### THE DAILY BEE.

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Monday, July 3.
Thesday, July 4.
Wednesday, July 5.
Thursday, July 6.
Priday, July 6.
Saturday, July 8.
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SEAL SWORN to before SWORN to before me and subsectived in my presence this 8th day of July, 1893. N. P. Fett. Notary Public. The Bee in Chicago.

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THE gold reserve is steadily increasing in the treasury at Washington. This is a good sign.

SENATOR PETTIGREW and Representa? tive Pickler have expressed themselves in favor of free coinage of silver, and now the leading republican papers of South Dakota tell them very plainly that they do not represent their party in that state on the silver question.

A MAJORITY of ten on the first vote on the army bill is not so great that it will afford the emperor much cause to feel elated. The bill will probably pass, but the moral effect must be to make the imperial government more cautious in attempting to enforce its policy upon the Reichstag.

A REPORT of the condition of the national banks at the close of business on July 12 will soon be in the hands of the comptroller of the currency. The national banks are the backbone of our financial institutions; upon their sound ness depends the industrial stability of . the country. A report indicating prudent management will be anxiously awaited.

Our dispatches convey the startling intelligence that there is serious disaffection among Irish democrats over the failure to recognize the services of Judge Gannon of Nebraska by the Cleveland reached and restrained by federal they are generally conceived. The case administration. While this outburst of partisan indignation occurred in Illinois it is only what might have been expected. This is another striking instance of political ingratitude.

THE United States grand jury at Tacoma has indicted the president of the Canadian Pacific railroad for secret rate cutting on first-class tickets from Tacoma to Boston. This action may be technically right, but if the courts of this country are to be universally invoked to stop secret rate cutting they will have little time for other and more important business. At any rate this would be the case in Nebraska.

THE striking coal miners in Kansas refuse to abandon their protracted strike and are making new efforts to secure aid in those localities where the mines have not been entirely shut down. The miners in Missouri are also discussing the advisability of a sympathetic strike. While anxious to have the laborer have due recognition of all his rights, it may be well to remark that dull trade and depressed business is alike discouraging to labor and capital.

JUDGE JAMES J. JENKINS of the United States circuit court, indicted in connection with the failed Plankinton bank at Milwaukee, has offered to resign his position on the bench in case the president thinks such action advisable. Judge Jenkins is evidently of the opinion that a public trust and the distrust of the public are incompatible elements. There are a few officers right here in he state of Nebraska who would show a better appreciation of their relations to the people if they would come around to the views held by Judge Jenkins.

BELGIUM has voted such a revision of its constitution as will authorize the acquisition of colonies. The Congo Free State is the land upon which Balguim has for some time been casting longing giances. The Congo state has from its foundation been under the presidency of the king of the Belgians and Belgian capital has been employed in its development. A few foreign complications may be stirred up by this move, but Belgium ought to have little trouble in following the examples set by its neighbors in carrying out their colonial policies.

THE news that Congressman Bryan will be retired from the house ways and means committee is not at all startling. The trend of political events the past six months has foreshadowed the proposed humiliation of Bryan. In view of that gentleman's past affiliations with popu-Tist leaders in this state and the senatorial hope that springs eternal in his maniy breast it was not to have been expected that he would abandon his professed sentiments on the money question in order that he might be kept on the ways and means committee. Moreover, Mr. Bryan has for months enjoyed whatever prestige the committeeship can bestow. He has squeezed that lemon and is now in quest of persimmons.

WHAT OF THE TRUSTS!

THE PERSON NAMED IN

The announcement is made that the piate glass manufacturers have at last succeeded in establishing a complete monopoly over the market for their products. It is stated that they have organized a trust with a capital of \$8,000,-000. All the manufacturers are not included in the organization, but it is of course expected to draw them all in. It is stated that there are now in opera tion more plate glass factories than are required for domestic consumption, or than are likely to be required in the near future, at present prices. In order to cheek production and to prevent a cutting in prices, a combination has been formed among the glass manufacturers. To this end a general commissioner has been appointed whose business it will be to see that the arrangement shall be carried out in good faith by all concerned.

