THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Ree (without Sunday) One Year. \$ 8 00 and Sunday, One Year. OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building. South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets Council Riuffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the BER sent their address by leaving an THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.
County of Bouglas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Hee publishing company does sedemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty Bee for the week ending July 15, 1803, was as follows:

Sunday, July 1. Monday, July 10 Tuesday, July 1 SWORN to before me and subscribed it my presence this 15th day of July. 183.
N. P. Fell. Notary Public.

The Bee in Chicago. The Daily and Sunday Bee is on sale ! Chicago at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel.

Auditorium hotel. Great Northern hotel Sore hotel. Leland hotel. Files of The Bee can be seen at the Ne-aska building and the Administration buildbraska building and the ing, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216 , THE fine work of Congressman Bryan can be seen in the free coinage resolutions of the Kansas bimetallists.

THE production of pig iron for 1893 promises to fall far short of the product of 1892. This is an off year all around.

THE illustrated newspaper Truth has gone into the hands of a receiver. Truth cannot be a load of illustrated falsehood.

OTHER things being equal, local contractors are entitled to the preference in their bids for the construction of the new federal building in this city.

OUR Bohemian gymnastic societies are participating in the state tournament at Schuyler. While the German turners are displaying their prowess in the east their Bohemian competitors can be relied upon to take care of Omaha's reputation at home.

PEOPLE who heard with delight of the collapse of the Cordage trust will not be edified by the news that an agreement for higher prices has been reached between the reorganized trust and the outside companies. The overthrow of the trust will soon become a matter of outside of it, to adopt any change in life and death to the farmers dependent their monetary systems so far as silver upon it for their binding twine.

SUNDAY THE BEE will present a historical sketch of wildcat banking in the early days of Nebraska, reproduced from a paper read in 1877 by Prof. A. G. Warner, now of Leland Stanford university, before the State Historical society. It tells of the legislation creating these money mills, their brief career, and the panic of 1857, which snuffed them out. It is rich in reminiscence and valuable in the lesson it teaches.

THE Prince von Arenberg proposes to personally investigate the tax systems of France and England in order to be better able to discuss the tax legislation which the army bill will necessitate. If some of our populist leaders would study the history of governmental administration at home and abroad, they might possibly be induced to spare the people from the tortures inflicted by many of their hair-brained schemes.

LINCOLN is having the same trouble in selling its improvement bonds from which Omaha is suffering, and at the hands of the same firm who refused to complete its contract of purchase here. Private individuals have to carry out their agreements although they may not have contemplated any financial stringency. Is the binding character of a contract lessened by thefact that one party thereto is a municipal corporation?

Two NOTABLE instances have recently occurred in the adjustment of new railroad rates showing conclusively that the Union Pacific managers are not unfriendly to Omaha, but on the contrary, through their efforts concessions have been secured which are of inestimable value to this city. The fact that the action of that road in this important matter may have been dictated through motives of self-interest need not be considered. Its interests and those of Omaha are almost identical.

WHILE the clearing house totals, as collected by Bradstreet's for the week ended on Thursday night, still show a falling off compared with the totals for the corresponding week in 1892, the decrease is not so great as might have been anticipated. Omaha's contraction is about on an average with that of the whole country, 18.5 per cent. This is due as much to the season of the year as to the depression in trade. On the general outlook both Dun and Bradstreet write hopefully, with full reports to warrant their confidence.

OUR farmers ought to derive some advantage from the order which has been issued by the Austrian imperial government prohibiting the export of fodder from that country. With a shortage of hay in all European countries and an impossibility of supplying the deficiency from neighboring agricultural regions, the people of Europe will be compelled to look to America for assistance. While aiding his transatlantic brethren the American farmer will not forget to help himself so far as a steady market and

