently arrested here for stealing a pair of shoes and at the time he gave the name of Joseph Hart. He was arrested during the races here two weeks ago for stealing a suit of clothes, and his case is now awaiting action of the grand jury here. "Chief of Police Murphy this morning for-

warded by mail to Washington a photograph of Schipley. He is about 19 years old, smooth face, brown hair, rather short, stoutly built and cuitivates a bang. He has been a train

A. C. Haugland was today appointed postmaster at Little Turkey, Chickasaw county, Ia, vice F. W. Sanborn, resigned; J. B. homason at Gallon, Cass county, Ia., vice T. Martin, resigned; Julia A. Kitching at Brannon, Washington couny, Idaho, vice P. . Cox, resigned.
Mrs. Jane Brent is dead in this city at the

residence of her daughter Mary C. Dorsey at the age of 87 years. The funeral will take place at the John Wesley church here tonorrow afternoon,
C. Wright, postmaster at Rockport, S. D.,

has resurned and recommended the tinuance of the postoffice. P. NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service. Washington, D. C., Sept. 10 .- | Special | adorned with ostrich tips.

orders were issued resterday:
The following transfers in the Fourth cav alry are made: Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Siavens, from troop A to troop M; Second Licutement Gordon Voorhees, from troop M to troop A. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Edward A. Millar, Third

Telegram to THE BEE. |- The following army.

First Lieutenant Edward A. Millar, Third artillery, August 15, is extended fifteen days. The extension of ordinary leave of absence granted Captain Thomas J. Lloyd, Eighteenth infantry, December 2, 1891, is changed to leave of absence on account of sickness to date from August 31, 1892. First Lieutenant Edmund L. Fletcher, Thirtsenth Infantry, having been found by an examining board unfit for promotion on account of physical disability, is granted leave of absence until further order, on account of disability. A board of medical officers, to consist of Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Aiden, deputy surgeon general; Lieutenant Colonel George surgeon general; Lieutenant Colonel George M. Sternberg, deputy surgeon general; Lieutenant Colonel William H. Forwood, deputy surgeon general; Captain William F. Carter, assistant surgeon, is constituted to meet in New York city on October 3 for the examination of candidates for admission into the medical corps of the army and for such other

business as the surgeon general may desire bring before it. The following named officers, now undergoing instructions in torpedo service at Wil-iets point, are relieved from duty at that station to take offeet October 15; First Licustation to take offect October 15; First Licutenant John A. Perry, Eighth infantry; Second Licutenant Charles G. Dwyer, Twenty-first infantry; Henry D. Humphreys, Twehtieth infantry; Frederick A. Tripp. First infantry; John C. Gregg, Sixteenth infantry, and Edward R. Chrisman, Second infantry. Captain Joseph M. Hurst, Twelfth infantry, will report in person to Colonei Chas H. Thompkins, assistant quartermaster general, president of the army termaster general, president of the army retiring board at Governor island, for exam-ation by the board.

BRIEF AND BRIGHT.

Binghamton Leader: Men go down to the sea in ships, but they get over the bay in schooners.

Harper's Bazar: "Your cousin is wedded to charity, is she not?"
"Oh not she has only promised to be a sis-ter to it."

Philadelphia Times: If women were to get in-to politics generally it would be fun in the middle of a very lively canvass to see them try to nail campaign lies.

Somerville Journal: When a man whispers to the box-office agent that he wants a seat away up front at a variety show, and the agent says under his breath. "Go up, thou baidhead," as he hands out the ticket, the agent ought certainly to lose his job.

Kate Field's Washington: Quiply—The poor old beigar took your quarter, but he would gladly have heard himself refuse it. Brown-How do you know? Quipiy-He's a deaf-mute.

Washington Star: The man who conducts a plane waren has been pointed out as one of our conspicuous cart-tone-ists.

Dailas News: What the belated husband needs is a keyhole as large as a horse collar, so that he can stick his head through it and call his wife to come down and open the door.

Blughamton Republic sn: For a man who shows so much push in his business, the fellow who trundles a wheelbarrow doesn't seem to get along very well.

Washington Star: "Now," said the jest vender to the editor, "I prythee mark it well and tell me if what I have given you is not a most exquisite sample of merit and merriment." "In trath," replied the editor, "I cannot speedily speak my mind. I must consider it further. It is a new one to me."

THE LAST STRAW. Clothier and Furnisher. He said his love for her was such And so, believing what he said, The maiden married him.

But when, her new suspender off, She asked of him one day If he would sew the button on, He gently sneaked away.

A HINT FROM PARIS. European Edition New York Herald



A STRIKING AFTERNOON COSTUME. This distinguished tooking costume for afternoon wear may be made of striped silk. with short sleeves puffed at the shoulders. A broad lace fichu, with novel ormentation and long tight fitting sleeves, also of lace. Hat of straw, broadening at the back and

BROWNING, KING

Sports Return "Please send me one of your \$1.65 hats. I've got



got a stave-ing good suit," was one of many orders we received vesterday from dead game sports, who backed old man Sullivan. Our double-breasted suits in A checks and stripes that can talk and modest checks and stripes, and plain black goods are so far ahead of anything heretofore brought out that we name the price and away they go. The fine business sack suit or the elegant cutaway will please the

most fastidious taste, not only as to style, but also as to fit, quality and price. A fall overeout is about the nicest thing to own just now. Our variety is endless.

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