

THE DAILY BEE.

E. FOSWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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Average Circulation for June 25,802. LET congress adjourn and fill a long felt want.

THE Des Moines Leader says: "No nation can successfully legislate in opposition to natural law." Correct. Self protection is nature's first law.

GOOD for Omaha's Scandinavian singers. They gave THE BEE a parting salute before they left and that serenade was their meed at Sioux Falls.

CHAMPFUL of Texas began life as a cowboy. From that lofty perch to the level of a vice presidential candidate on the prohibition ticket is a fearful fall.

THE people today are interested more in each other than in their ancestors. It is a sympathetic interest which will in the end mean the brotherhood of man.

THE inhabitants of Buzzard's Bay are all growing roundshouldered carrying the enormous and sudden notoriety which that place of fish and fowl has gained during the past two months.

JUDGING from the astonished and stricken-dumb manner in which New York received and gazed at the Christian Endeavorers, it is evident that religion is a new thing to the metropolis.

PRESIDENT HARRISON spoke to the point when he alluded in his Saratoga speech to the low wages of woman teachers. But he ought to come to Omaha and find a magnificent exception to that rule.

NO SOONER had the news come that Armour is a democrat and an enemy to the McKinley law than there came also the crushing intelligence that Pinkerton and nearly all his men are democrats. These are hard days for democratic editors.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has not cancer of the stomach, so says his son, a physician. The trouble with Mr. Curtis is probably only dyspepsia, produced from long contemplation of his own virtues and comparing them with the immorality of this wicked world.

REPRESENTATIVE BAILEY has asked a reduction of one day's salary because he was in Virginia making a speech that day. This is simply phenomenal, but we are positive that it is only Mr. Bailey's scheme to gain favor with the alliance people in his Texas district.

THE republican party of this state owes it to the national party and itself to place in nomination only men of known ability and character. No party ever succeeded any other way. Then, if defeated or successful, the results on party organization will be the same.

AND now comes the news that General Weaver, the foe to corporations and the leader of the overburdened "people," was tendered and accepted a dinner in St. Louis last week at which all but the general were railroad officials. Isn't that a rich morsel for the alliance folk?

HON. ROSWELL G. HOHR is announced to speak at Plattsmouth Monday evening and at Hastings Tuesday. He presents a most powerful and convincing array of argument in support of the policy of the republican party. His speech bristles with wit and is full of good things. The laboring men of all parties will hear him with interest and profit.

GENERAL WEAVER fulfilled himself at Des Moines the other night and the meeting was presided over by Charge Chester Cole, an ex-judge who was tolerated by the republican party until his official odor became unbearable and he was allowed to quietly step down and out. By reason of this odor, he did not receive the office which he asked of Harrison and now he joins Weaver's crazy quilt caravan.

THE average American girl is loyal to her country wherever she goes. It is related by the London correspondent of the Sun that a Philadelphia party on a steam yacht in the Henley regatta had the American flag flying when an Englishman in a canoe called out that they ought not to fly such a rag as that. One of the young ladies showed her resentment of the insult by bribing the captain of the yacht, who was an Englishman, to run the canoe down, and the man who had insulted the American flag was instantly sent to the bottom of the river. He was rescued, however, and came out of the adventure better and wiser than before. The captain of the yacht was given \$25 by the Philadelphia girl for his trouble. Whatever may be said of the method of revenge employed, the loyalty of the girl to her country's flag is worthy of praise.

COUNTRY ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The Board of County Commissioners will presently designate the county roads upon which the \$150,000 voted for that purpose is to be expended. They propose to improve roads to the south and west of the city, beginning at the city boundaries and going as far into the country as the fund will allow. It will be seen that this method, though it is the only one that can be depended upon to give equal satisfaction to all sections having a common claim upon the benefits to be derived from the fund, will still be open to the objection that the places most in need of improvement will have to share equally with those which need it least.

There is reason to believe that the Board of County Commissioners will be the center of a great deal of attention on the part of those who own property on the thoroughfares leading out of the city. Property owners inside of the city line who will have to be taxed for paving out to the line will in many cases object strenuously to having the county roads connecting with their streets selected for improvement, while those outside of the line on the same thoroughfares will decidedly favor such selection. There will be a clashing of interests that will expose the commissioners to a cross-fire of arguments and appeals, but they will have to turn a deaf ear to everything of that kind and do what seems best for all concerned without regard to individual interests. It is unfortunate, nevertheless, that the money cannot be placed where it is most needed without reference to equal distribution or to locality.

A NEBRASKA TRAIN.

At the last meeting of the Nebraska Business Men's association a resolution was adopted favoring the sending out this year of another railroad train to exhibit the agricultural resources of Nebraska. The first experiment of this kind, made last year, was a decided success. At every stopping place along the route taken by the train it was visited by hundreds of interested people. Farmers in the several states through which the train passed came many miles to see the exhibit. In several towns visited the occasion was made a holiday, the people manifesting the greatest possible interest in the display. It was undoubtedly the very best advertisement of the resources and capabilities of Nebraska ever made. It was an object lesson which could not fail to make a convincing and lasting impression.