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE. Lawrence Laughlin, professor of cent, is in the discretion of the council. political economy in the University of They must bring not less than par and Chicago and formerly of Harvard, has must be retired by the agency of the written a letter in which he suggests sinking fund, not by receiving them as the early reassembling of the internataxes. They can be authorized for certional monetary conference and presents tain purposes only by a vote of the peosome cogent reasons therefor. He ple, and the proposition submitted at thinks the situation extremely favorable the election contains the terms upon for getting rational action. He says it which they are to be disposed of. The is perfectly clear that no sane man bonds now authorized are twenty-year would urge bimetallism at the Eurobonds; shorter time bonds require a new pean ratio of 15; to 1, but at this price election. The city of Omaha, furtherthe Latin union purchased and now more, has no authority vested in it to holds many hundred millions of silver. issue paper with a view to its circula-They are worse off than we are. tion. With such a power, but one thing If they should be led to take would hinder it from going into a gensome steps to get out of their eral banking business, and that is the difficulty it would end, in the opinion of fact that the federal tax of 10 per cent Prof. Laughlin, the so-called silver on state bank issues is still unrepealed. question forever. He says their "ex-While apparently the city would be getpectant attitude" cannot go on, and ting money without interest, it would therefore he thinks it desirable to call have to pay 10 per cent per annum. The the monetary conference together at charter forbids it from paying more than once so that the question of a readjust-5 per cent. We may as well at once give ment of the relations of silver to the up the idea of non-interest bearing short money of the world may be acted upon time bonds receivable for taxes. It canin the light and under the influence of not possibly be adopted and its further existing conditions. If this were done discussion must be without result. he advises that the conference on no account should be loaded with ultra silver partisans. That party should be represented, says Prof. Laughlin, but it has been a perversion of judicial fairness, to which this country has been seemingly blind in the past, that the whole diplomatic influence of the country has been put into the hands of the silver fanatics to do with as they please. "Moreover, we have always compromised our action by sending men abroad

adopted in India toward silver was a

final notice to the world by the British

government that it did not propose to

do anything to enlarge the use or silver

or give it fuller recognition, but rather

that its intention was to force its further

demonetization. It has transpired, how-

ever, that the action in India is really

an experiment, and by no means certain

to be permanent. There is no serious

idea of expelling silver from India,

but, on the contrary, it will con-

tinue to occupy almost as important

a place in the financial affairs of that

country as it has ever done, and the

stoppage of coinage on private account

will not interfere with this. It is merely

expected to ultimately allow the gold

standard to be established instead of the

silver. It is a question whether this

presents a situation that would lead the

countries of the Latin union, or those

regarding

until this country takes some

definite action we do not believe there is

international conference. When the

world-knows what the United States

will do with silver it may then be prac-

ticable to secure an international agree-

should not materially enlarge its use as

money. It may be observed that there

is no imminent danger of silver being

eliminated from the currency of any

country. There is small probability of

the monetary conference reconvening

before November, if then. No sugges-

tion has come from Europe to indicate

that any country there desires a meeting.

IMPRACTICABILITY OF NON-INTEREST

The plan suggested no doubt in

BEARING BONDS

all sincerity by Mr. W. B. Mus-

ser, vice president of the Central

Labor union, by which the city trea-

sury might without difficulty be sup-

plied with the funds made necessary by

the recent failure to sell the 41 per cent

bonds, seems to have secured a few sup-

porters besides its immediate author.

The scheme outlined is practically this,

the issue of non-interest bearing bonds

small denominations in payment for the

work of the contractors and receivable

for city taxes. In this way, it is claimed,

the city may tide over its present

financial difficulties and proceed with

the work of public improvements. Any

device which promises to secure some-

thing for nothing has attractive powers

which the unthinking are often un-

able to resist. A little mature reflection

will demonstrate the utter impractica-

It cannot be denied that municipal-

ities have at many times and at many

places issued evidences of their obliga-

tions with the intention of having them

circulate as money. Here in Omaha

city scrip was a common thing in the

early days, but the success of the emis-

sion was not such as to recommend it to

continued employment by the municipal-

ity. The practical difficulty is that no

one is compelled to receive the paper in

payment of debts. Such bonds could

not even be issued without the consent

of the contractor. Being made receiv-

able for taxes might assist their circula-

tion, but when once paid into the treas-

ury they could not be reissued. The

city has no authority to take anything

but legal currency in payment of taxes.