This movement for the creation of another trust, in view of the reported fact that the government authorities were arranging to enforce the law against such combinations, looks like either a deliberate defiance of the authorities or an understanding on the part of the promoters of the combination that the threat of proceedings under the anti-trust law was meaningless. It was reported a few weeks ago that the government was getting ready to make an aggressive movement against the trusts, with a view to having a thorough test made of the law prohibiting this form of monopoly, but nothing has since developed to show that there was any substantial foundation for the report. So far as appears the national authorities have taken no steps whatever looking to an enforcement of the law, and there is nothing to indicate any intention on their part to proceed against the monopolistic combinations that now control nearly every important branch

The last administration was blame-

of business.

worthy in this respect. It neglected, during two years in which the antitrust law was in effect, to make any adequate effort to enforce the act. True, it did make one or two attempts to carry out the law, but the failure was so complete as to rather cast discredit on the act. The present administration has been in power nearly five months, and although pledged to the enforcement of the anti-trust law, has done practically nothing, so far as the public knows, to that end. Mr. Cleveland said in his inaugural address: "The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which unusually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions." The people fully approved this position of President Cleveland and they accepted his utterance as an implied promise that the power of the general government would be exerted, with as little delay as possible, to relieve them from the interference and exactions of monopoly. Has there not been time enough to enable the administration to show that the utterance of the president was sincere? The people are patient and long-suffering, but their forbearance is being sorely tried.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY. The president will probably not appoint a successor to the late Justice Blatchford on the bench of the supreme court for several months, but the matter is receiving attention from the eastern press, which, of course, is unanimous in the opinion that an eastern man ought to be appointed. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the appointment will be made from New York. The circuit over which Justice Blatch ford, presided is composed of the states of New York, Connecticut and Vermont. In filling vacancies on the supreme bench it has been the rule for some years past to select a man residing within the circuit in which the vacancy exists, but this rule has not extended to the promotion of one of the circuit judges to the vacancy. Thus, while one of the circuit judges is a democrat and was appointed by Mr. Cleveland during his first administration, the impression is that the president will select for the vacancy a man not on the bench, but within the circuit over which the late justice presided.

The names of several distinguished lawyers are mentioned in this connection. Prominent among them is that of James C. Carter, one of the American counse before the Bering sea court of arbitration, who is a man of exceptional legal ability. Another is Frederick R. Coudert, who also represented the government before the arbitration tribunal and is a lawyer of eminence. Judge Phelps of Vermont, ex-minister to England and the leading counsel for the United States before the Bering sea court, is numbered among those who may be considered by the president. There are still others, but these are the most prominent now mentioned. It is not to be doubted that any one of them would be an acquisition to the supreme tribunal, but it is considered doubtful whether any of them would accept the position. A seat on the supreme bench is a distinguished honor. The ambitious lawyer can have no higher aspiration. Success in that tribunal means an immortality of honor unsurpassed by anything which the republic 'can offer. The names of the great jurists who have

undoubtedly would have shown brilliantly upon the bench have declined to accept a place in the tribunal where Jay and Marshall and Chase and Miller made immortal fame. It is thus probable that none of the great lawyers not now in judicial position, who are named in connection with the vacancy on the supreme bench, would accept an appointment, simply for the reason that to do so would necessitate a great financial sacrifice. Roscoe Conkling and others have declined to go on the supreme bench because they could not afford to do so, and the same reason might induce the great New York lawyers named to prefer to continue in practice.

