

THE DAILY BEE.

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The noise of factional quarrels over democratic claims to postoffices is already arising in interior Nebraska.

Rhode Island republicans have been vindicated by the courts. The illegal action of the democrats deserves a sharp rebuke.

Speaking of hard times, there's nothing like an immense crop of corn, wheat and pork to call money from its hiding place.

Preparations for the celebration of Labor day are beginning early. A well prepared program is the first essential of a successful demonstration.

There is no excuse for delaying the appointment of the important committees of the house until after the silver debate has closed. Let the congressmen begin their work.

Senator Hill is to the front with a bill to repeal the federal election laws. The federal election supervisors make altogether too much trouble in New York to suit the Tammany chieftains.

Just because the old proverb insists that speech is silver and silence is golden, it is hardly fair to presume that all of the members of congress who are not participating in the great debate are gold bugs.

Now that the railroads are economizing there will doubtless be a marked diminution in the number of passes issued to the political strikers at the coming state convention. There is a dark time ahead for the strikers in this state.

Denver ministers want the president to set aside a day for general prayer and fasting. We thought that a large portion of Denver's population had all the fasting that they wanted and were averse to fasting longer than absolutely necessary.

Comptroller Eckels has established a reputation for conservative counsel on the money question, and his opinion that the circulation of currency hitherto hoarded will soon bring relief ought to quiet the fears of all who are inclined to be "panicky."

The bill to repeal the tax on state bank issues is favored by the South Carolina delegation. Various other schemes, such as nullification, have emanated from South Carolina, but received little favor in the remainder of the United States.

No wonder complaints are made concerning the inadequacy of the Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair. The commissioner general forgot to include in the display a few specimens of that new crop of hallucinations which is expected to take the place of haw balls and hen's eggs in the near future.

Judge John P. Allison of Sioux City has publicly declined to allow his name to be mentioned in connection with the nomination for governor in the Iowa democratic state convention. We can scarcely blame the judge. Most people with common sense dislike to be sacrificed to a hopeless cause.

Rumors of still further reduced train service on western railroads are constantly increasing. If the traffic is so unprofitable the companies might cease to operate the roads and forfeit their charters. Such a suggestion, however, would cause the railway officials to undergo a cold shower, despite the summer temperature.

President Cleveland is said to have indicated that he will veto a free coinage measure, no matter upon what basis it is based. The president is not accustomed to announce in advance what action he will take in certain contingencies, and if he has made this announcement he has departed from an old and wisely established precedent.

The Congressional Record does not, as a rule, accept advertising matter at any price. But a little pull with some member of congress will secure the insertion of an advertisement of a metropolitan newspaper in the report of the daily congressional proceedings. However much these papers object to advertisements in the form of reading notices, they entertain no scruples in having their wares noticed in this way.

The decision of the court of arbitration in the Bering sea case is a substantial victory for the United States, although several of the claims which this country deemed important were not allowed. One of these was the claim of exclusive jurisdiction over the sea as having been derived from the cession of Alaska to the United States, the assumption of this government being that Russia had exercised such jurisdiction with the consent of Great Britain and therefore the right came to the United States when they obtained possession of Alaska by purchase from Russia. This seemed a plausible claim, but the court found that Russia had never asserted or exercised exclusive jurisdiction and hence the claim had no foundation. Having thus found the court might, with strict adherence to international law, have confined the jurisdiction of the United States to the three-mile limit, as contended for by the British counsel, but it seems to have been influenced by the broader principles advanced by the American counsel, with the result of laying down a sixty-mile protected zone around the seal islands and also establishing a close season to be maintained for the three months from May 1 to July 31 in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering sea. Pelagic sealing will be allowed from August 1 outside the protected zone, the use of firearms being prohibited, and these restrictions, it is believed by the American arbitrators, will put an end to pelagic sealing. With regard to the claim made and strongly urged by our government of property right in the seals it appears to have been measurably conceded, the protection of seal life being left to international agreement.