and if it could it would find itself with

the tax I'st canceled and no money in

the treasury for the ensuing year's ex-

The fatal objections to this plan, how-

ever, lie in the legal obstacles. These

cannot possibly be removed. A munici-

pal corporation can exercise only those

powers expressly delegated to it by stat-

ute and in the exercise of its powers the

legislative grant must be strictly pur-

sued. Omaha can only issue "bonds

bility of every such scheme.

silver, and

fair play at the hands of the railroads. For years they have been compelled to pay the so-called bridge soll upon goods transported from this point across the Union Pacific bridge and have been handicapped in their race for business by this discrimination against them. The excuse offered by the rallways in the past already committed to an exwhen they imposed this arbitrary treme position. There was no pretense toll some five years ago was that of discussing the question seriously.' it was rendered necessary upon Prof. Laughlin also thinks that it is not all shipments from Nebraska to Iowa politic to load the conference with points by reason of the low freight rates bankers, for the agricultural classes are enjoined upon them by the Iowa law. prejudiced against them. Incidentally Now that the enforcement of the new Prof. Laughlin refers to the proposal to maximum freight rate law in Nebraska repeal the tax on state bank notes, which threatens to reduce their tariffs in this he does not approve of. state to something nearer those in force The time for the reassembling of the across the Missouri river they think international monetary conference was that they are justified by the same expostponed until next November. cuse in putting an equal arbitrary of 5 and after the action of the Indian govcents per hundred upon all shipments ernment it was the general judgment from Iowa to Nebraska points. that it would be useless to have another meeting of the conference. This was upon the assumption that the policy

The action taken by the railways is not exactly what our jobbers have been striving for. They would much have preferred to have the entire bridge toll removed than to have had an equal toll imposed upon goods coming into their territory. Either method would have equalized the rates and have done away with the discrimination of which they have so long complained. But by the new schedule the railways gain the additional charge on west-going traffic, and secure the arbitrary on shipments crossing the bridge in either direction. An equalized toll is a great gain. We can wait a little while for a reduction in the amount of the toll, but that, too, will have to come sooner or later.

EQUALIZING THE BRIDGE TOLL.

Omaha jobbers appear to have gained

According to Washington dispatches the action of the subtreasury at New York in paying out gold on checks, instead of giving currency as desired by the banks, which aroused the curiosity of financial circles a few days ago, was a proceeding entirely innocent of any design to retaliate upon the banks. It is concerned, and therefore it is by no was thought by the treasury officials to be a good thing to do by way of means certain that the conference would accomplish anything if called together strengthening confidence. It was realnow. The countries of Europe are waitized that there existed among the ing to see what the United States | people a feeling of apprehension which | chandise, chattels, etc. A man may was causing them to withdraw their savings from the banks and lock them up in vaults. These withdrawals anything to be accomplished through an amounted in the aggregate to a very large sum, and not only seriously affected the banks but were exerting a depressing influence upon the business of the country and threatening serious consement upon a ratio that will give that quences. Mainly to arrest the attention metal a better standing, even if it of this class of persons, and with a view of convincing them that no apprehension was felt by the treasury, the subtreasurer at New York was authorized to make payments in gold. It is said that the effect was good and very likely such is the case, but at any rate the motive appears to have been commendable, whether the results were all that were hoped for or not. It must be obvious, however, that while expedients of this kind may do good to a limited extent, they cannot be depended upon for any widely extended or permanent benefit. It can hardly be claimed, therefore, for this action of the treasury that it has had a general induence in improving public confidence.

A SETTLEMENT of the contention between State Auditor Moore and Commissioner Garneau may soon be expected. As we are informed it has simmered down to the question whether the commissioner has acted wisely in the selection of employes and whether those employes are rendering competent service to the state. The commissioner of course holds that he has employed no one not absolutely needed, and that his selections of men were made with reference to their fitness for the work to be performed. No one will dispute the fact that the law creating the commissionership delegated to that official cortain discretionary powers that no other state official could legally assume. The business of the auditor is to see that the state's money is not squandered. In order to satisfy himself on this point Auditor Moore has accepted an invitation from the commissioner to visit the Nebraska building at the fair and make a thorough inspection of the work accomplished and contemplated, the men employed and the surroundings generally. It is predicted by friends of both these officials that such inspection will result in a peaceable adjustment of the issues between them, and that there will be no further cause for a continuance of the squabble.