There seems to be no doubt that an eastern man will be appointed to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench and that he will probably be selected from New York. As the court is now constituted there could be no reasonable fault found with this. The west has really no valid reason for asking the appointment, having in Fuller, Field, Brewer, Brown and Shiras all the representation in the supreme court that it can fairly ask or

FIVE PER CENT BONDS. The city council has displayed a commendable spirit in promptly taking action looking toward the continuance of the work of public improvement in this city. The failure to sell the 41 per cent sewer bonds was a misfortune which the most prudent could not have foreseen. When the bonds issued at 5 per cent interest last year sold for a good round premium it was figured that the city would in the long run be paying a little less than 41 per cent upon the face value. If the conditions of the money market remained the same it would have been wise financiering to pay a smaller rate of interest and sell the bonds at a price nearer par. But the supply of loan money remained stationary. Municipal bonds are a drug on the market at any price. Yet the city treasurer has assurances that 5 per cent bonds will receive consideration in several quarters, and is confident that he will be able to dispose of them.

This being the case, the hue and cry raised that such action is a direct attack upon the city's credit is altogether out of place. The city is now paying 6 per cent on some of its outstanding obligations, 5 per cent on others and what practically amounts to about 41 per cent on still others. Because it must now go back to 5 per cent bonds no more signifies a loss of public credit than does the fact that a merchant must now pay a higher discount on his paper than formerly indicates financial distress.

Not being certain that waiting until next year will secure a sale of the bonds at the figure previously anticipated, it is certainly a wise thing to accept the most advantageous offer that can now be obtained. To stifle public improvements at this time means stagnation. It is far better to pay the difference of something over \$750 per year than to deprive the laborers of all employment and to run the risk of suits against the city for much larger sums on account of the broken contracts. Five per cent bonds sold will be better than 41 per cent bonds unsold.

LYNCHING bees may after all turn out not to be such innocent amusement as of the negro recently executed by a lawless mob at Bardwell, Ky., is to be investigated by the National Citizens' Rights association and the wife of the maltreated victim is to be assisted in prosecuting a claim for damages against the sheriffs who failed to protect him and the individuals who assisted in depriving him of his life. It can hardly be disputed that the negro, whether in fact guilty or innocent, was illegally deprived of rights guaranteed him by both federal and state constitutions. Whether the actions of the sheriffs and of the mob constitute a case in which the injured wife may seek damages for tort will raise what the lawyers call "a nice legal point." The participants in the lynching are all criminally liable, but time and time again it has been proven that prosecution instituted against members of such a mob are either withdrawn as the indignation of the law-abiding citizens abates or lapses into farces which come to nothing. If the courts can be induced to set a precedent for civil liability, the inconvenience of a lawsuit and the almost certain expectation of a judgment for heavy damages would undoubtedly act as a stimulant for the sheriffs to do their duty in protecting prisoners in custody and a deterrent to the ill-considered actions of a reckless mob.

UNDOUBTEDLY the exaggerated reports respecting the president's health, which have so greatly annoyed both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, would not have arisen had the attendant physician frankly unbosomed himself to the reporters as to the character of the illness. It is a grave mistake among members of the medical profession to attempt to suppress the exact facts regarding the health of a public man, either upon the plea that their code of ethics requires it, or for any other reason. The people have a right to know the exact condition of such patients. Fortunately, as the public was gratified to learn, there was no need for any apprehension in Mr. Cleveland's case, but he mysterious manner of his physician allowed room for the rumor that he was suffering from a dangerous illness. And if he had been, under the ethics of the medical fraternity, the facts could not have been stated by the physician until he had been specially authorized to do so.

THE work of assessing the taxable property of Douglas county this year cost nearly \$10,000. Last year the cost was about \$9,000. Each year this item grows apace. Just why this should be the case has not yet been explained. The reason for it cannot be found in the returns made. The commissioners have the power to adjust this matter on a fair basis, and if so disposed they can put an effectual stop to the leak.

IT is not likely that the resolutions adopted by the free silver convention at place in our history second to none. But it is not a profitable service, and for that reason many eminent lawyers who loss the fact that the motion to loss the fact

secede, in case of the repeal of the Sherman law, was seriously introduced in the convention calculated to excite any alarm. The greatest significance that attaches is to direct attention to the facility and dispatch with which a set of men can make themselves ridiculous when they allow their own selfish preferences to control them instead of the dictates of equity and reason.