It is stated that the judgment of the court is satisfactory to the American arbitrators and it is to be presumed that it will be so regarded by the country. Certainly this long-pending controversy, which for a time threatened to seriously disturb the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, has been amicably settled and that all danger of further trouble regarding the seal fisheries has been removed. The decision plainly indicates that the court was not unmindful of the interest of mankind in the preservation of the seal fisheries, a consideration of which the American counsel made much and with manifestly good effect. The distinguished lawyers who represented this country before the tribunal may well be gratified with the result of their efforts, while the world has been given another most instructive object lesson in the value of arbitration for the settlement of the most complicated international controversies.

Ignoring the tariff plank. That Mr. Cleveland is believed by some of his most earnest friends and supporters to have no sympathy with the tariff plank of the democratic national platform is unquestionable. In an editorial referring to the nomination of Mr. Neal by the Ohio democracy, the New York Times said: "Mr. Cleveland was notified of his nomination at a great mass meeting of the democracy at Madison Square garden on the evening of July 20. Before taking his stand upon the platform prepared for him at Chicago he deliberately kicked out of it the plank which Mr. Neal had inserted therein." This is followed by a quotation from the address of Mr. Cleveland on that occasion, in which he said in reference to the tariff: "We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. \* \* \* Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them, but invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and incomes of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few." The Philadelphia Ledger, which is perhaps more nearly the organ of Mr. Cleveland than any other paper in the country, also in referring to the nomination of Neal speaks of him as "the author of the tariff plank which was ignored by Cleveland." The New York Sun, which persistently urges that the democratic party must redeem the pledge regarding the tariff made in its national platform, professes to believe that the president will not disregard that pledge, and it finds warrant for this belief in the reference which Mr. Cleveland made to the tariff question in his message to the extra session of congress.

There are good reasons, however, for doubting the honesty of the Sun. There are none whatever for questioning the sincerity of the other papers. They speak with unreserved candor, and one of them at least, it is safe to assume, from an intimate knowledge of the tariff views of the president. What Mr. Cleveland said in his latest message goes no further than to reiterate his devotion to tariff reform and implies no sympathy with the doctrine that the protective principle is unconstitutional. There is not a reasonable doubt as to his disagreement with that doctrine, and such being the case there is substantial ground for the expectation that when he announces to congress the policy which he thinks ought to be pursued in revising the tariff it will be found far removed from the policy contemplated by the plank of the democratic national platform, denouncing protection as fraud and robbery and declaring it to be unconstitutional. When the president, in his message to the extra session, admonished capitalists and wage earners not to give way to unreasoning panic "and sacrifice their property and their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears," he recognized the effect that uncertainty and apprehension regarding future tariff legislation was having and clearly intended to reassure the industrial interests of the country. From all this the fair conclusion seems to be that so far

as the administration is concerned there is to be no destructive war made against protection, and while there is a very considerable element in the democratic party that is still piping with more or less vigor its demand that the tariff system of 1846 shall be restored, there is good reason to believe that the president will be able to control the situation.

Invest in Omaha bonds. The bids received by the city treasurer in response to his call for proposals for \$262,300 long and short time bonds, while in a certain measure disappointing, ought nevertheless to be considered as gratifying evidence of the city's credit. With a market overworked with offers of similar bonds, with a financial stringency unparalleled in recent years, with a bond bearing 5 per cent interest not available at figures below par, the proposals received for nearly \$100,000 of the amount offered show that Omaha has by no means sunk so low as many of her sister cities.

The same number of the United States Investor, which contains the advertisement of the Omaha city treasurer, makes frequent mention of unsuccessful attempts to float bonds. From it we learn that not one bid was received by the city clerk of Paterson, N. J., recently for the issue of \$125,000 school and city hall bonds; that only one bid was made for the \$497,000 of ten-year 5 per cent waterworks bonds of Toledo, O., and that being conditional had to be refused; that a Cleveland firm had decided not to take the bonds amounting to \$35,000 which had been awarded to them by the Franklin park commissioners of Columbus, O.; that the city treasurer of Boston on opening proposals for \$1,000,000 city loan on August 2, found but one bid, and that for only ten of the \$1,000,000. And the reports of unsuccessful bond financing in smaller places are almost legion. In view of these facts, Omaha could hardly expect outside firms to make offers for her bonds at the present time. The commendable spirit displayed by the local contractors in taking the bonds whose sale is necessary for the prosecution of the work under their contracts might well be communicated to other citizens who have money to invest. It is not a call for benevolence or philanthropy. Omaha city bonds, at par, bearing 5 per cent, are excellent investments. Their sale just now will enable the work of public improvement to proceed as mapped out in the early spring. Five per cent and local patriotism ought to bring out a few more bids from the moneyed men in our midst.