WHILE the government is devoting its energies to the building up of an ample fleet of more vessels then will equal those of any nation, attention is being drawn to the poor showing made by the American-born sailors of the navy. The maximum number of sailors as prescribed by law is 7,250, with an auxiliary of 1,500 apprentice boys. The records show that not more than 4 per cent of the lads graduated from the apprentice training system continue in the service, and that of the number of seamen allowed by law, less than advanced prices afford an opportunity. with interest coupons," although the one-half of those who enlist at

rate of interest, not exceeding b per the receiving born Americans; Admiral Erben has recently ibmitted a plan to correct this state of things. Ro garding it as a mistake to recruit boys from the city, instead of the rural districts, he declares that if the Navy department would give him a vessel of the Essex or Enterprise type he would fill that vessel with 300 bright, muscular, farmer lads, and, with forty scaman, he would be willing to take that untrained erew on a long cruise. At the end of two years he claims he would have a crew equal to the average man-of-war erew on any United States vessel. Very good, but he suggests no plan for inducing them to remain in the service. To a landsman on the western prairies it would seem that an equitable system of promotion enforced on the decks of American vessels would go a long way to make the service permanently attractive and to insure a more desirable personnel for the navy.

HON. EUCLID MARTIN is just beginning to realize the great responsibility which attaches to his self-assumed position as mentor to the appointing officers of the present democratic administration. Euclid has induced the state comanother victory in their efforts to secure mittee to recommend men for lucrative positions who did not possess the confidence of the democratic machine in their own counties The members of one county committee now want Euclid to tell them "where they are at." If they cannot have a voice in saying who are to have the long awaited plums, they want to know what use there was for them to be democrats. If Euclid will only satisfy their inquisitiveness a prayer of thanks will go up from democrats all over the state whose anxiety will be much relieved.

ANOTHER woman in distress came from Iowa upon the advice of friends to throw herself upon the authorities and charity of this community. She is entitled to sympathy wherever she may be and had a right to expect assistance at the hands of the Iowa authorities, who doubtless bought her a ticket for Omaha and sent her adrift. Omaha has a reputation abroad as a generous and almsgiving city. County officials of neighboring states take advantage of the fact. They are fully qualified to care for these hapless people, but prefer to rid their community of them. This works a positive imposition upon the people of this county. The practice is contemptible and should be stopped.

REPEATED reports of fighting, assaults and general disorderly conduct ndulged in by lawless elements in the East Omaha strip afford additional indications of the deplorable lack of police regulation in that territory. To have another jurisdiction, into which criminals may flee, separated from a large city by a river only is bad enough, but it is infinitely worse, to have a contiguous belt of land afficining a city, and over which there is practically no police control at all. Iowa bught either to establish some arrangements for the protection of its transmissouri property or some agreement should be had with Nebraska looking to a cession of the strip to this state. "

IN DULL times there is a constant interchange of real estate, lands, merhave a stock of good's that he wants to trade for a small farm. A land owner may want to exchange his acres for a town lot. Another may have a good lot in Omaha that he wants to trade for a span of horses. In a thousand wants of this kind there may be few takers, because the wants are not properly advertised. A reference to THE BEE want columns any day in the week will reveal the fact that this particular feature of trade is assuming large proportions. There can be no better medium through which to bring buyer and seller to-

A COMMISSION composed of prominent lawyers and business men is at work to revise the school laws of New York City and to suggest new legislation. Their report will be awaited with interest in the hope that it may prove of general service to the public schools everywhere.

Garralous J. Sterling. Sioux City Journal. It is evident that Secretary Morton doesn't propose to be "scooped" on any gossip regarding his department or his per-

Proving a Proverb. Washington Post. Governor Waite of Colorado says he meant exactly what he said at the Denver silver convention, and has nothing to retract. Just as we supposed. The biggest fool in the world is an old fool.