THE saline lands soon to be sold under a recent set of the legislature will not be put up at auction, as a Lincoln contemporary would have ous believe. The men holding the tease alone have the option to buy the lands. Their value will be fixed by appraisement of the Lancaster county commissioners as the law directs. The interests of the state in this important matter are in the keeping of these county officials. If the lease holders can influence these men the price fixed for the land will be low-very low. If the officials are disposed to do their duty they will call in disinterested appraisers unknown to the lease holders and hit upon a fair and reasonable valuation of the land. Their findings will be watched with interest by all seekers after straight

OF ALL the promising industries of Nebraska none is of greater importance than the beet sugar industry. While yet in its infancy, the possibilities of its development can be seen in the operation of the Norfolk and Grand Island factories and the increased acreage of sugar beets cultivated from year to year. While the press of this state has constantly shown the benefits of extensive beet culture, there are many localities in the state where experiments have not been made because of a lack of general knowledge of the handsome results attending the culture of the sugar beet in the vicinity of the factories. The dissemination of reliable information of the results of this season's plant might perhaps claim the attention of the state labor commissioner.

OMAHA still offers tangible evidence of the restriction on trade, resulting from close money and active work in the harvest field. Bradstreet's tabulation of clearing house totals for the week ending Thursday shows the decrease in Omaha's total, compared with the corresponding week in July, 1892, to be 17 per cent. Minneapolis shows a falling off of 25.3; Milwaukee, 25.3; Denver, 36.1; St. Paul, 16.4; Kansas City, 12.07, and the entire country, including New York City, 12.5 per cent. Thus it will be seen that Omaha's business is fully as good as that of her chieffrivals.

OF COURSE the fire service at the World's fair grounds is now to be increased and supplied with a better equipment. That is only to be expected after the authorities have been aroused by the fatalities that attended the conflagration of a few days ago. The unanimity with which the commissioners adopted the report recommending this measure may be taken as evidence that they are not as comfortable in mind as they would have been had they taken all needful precautions in the first place. The lesson nearest home is the only one

gether at Chicago some of the most interesting characters of the literary world. Among the cluster of bright lights, American authors will not be compelled to yield the foremost places.

Another Bourbon Blunder. Fremont Tribune. The Blair Courier (democratic) says State Auditor Moore has "certain well defined democratic traits." Not a bit; Eugene Moore never drinks a drop.

An Antidote for Hard Times.

Kenkuk Gate City. There cannot be what used to be called "hard times" again in states like Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. Take the single item of butter, Iowa's income from butter alone last year was \$32,022,586. It is larger this year and the income goes on without reference to hard times. In 1837 the whole northwest didn't have such an income as that from all sources together.

Merriment in Politics. Cincinnati Commercial.

It is well for Congressman Burrows that his "sockless" confrere, Congressman Simpson, is not a "fire eater," else the man from Michigan might be held personally accountable for insinuating that the Kansas man is a lunatic. There has been nothing funnier in politics this year than Jerry's "scheme" to support a republican con speaker of a democratic house. republican congressman for

Substantial Sympathy,

Chicago's sympathy is quickly touched. Be-fore the embers of the fatal fire were blackened a relief fund was started, and the money is pouring in. It is well that the heroism of the men who lost their lives should be appreciated, and that those of their flesh and blood who live after them will not suffer. Chicago cannot too highly appreciate the work of its unselfish firemen.

The Extra session.

If the extra session lasts six or eight weeks, as many congressmen think it will, the tariff question may come up for consid eration. The house is likely to vote to reperl the silver law by the end of August, while the chances are that the senate will spend a longer time upon it. If the session by lengthened out by the senate's delay the house may, in order to fill in the time, do a little work toward framing a tariff bill.

Deserves a Memorial.

Philadelphia Record. Philadelphia Record.