Reform in municipal government. One of the most timely, interesting and practical of the various congresses which have so far been held in connection with the World's fair at Chicago was that which was devoted to local government. Topics relating to local government contributions were made by men who had studied the questions from the standpoint of theory and also by those who had gained their experience from active participation in municipal affairs. There seemed to be little or no difference of opinion upon the proposition that our city governments are radically wrong and require renovation from the bottom up. In suggesting the remedy, however, some difficulty in uniting upon a single simple recommendation became manifest.

The first essential in reforming municipal government is to know the cause of the existing defects. According to Prof. John H. Gray, the failure to establish decent municipal government in America is due to the fact that the great body of intelligent citizens have failed to realize what their duty is and to do it. The point he seeks to impress is that reputable business men have no scruples whatever in voting for men whom they know to be unprincipled and corrupt, that as regards city affairs we have no sense of public morality, public duty or public service. President Low of Columbia college, twice elected as reform mayor of Brooklyn, expressed his views in much the same way. The one cause of bad government most deplored of all, said he, was that good citizens went to the polls and nullified each other's votes for honest municipal government because they differed on national politics. They were partisans before they were citizens. The city must be taken out of politics.

To secure efficient city government we must have efficient city officials. Efficient city officials cannot be picked up from the seam of ward politicians; they must be sought for among the men who have been successful in their own private affairs. We have quite generally divorced the city election from the national election, but we have not yet reached that position where all parties vie with one another in nominating the best men for the good of the city. The reform in municipal government is waiting for the active participation of real reformers in municipal politics.

Among the numerous charges made against the New York police and its Tammany rulers in the recent manifesto of Dr. Parkhurst's society is the following: "Saloon keepers pay for not being disturbed on Sundays. Some arrests have to be made, in order to keep up appearances. The rule is that there shall be sixty-seven a Sunday. The variation from that figure, up or down, has been slight since February. A barkeeper said a few days ago: 'It will be my turn to be arrested pretty soon. I was to have been hauled up this week, but the boss arranged to have it put off for a couple of months.' Perhaps that makes it easy to understand why it was that Tammany last winter killed the bill that proposed to give saloon keepers a wet Sunday. It would have cut off just so much opportunity for blackmail." What has become of the New York Voice?

The disposition shown by some of the extreme advocates of free silver coinage to arouse sectional feeling cannot be too strongly condemned. The attempt of these people to array the west against the east will fail, but the spirit that actuates them is none the less reprehensible and none the less deserves public reprobation. They utterly misrepresent the people of the west when they

assert or imply that there is danger of creating here a general sentiment of hostility toward the east because of a difference of opinion regarding financial policy. It may be freely admitted that there is a considerable number of western people who entertain such a feeling, but it is far from being general and is for the most part confined to an element of the population which is by no means the most influential. Western men of substantial standing financially and commercially have no feeling of hostility to the east, while of the masses of the people—the producers and wage earners—the number is relatively small who entertain any sectional animosity or prejudice. As to the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver there is not a doubt that a majority of the intelligent people of the west are opposed to the policy under existing conditions. The men who are endeavoring to create sectional hostility are doing their cause no good and they are the worst enemies of the west.

In opposing the bill providing for an increase in the national bank circulation, Congressman Bryan evidently takes counsel of his prejudice rather than of his judgment. At the present time the national banking system is a part of the financial economy of the government. It cannot be abolished until an adequate substitute is provided, and until such a substitute is offered and accepted the national banking system should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent consistent with good policy. Senator Vest's bill would add many millions of dollars to the circulating medium of the country within a very few weeks, and every dollar of that currency would be as good as the gold with the eagles of the mint stamped upon it.

There are many good reasons for believing that the injunction proceedings now pending in this state, by which the operation of a law duly passed by the legislature and signed by the governor is for the time rendered inoperative and of no benefit, will be dissolved in the interests of the people. The time has not yet arrived in this country when a corporation can employ the courts to defeat the will of the people plainly expressed at the polls, emphasized by its representatives in legislative assembly and attested by the signature of its governor elected by a popular majority.