Took Newspaper Advice. G. and Island Independent. The railroads have taken the advice given them even by the most conservative news-papers, and have concluded to submit to the maximum rate law. New schedules will be made in accordance with it.

Wouldn't Be Happy Without It.

Des Moines Register. Last year the people of Colorado cried for a "change." The democrats entered into a combination with the populists to bring about the "change." Now they have the "change" and the governor is talking of going to war over it.

Almost a Unit for Repeal.

Indianapolis Journal Only three of 1,000 representative republicans replying to questions sent out by the Detroit Republican club opposed an uncon-ditional repeal of the Sherman law. As a matter of fact the repeal was originally a republican proposition.

Won't Be the thirty Kicker. Wayne Hexald. Judge Maxwell is good enough for the Herald every day in the week, and if the republican party fails to do its duty by renom-inating him, then this disseminator of news, for one, will be on the kicking side of the fence, providing, however, the judge will accept a renominations.

Only a Railroad Game.

Papillion Times. The silliest objection yet raised by railroad epublicans against the renominati udge Maxwell is the fact that he resides in Judge Maxwell is the fact that he resides in eastern Nebraska, the raincaders alleging that the western part of the state is entitled to the nomination. For centuries God Almighty has been supposed to have head-quarters in heaven, but, according to railroad republican reasoning, it will now be in order for us to invade the hot precincts of hell in search of a new candidate for our worship, simply because that locality has never been recognized and is now entitled to een recognized and is now entitle furnish the candidate. By just such foo reasoning has the republican machine beer able to control conventions in the past, and this year will probably prove no exception

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Despite the glolent tone of the French ress, there is scarcely any doubt of a peaceful ending of the present quarrel between France and Siam. England, as shown by the attitude of its officials, will not permit the overthrow of Siamese independence. For reasons already explained in these olumns, Great Britain cannot afford to have her interests in Siam and contiguous territories jeopardized by any such event. France, for reasons just as momentous and equally obvious, cannot permit herself to become involved in any actual hostilities with her neighbor across the channel. Nothing would please the Triple Alliance more than a war between England and her hereditary Gaille foe. France is certainly not foolish enough to place herself at the mercy of the Dreibund by wasting her resources in a struggle for something she would be just as likely to obtain by diplomacy. Positive interference on the part of England or an assurance from that great power that she would protect Siam would effectually settle the question of an attack on Bangkok. It is not to be believed, however, that England will resort to these extremities until Siam has exhausted every means to restore peace. The probable outome of the affair, as already indicated by dispatches from the Siamese capital, will be a concession to France of the essential part of her claims in the Mekong valley. In the meantime it will be interesting to watch the various moves in the ever fascinating game of international diplomacy.

wayward young man who is khedive of Egypt. He is not allowed to meddle with the finances, nor with the legal status of resident foreigners, nor with serious politics. But Mr. Bull has not undertaken to control his matrimonial aspirations. The rumor that the knedive intends to marry a daughter of the sultan of Turkey is, therefore, a little disquieting to Egyptian bondholders, and the English garrison at Cairo has been doubled in number. The Suez canal is the shorter highway between England and India, and is important from both a commercial and military point of view to the British empire. The eyes of Europe were suddealy opened to the significance of the British command of the Red sea when Disraeli gave orders for the shipment of Indian sepoys to the Mediterranean to take a hand in European quarrels. It is safe to say that the grip of England upon the Red sea entrance to the Mediterranean will be as stubbornly retained as in the command of the exit from that sea through the Strait of Gibraltar. If Tewfik should seriously threaten the English supremacy by either open or covert hostility, no doubt measures would be set on foot to induce some other young man to act as khedive in his stead.

John Bull holds a pretty stiff rein upon the

The old rumors of an intimate alliance between France and Russia have been revived by the announcement that a treaty of commerce between these powers has just been ratified. It is given out officially both at Borlin and Paris that this new treaty has no political significance and is only what it purports to be, a trade arrangement between the two countries. As much as is possible is made of the coincidence in time of the announcement of this treaty and the end of the negotiations for a similar treaty between Germany and Russia, with the object of making it appear that the new alliance is an answer to the preparations for strengthening the German army. Probably the increase in Russian duties of 20 to 30 per cent on all imports from countries with which Russia has no commercial treaties is to some extent a retaliatory measure against Germany. It is ele rly for Russia's interest to have commercial treaties with both France and Germany, for she has a large trade with both countries, and no other explanation of the French treaty is necessary.