If heroism joined to inisfortune ever deserved a memorial, such a tribute is surely due to the memory of the brave firemen who perished by the burning of the cold storage warehouse on the exposition grounds at Chicago. They did their, duty in the face of fearful danger; they did as heroes of old died when conquering squadrons swept over them in fierce and irrestitute array. The monument to the galliest Chicago firemen should be reared where they met their fate. should be reared where they met their fate, a perpetual memorial of their high courage and generous self-sacrifice.

A Civil Service Plan Philadelphia North American

We must deny that either party is for such reform of the civil service as would make the tenure of office depend upon faithful and efficient performance of duty. In brief, that is not the rule of any party under the sun, and perhaps never will be. The placemen protected by the law hold over, but only because of the law. Even the law can be evaded, and has been evaded often by all parties. The reform that will reform must be on different lines—the lines so often in-dicated in these columns. Make the service a business training school with four grades, every man to serve one year in each grade if he can make the running. When he cannot go up on merit let him go out and let someOTHER LANDS TRAN OURS.

The treaty of commerce between France

and Russia is remarkable not alone by reason of the fact that it occurred almost simultaneously with what is practically a declaration by the czar of a tariff war with Germany, but also because, it constitutes, if we are to believe the assurances of the Muscovite government, the first definite treaty binding France to Russia. And notwithstanding the efforts of Alexander III. who has even gone to the length of issuing an official circular warning all editors and correspondents of newspapers against attaching any political importance to the treaty-an altogether unprecedented course -it is evident from the tone of the Parisian and German press that the convention is far more significant than the Russian autocrat would have us believe. The tariff reductions conceded by Russia to France are of the most extensive and generous character, and are not confined merely to French wines, as has been stated but extend to more than ninety staple articles of French industry and commerce. While commercial treaties in themselves are usually of a pacific character and import, that which has just been concluded between Russia and France partakes, by reason of the circumstances under which it has been contracted, far more of the nature of an offensive and defensive alliance against a common enemy, whose identity is clearly indicated by the tariff war now inaugurated at St. Petersburg against Germany. In these times there is no surer method or allying the political interests of two nations than by a commercial understanding, a fact which the Berlin government understood and put into practice when it created first of all its Zollverein, and at a later period the commercial convention which unites Germany, Austria and Italy to each other. The czar's action, therefore, must be regarded in the light of a response to the victory obtained at the polls at the recent general election by Emperor William, and as a notification that he, too, is making the final preparations for the inevitable conflict between the Slav and the Teuton races. The doubts which for so long hung about

the passage of the home rule bill by the Commons have been swept aside by Mr. Gladstone's determination that the majority shall rule. By his resolute and courageous conduct he has reunited his wavering forces and so greatly strengthened his lines. His opponents still predict the defeat of his great measure of justice to Ireland, but they do it without giving satisfactory reasons for their belief in their own triumph. The home rule bill is now moving forward without serious let or hindrance and its ultimate success seems assured. The public life of Gladstone is one of the most remarkable in the long list of the distinguished political eaders of England, and, if he should crown it with this just measure of political freedom for Ireland, it will be difficult to name another British statesman who achieved so much under conditions so unfavorable. Eng. land for hundreds of years has had only a single plan for the government of the Irish people: it was the old plan of the conqueror keeping his foot upon the neck of the conquered. Time has compelled it to be modified, but in its best state it could justly bear no other label than that of coercion. The fight that Mr. Gladstone has waged in support of bome rule has been prolonged and sharply contested at every step of the way. The difficulties he has overcome, the enemies he has defeated have been legions, but with a determination, persistency and courage which are extraordinary, he has gone right on with his great purpose until, after many years, after an almost unparalleled struggle, its realization, so far as it can be realized by the action of the House of Commons, seems near at hand. Should the home rule bill become law, no statesman could desire a more glorious ending to his career than a moral THE Literary congress has drawn to- and intellectual triumph so great as that would be.