In referring to the latest Chicago hotel holocaust the firemen say that the place was the worst kind of a fire trap and that at least some of the loss of life is due to a defect in the law by which hotels less than four stories high may avoid putting up fire escapes. There is no excuse in these days for allowing fire traps to stand as virtual invitations to death dealing conflagrations. There are doubtless other places equally unsafe both in Chicago and other cities, and if the firemen are aware of their dangerous condition they should be held to account in case any fatality results from their negligence.

The abuse of the injunction was happily illustrated at Louisville, Ky., the other day when the two leading distillery companies secured an injunction restraining the collector of internal revenue from proceeding according to law in the collection of whisky taxes which were due and unpaid on that day. The day may be approaching when the sheriff may be restrained from executing a condemned criminal or a judge enjoined from pronouncing sentence upon a man convicted of a crime.

The populists are not the only people who will take a hand in the independent state convention which meets at Lincoln on September 5. A crowd of republican strikers are already volunteering their services in the work of making up the slate, and the independents will be sorely handicapped unless they give the populists distinctly to understand that their meddlesome interference will not be tolerated.

Ex-Police Judge John R. Porter is authority for the statement that not nearly so many persons are arrested nor half so many crimes committed in Omaha now as in the good old early days. We have always maintained that Omaha was improving commercially, industrially and morally. And the improvement promises to continue unabated.

Up to the present writing but one newspaper in the state has mustered up sufficient nerve to commend the action of the State Board of Public Lands and water affairs. And that newspaper, it is unnecessary to remark, is the one which has always profited by the underhand work done at the state house.

If cities are required to compete for the location of an Indian supply depot by offering site and facilities, Omaha will do as well if not better than the next. But the depot ought to be established solely with reference to the advantages accruing to the government; for these Omaha is unsurpassed.

The Nebraska congressman who studies political economy in the editorial columns of his favorite hypochondriac gazette is sure to come to grief when his figures run up against the cold truth from the Treasury department.

If the millions of Omaha savings were invested in Omaha bonds thousands of dollars of Omaha money would be annually saved to Omaha's circulation.

Considering the unfavorable circumstances, Omaha has done remarkably well in securing bids for the bonds of which it has sought to dispose.

Playing Horse. It is worse than childish to dispute whose fault it is that the country is in danger. Most the danger first and settle the responsibility afterwards.

Cause of the Trouble. New York Times. Nothing could be plainer than that the closing of the mines and the shutting of industries on short time, and all the other incidents that are throwing

labor out of employment are due to the prevailing apprehension about the currency. In some cases the check or stoppage of interest is the only difficulty in raising money for payments, and such devices as the use of small bank checks or personal bills are resorted to for relief. In other cases it is attributed to a lack of demand for goods which comes from the stagnation in business that want of confidence has produced. For months the apprehension that causes all this trouble has had one source, and that is unmistakable as the infection that produces fear of pestilence. To attribute to some other cause, to a cause not in operation, is as irrational as to ascribe cholera to the appearance of a comet.

Prosperous Nebraska. Kearney Hub. It is a matter of note and congratulation that the mining industry of Nebraska have not had to close down, run on half time or reduce their help as they have done in the east. The Kearney cotton mill has every spindle humming and the company finds it impossible to keep up with its orders; the beet sugar factory at Grand Island is making every arrangement to handle the new crop; the twine factory at Fremont is reported in a flourishing condition and numerous other industries in the state seem to be getting along as well as ever. An agricultural country may have its hardships and its drawbacks, but just now during this general depression and lack of confidence, Nebraska is not suffering as badly as the manufacturing sister states in the east or her mining neighbors on the west. Nebraska real estate is always good property.

They May Regret Their Action. Houder's Journal. There is no longer any doubt that the railroad of this state intended to fight the maximum freight measure as long as possible. They now have the case in court, and there is no telling when a final decision will be reached. It is not at all improbable that another legislative session may come before the present law is put in force. The law is not in any sense unreasonable, and it would not be likely to be set aside if they were to submit to its provisions. They may succeed for a time in evading its provisions, but in the end they will find that the people have rights that they are loath to respect.