The anti-home rulers in England threaten to petition the queen to dissolve Parliament. Her majesty has the power to send the members home and order a new general election without consulting her ministers, or against their advice, and the program is to circulate petitions all over Great Britain and through Ulster, begging the queen to act. Of course, nothing but talk will come of this movement, for the queen would not so openly violate precedent which has almost if not quite the binding force of a constitutional provision. All that this suggestion means is that the unionists are in desperate straits. They see that the home rule bill will pass the Commons in spite of all their obstruction, and are willing to grasp at any means which promises to hinder it. There is a good deal of confidence among them, too, that a new election would result in a Gladstonian defeat, and so they are straining every nerve to ferce a dissolution.

Advices from Trinidad state that the last royal mail steamer from England brought a number of engineers to Colombia to carry out the construction of three new lines of railway in that country, the contract for which had been given to the firm of Punchard, McTaggart, Louther & Co. One of these lines is to be laid on the Pacific side of Colombia, the other to extend toward Venezuela. The line from Bogota to the river Meta, a large affluent of the Orinoco, is of special importance to the colony of Trinidad. There is already communication between the Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and the interior of Colombia by the line of steamers which go up the Orinoco and the Meta, but the transport overland between the river district on the Meta and Bogota is unsatisfactory. Special advantages are therefore expected to accrue by bringing Bogota and the interior of Colombia into regular communication with the outside world by means of the new railway to the Orinoco-Meta steamers. The interior of Colombia, south of Bogota, is said to be very fertile and rich in natural resources and the greater facilities of transportation will probably result in the development of a large trade which will find its outlet by way of the Orinoco and Meta. The people of Trinidad expect not only a development of trade with Venezuela, but also with Colombia, and later on with Ecuador and Brazil, by means of the Orinoco and its affiuents and the new railways that are likely to be built. The Port-of-Spain Gazette says: "It is evident that the new railway between Bogota and the Meta and the freer navigation of the Orinoco are most important steps in the expansion of the trade of the northern countries of South America and of direct interest to this colony."

Flavoring NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Of perfect purity-Of great strength-Orange Economy in the Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately

Chicago Record: Probably France's squab-ble in Siam will have one beneficial effect. It will draw the revolution fever away from Giobe-Democrat: Bulldozing feeble and semi-civilized countries is not acceditable business for a big Christian republic to en-gage in. France is not winning any glory in

his Siamese campaign. Kansas City Journal: France, having made an unprovoked and inexcusable at-tack upon Siam's rights, now demands that Siam make ample and immediate repara-tion. In other words, the French govern-ment conveted a part of the Siamese territory and set about in a practical and un-scrupulous way to get rossession. The trick is an old one with the big European powers.

New York Advertiser: Whatever the cause may have been the honor of the French nation seems to have been touched, and it has entered upon hostilities with, doubtless, a map of the particular piece of ter-itory or parcel of land which would wipe out the stain and right the wrong, in the commanding officer's desk. It may take some time or it may all be over in a little while, but sooner or later the transfer will be made and wounded honor will be soothed and sustained by the valuable consideration hus acquired. Meanwhile, as might be ex-pected, the sun is obscured as by the great, widespreading wings of an obscene bird, and Great Britain files notice that she is on hand ready to seize upon whatever may be available for herself.

Philadelphia Lodger: The French government has announced its policy to deal firmly with the Siamese, and I the latter do not make complete reparation for the murder of a French inspector of native militia. who was killed, according to reports, while he was bedfast from illness, the French fleet will blockade the Mekong river. France disayows any intent to interfere with Siamese independence, but will insist upon treaty rights, and "the interference of a third power will not be telegrated." The third power will not be telerated." The French Chamber, by an unanimous vote, has expressed confidence in the government. A little cannonading at Bangkok would divert the attention of the French from home politics, and the government is doubt-less pleased with this aspect.