> The czar of Russia shows undoubted sagacity in adopting the best physical means to hold together his vast empire. He has pushed the transcaspian military railway southeastward until it has almost reached the frontiers of British India and China, the two powers most likely to dispute with him the acquisition of further dominion in central Asia. Having thus assured the safety of the Russian position in the southeast, he has undertaken a more stupendous work in beginning the construction of an unbroken line of railway to connect European Russia with a port on the Pacific ocean. This project does not present such serious engineering difficulties as were surmounted in the construction of the first American railway across the Rocky mountains. The steppes of Siberia for a great part of the distance afford a level way, on which a roadbed may be cheaply built. The most costly impediment is found in the numerous rivers to be crossed, many of them large, swift and particularly subject to obstruction from ice The whole length of the Asiatic or main Siberian line is 4.800 miles. The estimated cost is \$200,000,000. The work, which is now progressing from both ends toward the center, is to be completed in about ten years. There will then be a stretch of railway, all located upon Russian territory, about 6,000 miles in length, holding European Russia and Asiatic Russia firmly together with a continuous band of steel. Until the proposed railway running north and south to connect the two Americas shall have been built there will be nothing on earth to rival this great stretch of eastern and western railway across the Russian empire. Our transcontinental railways, great though they be, suffer in the comparison.

OIf President Carnot were to take advantage of the rioting and disorder which France is likely to undergo during the next few months and proclaim martial law in the cities of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and a few others, and then, with the country practically in his possession as a dictator, were to submit a proposition to elect himself president for life, he could almost certainly win and the republic would become a thing of the past. The middle classes would be glad of peace at any price, and it would excuse him in their eyes if he gave them a strong and stable government. This has always been the case in France, and there is little reason for supposing that any great change in the nature of the people has been wrought in the past twenty years that would prevent the consummation at this time of a scheme like that which placed the last Napoleon on a French throne. The present disturbances have some political significance, how much will not appear until the fall elections in France have come off. Unless the republic can suppress them, they offer the opportunity for a dictator such as Boulanger hoped to be. It is hardly likely matters will come to such a pass, but that the mercurial character of the French people and the prevailing disturbances render it easily possible cannot be doubted.

The recent Russian demand upon Bulgaria for the payment of an instalment of the indemnity due for the expenses of the Russian occupation, will be met probably by a coun ter demand on the part of the Bulgarian government. Before the war of liberation large sums of Bulgarian money were deposited in Russia, either in banks or in the foreign office at St. Petersburg. funds were also intrusted by individua Bulgarians to the Russian minister at

Bucharest and to the Russian consuls in Bulgaria and Roumania. Part of this Though men of moderation who had definite views and could sustain them by argument money, it is stated, was expended on building the new Russian logation at Bucharest, A certain amount of Bulgarian public money, derived from taxation and appropriated to the war ministry, was also remitted to Russia during the Russian occupa tion and in the earlier years of Prince Alexander's reign. Since the diplomatic rupture with Bulgaria, the interest on these deposits has not been paul. The Bulgarian government is now furnished with a complete list of the sums remitted by Bulgarians to Russia or intrusted to the various Russian consulates, and is consequently in a position to make a claim for their repayment, together with accumulations of interest. In case of a refusal on the part of Russia, the Bulgarian government will retaliate by retaining the Instalment of the indomnity now demanded. The amount claimed by Buigarta is said to be considerably larger than the sum claimed by Russia.

NEBRASKA CROP NOTES.

Alma Record: The alfalfa crop is very good this year in Harlan county. Hastings Nebraskan: Chris Hanson says that harvesting has fairly commenced and that he is doing the heaviest business in the implement line which he has ever done since

ocating in Hastings. Plattsmouth Journal: The condition of phenomenal as to excite the wonder and astonishment of every one who visits the country. Everybody remarks that he never saw anything to equal it at this season of

Perkins County Woolly West: A deal of spring wheat this year would be of more value to the farmer if cut for hay. It is now too late for it to make wheat and it should not be allowed to go to waste. Hay is going to be a very good price this year and the farmer who has plenty of it to sell will be in luck.