Talk Regarding its Consequences. York Evening Star. In these circumstances there is only one recourse. The debate itself, while industries totter and property decays we can not afford to have the "Lafayette" of Colorado, the sophistries of Bland of Missouri, the impassioned unbecome of Wheeler of Alabama and console ourselves with the fervent and superficial homilies of all the excellent men who know the dire situation of the country and know that repeal is the only remedy, but who recognize no political catastrophe so fearful as that of their failing to make a speech.

Boycott the Honor Monger. Philadelphia Ledger. At present there are a great many people engaged in inventing or publishing false reports of business depression or of public lawless troupes in such a way as to awaken fresh distrust and increase the panic they affect to deplore. Whether they are actuated by a desire for personal gain or by partisan malevolence or publish disheartening news under "sears" head lines merely for the sake of creating a "sensation," they should be regarded as public enemies.

Cause for Congratulation. Chicago Dispatch. Secretary Carlisle deserves the hearty thanks of every one who honors and respects American womanhood. He has forced the board of lady managers to adjourn sine die by threatening to refuse to pay the vouchers for salaries. The board has been snuffed out, temporarily at least, and the whole country will breathe a sigh of relief.

A "Terrible Example." Fremont Tribune. The Fullerton Journal "mentions" Brad Slaughter for governor next year. Fullerton is modest; it already has a congressman. Fullerton is a man of small stature, and Fullerton and Fullerton tried to get a governor and congressman, both at once, and failed. Brad will have the preference yet awhile.

A Burglar Leaves a Clew. St. Paul Pioneer-Press. An amateur burglar broke into a church in Nebraska, bored a hole in the safe, poured in powder in it, touched a match to the powder and blew himself through the church door. The police think they have a clew to the thief, as they have found several thumbs and fingers in the churchyard.

First Joke of the Campaign. Eureka Advertiser. The democracy of Ohio have nominated a man by the name of Neal to run as governor against Major McKinley, the republican nominee. There is a prophecy in the very name. The democrats are "Nealing" now, but in November they will be entirely prostrate.

One Flourishing Business. New York Tribune. The "green goods" business does not appear to have been seriously interfered with as yet by the financial stringency from which the country is suffering. And the hope is that persons who would be rich by dishonest means is perennial.

Uncertainty Checks Confidence. Philadelphia Inquirer. The country demands repeal and prompt repeal. The nation is in no condition to stand trifling. The noise has got to work. The senate should understand that action is expected of it. It is a certainty that kills.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. Fire in the new brick yard at Cedar Rapids did \$400 worth of damage. Attempts to build a new elevator at Genoa have collapsed, at least for the present.

Mrs. Hubert Root, a well known resident of Boone county, died last week as the result of cancer.

The corner stone of the Ancient Order of United Workmen temple at McCook has been laid with impressive ceremonies.

L. W. Hastings has leased the Aurora Republican to D. P. Wilcox and W. P. Hellings, both experienced newspaper men.

Seventeen-year-old James Johnson and Alice Goldsmith, aged 15, eloped from Oacoma, and their relatives have failed to secure any trace of them.

Everything has been arranged for the reunion of the Pioneers and Old Settlers' association of Dakota county at Crystal Lake on the 16th inst.

A beautiful fellow named J. H. Wilson was given entertainment to leave town by a crowd of enraged citizens of Kenesaw. He left on time with a fast team.

A correspondent at Hastings writes this week: "On Saturday August 12, Socas, Fremont James Mullany, together with five men, were working on the section on the B & M. railroad four miles east of this city, when they encountered a huge snake, evidently of the blacksnake variety, crawling across the tracks, the snake being a little over five feet in length and at least six inches in diameter. Mr. Mullany tried to kill the snake, while his men fled in consternation in all directions. He tried in vain to approach the reptile, which showed fight and emitted a hissing sound; but finally, securing a large wrench, he threw it and struck the snake squarely and laid the monster low. His men approaching and they, thinking the reptile rather culpable for the blacksnake species, decided to cut it up, which they did, when in a short time their gaze never to be forgotten. Numberless small snakes one foot in length commenced to dance about the tongues out and crawl of in all directions which the men dispatched. In counting them they found there were no less than seventy-five of the small reptiles they had killed. Their added length, combined with that of the mother, made a total of eighty feet of snake killed."