FIVE OF A KIND.

Denver News: Five banks left-but they are five of a kind, all wool and a yard wide. Chicago Tribune: The untimely opening of Governor Waite's mouth has lowed by the untimely closing of half a dozen Denver banks. St. Louis Republic: Instead of splitting

the country the governor of Colorado should split a small bottle with the governor of South Carolina and say no more about it. Kansas City Times: The bitter experience of the people of Denver centains a lesson for the west, but one which has come too quickly and fallen too severely upon the masses of innocent people in Colorado who have neither countenanced nor sympathized

with the utterances of Governor Judge Belford and other calamity howlers of anarchistic tendencies. Verily, the people of Colorado, through their demagogues whom they have allowed to act as their mouth piece, have sown the wind, and they are now reaping the whirlwind

GLORIOUS HOT SPRINGS.

Nebraska People Who Are Enjoying Them selves at the South Dakota Resort. Hot Springs, S. D., July 21.- [Special to THE BEE.]-Congressman McKeighan and wife of Red Cloud, Neb., are in the city. They came in on Friday last and will remain until August 1, or as near the date of the meeting of congress as they can, and get back to Washington in time to take part in the opening exercises. Mr. McKeighan is not suffering from rheumatism now, but from a general breaking down of the system from an attack of grippe. He has improved so much that a day or two since he climbed to the top of Battle mountain. His wife is suffering from rheumatism.

The detail of twenty-eight diseased soldiers which was sent here two weeks ago from the National Home at Leavenworth, Kan., to test the virtue of our waters for rheumatism and other kindred ailments, are all improving. Some of them have almost been entirely cured and all of them greatly benefited. One case of nephritis is now well and the rheumatics are throwing away canes and crutches every day. The detail is in charge of Brigadier General Joseph A. Knipe, who is enthusiastic over the place. Upon the result of this test will decide the location of a national sanitarium or hospital, which the government contemplates building for disabled veterans of the several homes and also of the regular service. Averill, national inspector of soldiers homes originated this idea of a test of our water and it is resulting most favorably for Hot Springs.

Among the many Omaha visitors who are here this week are: Mr. C. N. Dietz, Mrs. Thomas Swobe and Mrs. Eddy, They arrived on Tuesday last and will spend some time here. Both Mrs. Dietz and Mrs Swobe are regular ducks and can give most of our visitors here valuable pointers in the art of swmming and diving. They are reg ular frequenters of the plunge bath and their hours of swimming are noted by many so as to be present and see their graceful and artistic exercise. They come to the springs frequently and are always wel-

Judge Davidson, Hon. J. S. Dew, Colonel Buffum, J. S. Harris and familles of Tecum-seh, Neb., are here enjoying the attractions and letting business take a rest for a while. They are a happy crowd and get plenty of un out of the trip.

Lieutenant Governor Tom Majors, Judge

THE RAID ON STAM

Norval and a party of a dozen prominent politicians are now casting the fly to tempt politicians are now casting the ily to tempt the speckled beauties in the rocky streams of the Big Horn mountains, having gone up on Tuesday. They are expected here on Sunday, where they will change blue shirts and wash up before starting for home.

Our town is all agog over a racket on the iquor question. The fight is not brought on by the prohibitionists, but they are encouragsaloons are ran wide open all through the Black Hills, and Hot Springs is no exception. To evade the law the board of aldermen has acreed that the saloons shall each pay a compromise fine of \$30 a month. This is supposed to be collected by the police leading to the saloons. a compromise line of \$30 a month. This is supposed to be collected by the police justice and turned into the city treasury. The police justice has failed to make his report or turn in this fine money for several months. aithough he has collected it and given reaithough he has collected it and given re-ceipts for it. It is said he has just as much right to it as the city and it dare not force him to pay it over, for by that means it would show itself to be guilty of compounding a felony under the prohibitory law. The felony under the prohibitory law. The council has ousted the police justice and by tis orders the marshal has seized his docket and papers, and appointed another police justice. The old police justice has police justice. The old police justice has sorn out a complaint against the marshal and councilmen for concealing his records and the case is being tried. The old police justice appears to be backed, or at least have the sympathy of the saloons, and the ext move will be the closing of every saloon

The Black Huls Chautauqua will open its fourth session here on Friday next and a big time is looked for. Congressman Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., will make a speech on bimetallism.