Hastings Nebraskan: The hay crop in this section has not been a heavy one this senson, especially the tame article, but there will be sufficient for home consumption and leave a small margin for export. There is considerable of last year's crop left over, most of which is in good condition and will serve to help out the new crop.

Norfolk News: Augustus Sattler has on exhibition at his real estate office a corn stalk which stands eight feet high, measures seven and one-half inches in circumference at the base and weighs four pounds. The stalk was pulled from a field on Mr. Sat-tler's farm four miles west of town, and shows the immense possibilities of upland

Bayard Transcript: Mr. Hawley is confi-Bayard Transcript: Mr. Hawley is connicent that most of those going west at the present time looking for employment will be disappointed, as the country has already more help than is needed. He reports the country very dry and stock suffering from the effect of the drouth. Range cattle in large herds are being held within miles of the state line and are gradually coming in this direction. They watched until after the crops are harvested and taen allowed to range at will.

THE SILVER-TONGUED ROAR,

Kansas City Journal: The governor of colorado has almost succeeded in making the governor of Kansas respectable. Chicago Inter Ocean: The wild and reck-ess frothings so freely indulged at Denver by the governor of Colorado and others bear about the same relation to the noble rage which made a tenpot of Boston harbor and a shapeless ruin of the Bastile as a firecracker

does to a pistol, sheet lighting to chain lightning. Chicago Post: They are fine citizens, these silver maniacs of Colorado. Ever since the conscience of the nation has demanded the repeal of the Sherman law, and especially since the president has summoned congress in extraordinary session, the white metal farmers of the Rockies have been howling for gore. New York World: Resolutions of excited

mobs are of little account in a business transaction, and they will assuredly not find market for their product by armed revolution. The manner in which rebellion is me in the United States, as its history shows, is not by surrender to threats. Sensible silver men should suppress the lunaties. St. Louis Globe-D mograt: Colorado is r

dependent on silver mining in the degree which some of its citizens pretend; and even if this branch of industry should be crippled the state's progress and prosperity would not be seriously retarded. But nobody beieves that this activity will be crushed out. There will always be a considerable demand for the white metal.

Minneapolis Journal: Certainly the men whose circumstances are so desperate as are those of the Colorado silver advocates, as shown by the Denver address, that they appear to be ready to sacrifice anything for the advancement of silver, even principle itself, are not in a condition to give wise counsel as to the financial affairs of the country. They are too vitally interested personally.

Kansas City Times: The campaign of bluff of these silver mine owners during the last few weeks has reached the very acm of insolence, and yet the American people, suffering, as they are, from all manner of hardships as the result of tolerating class egislation in the interest of a few people have administered but mild rebuke, and have waited patiently for the convening of congress, when they hope to be relieved.

Chicago Times: The cause of free silver, the maintenance of a bimetallic standard will not be promoted by such wild declara-tions as Governor Waite of Colorado saw fit to indulge at a meeting held in Denver under

appealing, to reason, asked for moderation, the multitude were with Governor Waite in what may properly be described as a mere harangue. Cl leage Tribune: Foolish Governor Waite told his Denver audience "if war is forced upon us we will send to Hallfax a far greater army of British tories according to our popthe war has begun." So! That is the way certain people talked about a third of a century ago, when they wanted an excuse for striking the first blow in a struggle which they fondly hoped would result in diamembering the miss. bering the union. St. Louis Republic: While reproaches and

didactics from other towns to Denver on behavior under excitement are as valueless as would be the same remarks from Denver to New York if the latter had a cholera scare, vet the himetallists, who must organize the fight and furnish the votes for silver coinage next month, are in a position to suggest that the less Denver talks about repudiation and secession in the meantime the better will be the prospect of forcing a reasonable double-

Chicago Record: If it were a fact, as some sliver advocates would like to have it appear, that the cessation of silver coinage was de-signed to create a contraction of the volume of the currency, or even if it were true that such cessation has operated to create a con-traction, there might be cause for complaint by the debtor class. But such is not the case. Cessation of coinage, or silver pur-chases, which amounts to the same thing, will operate to make money more easily obtainable. For the present stringency is due to the lack of confidence, which has

Corn and Silver.

withdrawn millions from circulation.