"FISH DEM CLOUDS AWAY." New York Sun. Present indications are that the increase in the volume of circulation this month will be unparalleled in the history of the country.

Globe-Democrat. This will be a good week also for gold importation. Between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 of the yellow metal is at this moment on the way to the United States.

Kansas City Star. As the outflow of gold from the United States was the origin of the distrust in financial circles, the change in the movement of the yellow metal ought, to create a prompt revival of confidence. This appears to be a plain application of the law of cause and effect.

Minneapolis Tribune. The financial cloud of the past ninety days has now taken on a gold lining of deep and radiant hue. The gold arrivals of the past week from London, Paris and Berlin rose to nearly \$14,000,000 and there is still a good substantial volume of gold about for our shores with every prospect that the yellow metal will increase with the increase of home and foreign confidence in our finances and securities and with the export of the fall crop.

Philadelphia Record. With the introduction into the circulating medium of an additional \$5,000,000 in gold coin, of the lower denominations, which is to be struck off at a mint in this city, the use of gold for current payments and the demands of retail trade may be considerably increased. The treasury has on hand a considerable stock of gold bullion which might be advantageously coined and brought into general use. The yellow metal should be as familiar to the public eye as any other form of legal tender money.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The press of yesterday contained numerous reports in regard to industries. A few additional shut downs were announced, but the number of retail stores as compared with the resumption. The balance was largely on the right side of the ledger. This affords grounds for hope that the worst is over. An important announcement was to the effect that the great strike of coal miners in Kansas would be settled in a week, and that not less than 10,000 men, a population presumably of 50,000. It is expected that the details of the adjustment will be concluded this week. Ten thousand men idle about three months means great loss and hardship. Perhaps the most notable labor news of the week is that the strike at the Carnegie works has been adjusted. There is some lowering of wages reported, but more payment by check or some form of arrangement to meet the situation. The contraction of the currency by such sequestration tends to the shortening of the discount rate and the consequent continuance of operations in mills and other lines of labor. It is a hopeful sign of the times that steps are being taken to counteract and offset this pernicious distrust.

PEOPLE AND THINGS. The golden stream is flowing hither. We may be happy yet, you bet.

A toast to the Blue Grass state: "With its famous blue grass and its famous blue sky, the ratio of sense to populism west is beyond the reach of congressional enactment. As well try to plug the new postoffice spring as to attempt to check the flow of silver into the pockets of the people."

The perversity of human nature is shown in a painful want of confidence in Mr. Cleveland's fish stories.

A man named Constant Agency died in New York the other day. In life he was probably a base ball umpire.

A French bug sharp discovered millions of microbes in paper money, that will not slacken the pace for the filth.

The patriotic devotion to silver in Kansas is such that a 10-cent piece will be found hoarded at night, and it is reported that "talk about the conspiracy of 1873! That 'crime' is a virtue compared with the demoralization of wampum, the original American paper money."

The full name and title of the Indian prince who is visiting us is Maharaja Sir Wagji Thakore, saahib of Morva. The title came in the second year of the British rule.

The sporting editor will be pleased to receive brief reports of the doings of the soda fountain sports. They properly belong to the bizzle profession.

The author of "Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bowwow" is locked up in New York on a charge of chronic alcoholism. Retribution is slow of pace, but deadly in execution.

George Gould, on returning from Europe a few days ago, declared he would find it difficult to raise \$10,000,000. After thinking the matter over he discovered a remedy. A cut of 10 per cent on the wages of Missouri Pacific employes was ordered. Worthy son of Jay!

A working ratio of harmony between Chicago and New York is a prominent impossibility. Recently a pictorial Chicago porker kicked the tiger of the earth. Who can blame New York for retaliating by salting, agent the Thomas resignation, that he "can't pearls before swine."

Editor Lafe Young of the Des Moines Capital wants to be governor of Iowa. He doesn't hesitate to say so. In his paper he makes this simple announcement: "To the Republicans of Iowa: The editor of the Iowa Capital is a candidate for governor and solicits your support."

West Virginia papers are praising the Spartanlike mayor of Shepherdstown, in that state, who tied himself to the railway because he had allowed his cow to run at large, in violation of local ordinances, but they fail to mention that the mayor's fines are his personal perquisites.

contractor, was only 35 years old at the time of his death, but he had accomplished more than most men of twice his age, for he was president of two railroads, two steamboat lines and a construction company and was worth \$1,000,000. He began life as a humble as a typical president, working on a farm for his board.