Silver's Outlook.

With silver going to Europe and gold com-With silver going to Europe and gold com-ing to the United States, the alleged stu-dents of finance in the east ought to see that their theory concerning the operation of the Sherman law is incorrect. There is no question that this will have an effect upon public sentiment in all parts of the country, In general the outlook for silver is already bright, and it is almost certain that the Sherman law will not be repealed unless something is substituted for it which would

A Tip for the West.

New York Tribune. When the west disturbs the confidence of the business world in the currency or the future prosperity of the country it cuts off the credits on which new business or work amounting to \$7,500,000,000 in a month may be undertaken. Compared with that tresendous change any variation in the circulating money is a mere flea bite. The issue or the failure to issue \$4,500,000 in paper tor silver bullion is relatively too insignificant to be considered

MERCURIAL MERRIMENT.

Chicago Tribune: Judging from its archi-ceture and exhibits at the Columbian exposi-ion Japan must be a very bambootiful coun-

Amusing Journal: "Your cook is a very handsome girl." "She is. She mashes the potatoes by smiling at them."

Washington Star: "Our pastor needs a rest," they said. "He must have recreation." They closed the church, and much enjoyed their two moaths of vacation.

Somerville Journal: It was thoughtful for the comet to come around at the season of the year when it is most convenient for young men and maidens to sit up late out of doors to watch its flowing course. Boston Transcript: Figg-The doctrine of

motempsychosis is supremely ridiculous. The idea of my soul, for instance, entering the body of a horse or a dog is simply preposter-ous. Fogg—It does seem like a case of unnecessary cruelty to animals.

Kate Field's Washington: Squibbs—You seem to be in a hurry to present your bill. I only got the goods the other day.

Collector—Shakspere says: "If it were dun, when 'tis dun, then 'twere well it were dun quickly."

Chicago Tribune: Uneasy Passenger (on an ocean steamship)—Doesn't the vessel tip frightfully? Dignified Steward—The wessel, mum, is try-ing to set a good hexample to the passengers. Indianapolis Journal: Weary Watkins— Wot do you think of this? Here's a story about a feller takin' a bath in whisky for his cheumatism.

Hungry Higgins—Took a bath in whisky? He was about the most sacrilegious cuss I ever heard of.

Washington Star: "The great trouble of the times," said the telegraph editor when a lot of tissue paper copy blew off his desk, "Is that we

are being overwhelmed with light literature." HIS REVENGE. Indianapolis Journal.

Now doth the dismal funny man, Afar from sea or cooling take. With all the malice that he hath, somber satisfaction take In flinging gibes, and jests, and jeers, And other sorts of envious rant,

Against the happy summer girl, Whose bathing dress (he claims) is scant. SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

Wash noton Star. When spooning down the strand they went In sunny weather, Her parasol hid how they bent Their heads together.

And if a cloud obscured the sky For George and Stella, The public eye dig they defy With his umbrella.

At dusk, when neither sun nor cloud Brought such excusing, His broad brimmed hat still kept the crowd From sights amusing,

Browning KING

Largest Manufacturers and Retailors of Clothing in the World.

Every woman knows

That there's nothing will make a man mad quicker



than to put his shirt on and then find that a button is off or a button hole torn out. Women all know more about shirts and shirt waists than men do, and every woman knows that the Star Shirt Waist and the Wilson Bros' (boys' waists) are the best in the wide

world. It's not often that you get 'em at a cut price, but for Saturday these waists, the \$1 quality will go for 75c; the genuine article. Our \$1 outing flannel boys' waists for one day at just half price, 50c.

A lot of knee pants for 50c. None of these sold for less than \$1; some as high as \$1.50.

All above prices for

SATURDAY ONLY.

All men's and boys' straw hats for half price to clean them out. 50c hats, 25c. \$1 hats, 50c.

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