New York Commercial. Appraising the silver mined in the United States in 1892 at 90 cents an ounce, the value of the product was less than one-cleventh of the corn crop (\$600,000,000), and coal, cotton, wheat, eggs and pig iron all outranked silver very considerably. The silver miners are trying to daze the people by the glitter of the white metal.

> The Remedy Approaching. Chicago Inter Opean.

If the president can worry along with his fatness until congress meets he will be all right. It will be the biggest anti-fat occasion the president has ever enjoyed.

TISSUE TICKLERS.

Philadelphia Times: Statistics show that in

Galveston News: The mosquito gives you some music and then takes up a collection for it. Cleveland Plain Deater: "I anticipated as much," said the "tourist" as he started ahead of the bulkage.

New York Sun: He-What the mischief is His Wife—You will have to eat your catmeal in a flower pot this morning; dear. I haven't been able to get to a china shop since our girl left.

Texas Siftings: Puffanblow-I hate to be grumbling all the time about the hot weather. Phoneyboy-I'll tell you how to cure yourself of the habit. "How?" "Start a summer hotel."

Philadelphia Record: A Camden minister who was given a match scaled in an envelope for a wedding fee made light of the imposi-tion.

Buffalo Courier: While it is true that the poor man is compelled to hump himself to own a bleycle, it isn't the price alone that does it. Boston Transcript: At the Corner Grocery -Shall I charge you with that whisky Mr. Todd? Mr. Todd-It isn't necessary; I have charged myself with it.

New York Times: Mr. Suddenly Good—I dropped a \$10 bill in the contribution box in church last Sunday.

His Friend Cynic—Did you, indee Whatd? was the matter with 1?

QUAINT THINGS AT SEA. Kansas City Journal. The tossing, frothing, raging sea, Together, side by side. They stood and gazed upon with awe— "Oh, ain't it sweet!" she cried.

A sailor brave who died
A sailor brave who died
In-saving others from the waves—
"How joily nice!" she sighed.

He pointed to the red sunset So gorgeously outspread, And asked her if it wasn't fine "Oh, yes—so cute!" she said.

He then proposed they write their names With sticks upon the sand; She clapped her hands and cried with glee "Oh, that will be just grand!"

SHE WAS YOUNG. The Club.

"Oh, give me time," she trembling said,
"A little time to think it over."
He smiled and kissed her drooping head,
And yielded, like a tender lover.

"She's but a child," be mused that night.
"Who shrinks from fate, afraid to test it: She really seemed quite in a fright."
He little knew how near he'd guessed it.

"How shall I break with Jack," she mouned,
"He's got my letters. Oh, good gracious!"
And Harry has my ring," she groaned;
"He'll keep it, too; he's so audacious.

"Was ever girl in such a fix? I must get rid of Will and Stephen, And George and Archibald, that's six, And poor dear cousin Tom makes seven."

As thus she grieved in accents wild, He said, while joy his features brightened; "Yes, she is nothing but a child, And that is why she seemed so frightened."

# SUMMER CLEARING SALE

Saturday morning we begin to clear up our lines of summer wear. n men's suits we have made some very stiff reductions.

\$20 suits for \$15. Corresponding reductions in the several grades. Some suits are marked down to ONLY \$5.00. These are our regular line of this season's summer suits, all cloths,

### \$3.50 Boy's Wash Suits \$2.00

All Summer Goods Must Be Closed Out

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats.

## HALF PRICE.

\$1.00 hats are now 80c.

50c hats are now 28c. Summer coats and vests at big reductions. A nice coat and vest was \$5.00, now \$2.50.

BROWNING, KING & CO.