Senator Jo Blackburn of Kentucky appeared at the opening of the season in a shirt of pinkish hue, tie of a delicate mauve, and the coat, trousers and vest were of a beautiful ice cream color that shone amid the black-coated southerners about him like a single star pinned upon the bosom of the night.

Barnes Greeley, the only surviving brother of Horace Greeley, lives, at the age of 79 years, on the old Greeley homestead at Chappaqua. He is described by a recent lady visitor as tall, loosely jointed, shambling of gait, with snowy hair and beard, mild blue eyes, peaceful visage and a tongue that is the nearest approach to perpetual motion yet discovered.

Prohibition Must Be Settled. Eschburg Enterprise. Any effort on the part of the republican state convention to shift the issue will be fruitless—worse than fruitless. The men are already elected who must settle the finance and tariff questions and the first will without doubt be settled before the opening of our state elections. But the prohibition question must be settled and it is to do the work you are yet to be elected.

A Time to Help. Eschburg Enterprise. The farmers of Nebraska who no good grounds for complaints on prices obtained for the products of the farm during the past year. Hay alone sold on the streets of Fairbury last Saturday for fully one-half, if not more, of what the land would sell for. When a man can realize one-half of his investment the first season he should not complain.

Work and Vote Right. Eschburg Enterprise. Advice to republicans in congress: Let the democrats do all the quarreling and most of the talking, but be sure to vote right yourselves on the question of repeal.

SNIPPY SAYINGS. Washington Post. The Barzard's Bay fish have already experienced a return of confidence.

Boston Transcript. It is meet that breach of promise cases should be heard in a court house.

Yonkers Statesman. Too many churches reckon a man's standing in the church by his "sitting."

Washington Star. "Th's," said the freight-car driver, "is a good word for a place only in your mind's eye, 'Baito."

Philadelphia Record. Reporter—'What's the prisoner's name?' Magistrate—I don't know. He's a nobody, acquainted with Kant. He did before you were born." "Oh, you understand," I meant that Kant always made no sleep."

Indianapolis Journal. Mrs. Watts—Goodness! man. Aren't you afraid you will ruin your figure if you eat any more of that? You ought to eat more slowly.

Hungry Higgins—I may not eat slow, mum, but I eat better than you.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Mr. Sweetly—This picture looks much older than your sister.

Youngster Singer—I guess it is, for she's several years younger than when that was taken.

THE COMEDY CLUB. New York Tribune. From forges where no fires burn, From mills where wheels no longer turn, From looms or which no shuttles leap, From merchants' shops—what sherrifs keep, From banks gone up, from stocks gone down, From God-made country, man-made town, From Wall Street men, from sons of toil, From the bronzed tiller of the soil, From north, from south, from east, from west, Business is crying with a wail— Don't monkey with the tariff."

THE MELON IS THE WELL. Atlanta Constitution. The folks keep cool in Billville, for every glass is filled with the melon.

Has got a linen duster and a palmetto fan. An' when the weather rises 'em and blows 'em for a spell.

For the coolest dew that ever On the pantin' flies fell. Aft' a minute to the melon— The melon in the well.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers in the World of Clothing in the World. Cur-tailed. The cur-tailing here depicted was probably done by a boy, and the cur-tailing that we do this week is done for the benefit of a boy. We are not cur-tailing expenses, but cur-tailing boys' suits. We start the greatest mark down sale of the age in our children's department, cur-tailing the price of about 150 boys' 2-piece suits down to \$2, and a lot of others down to \$3.50 that are all wool and in ages 4 to 14. Boys' long-pant school suits, 13 to 18 years, cur-tailed down to \$5, \$6.50 and \$7.50. Some others for more money, but these three are the dandies. School caps cur-tailed to 50c and up, and shirt waists the same price. We done a whole lot of cur-tailing in the price of our boys' underwear, hosiery and neckwear; in fact, we have cur-tailed the price on every single thing in the boys' department to get oom for other goods. Now, boys, now is your chance to get a cheap outfit while the price is cur-tailed. BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 6:30. Saturday till 11. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.