It is not too soon to begin considering the question of sending out another train, which should perhaps be more extensive than that of last year and would of course pursue a different route. The promise is most favorable for good crops in Nebraska this year, and if this is realized there will be no difficulty in equipping three or four cars with products of the state, and the larger the display, within practicable limits, the better will be the impression. The experience of last year demonstrated that there is no trouble in attracting to an exhibit of this kind those whom it is desirable to interest. The farmers of the east eagerly avail themselves of an opportunity to inspect the products of the west, and many of them have already learned that those of Nebraska are not excelled by the products of any other state in the union. It is manifestly wise to extend this knowledge as widely as possible, and the very best way to do this is by giving eastern farmers an object lesson which carries its own argument as to the capabilities of Nebraska's soil and climate. It may be that the hoped for results will not come at once, but the seed thus planted will certainly bear fruit in due time.

It is the intention of the State Business Men's association to send out an exhibition train this year, and it is to be hoped the association will meet with generous encouragement. The exhibit of last year was a source of wonder to thousands of people in the east who had very little knowledge of the productions of this region. The train to be sent out this year, which it is presumed will take a different route, will interest as many people and perform an equally valuable service in informing the people of the east as to the splendid agricultural resources of Nebraska.

SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA.

It is an old question among medical authorities whether cholera spreads by communication from individual to individual or whether it finds its origin in local conditions. In other words, authorities differ as to whether it is strictly a contagious disease or not. The spread of the dread malady in Europe at present is so rapid as to support the theory that local conditions rather than ordinary contagion are responsible for it. It has leaped at a single bound from Asia into the heart of Europe. More than 150 deaths from this cause have already occurred in the suburbs of Paris, and yet it is only a few days since cholera was reported as making its way toward Europe. It is not pleasant to think of this terrible disease becoming prevalent in the great European centers of population, for that may mean that it is making its way toward our own country. Already one case has been reported in Cincinnati, but whether it is the genuine cholera of Asia or something less dangerous is yet to be determined.

At all events, it is evident that Americans, and particularly those residing in cities, cannot be too careful to maintain the strictest sanitary regulations. The disease is generally of a miasmatic origin and bad sewerage or other conditions unfavorable to public health will certainly encourage its spread.

THE FUSION IN KANSAS.

The fusion of the democratic party and the people's party in Kansas, or rather the surrender of the former to the latter, has produced serious dissatisfaction among democrats, many of whom regard the course taken by the democratic convention as being not only cowardly but a practical abandonment of the democratic organization. These democrats are demanding that the party shall reconsider its endorsement of the Weaver electors and put a straight democratic ticket in the field, and they have taken steps to call a second convention for the purpose of doing this. If this movement takes practical shape there is reason to believe that it will command the support of at least one-fourth, and in all likelihood one-half, the old strength of the party, in which case the object of the fusion would be defeated.

The New York Sun applauds the action of the Kansas democrats "who refuse to strike their flag to their enemies, the people's party," and says: "Suppose that after Chicago the New York democrats had concluded that success was hopeless, and had endorsed the people's party electors here? Wouldn't they have been condemned by every honest partisan looking to the continuation of the democratic organization?" The democrats in Kansas who are opposing the fusion believe in fighting squarely for the principles of their party, and if they are not permitted to do this they will not fight at all. If these earnest and uncompromising believers in the principles of the democracy are not given an opportunity to vote for a straight democratic ticket, most of them will not vote at all, and the indications are that they are numerous enough to materially affect the result. It is expected that not less than 500 representative democrats will meet in convention at Herington two weeks hence to consider the question of nominating democratic electors, and they will have the support of a large fraction of the party.

In addition to this democratic revolt, springing from a strong sense of party loyalty and opposition to any compromise of the position of the party, similar influences will operate to induce many who two years ago identified themselves with the new political movement to return to the republican ranks. Then the alliance denounced both of the old parties, and fusion with one of them now, involving a disregard of past professions, will have the effect to open the eyes of many old-time republicans to the real purpose and end of the new party.

THE STRENGTH OF OUR INSTITUTIONS. There were some things said by President Harrison, in his very happy and most appropriate address to the National Educational association at Saratoga last Tuesday, which are worthy of consideration, not alone by those who are engaged in educational work, but by all classes of the people. It is pertinent to say here that this address was another notable example of the ease and readiness with which the president meets every demand upon his intellectual resources, showing always not only an ample fund of information, but a high order of ability in deducing from it instructive and suggestive thought. No occasion has yet found him wanting.

The strength and defense of our institutions, said the president, not only in peace, but in war, "are to be found in the young of the land, who have received from the lips of patriotic teachers the story of the sacrifice which our fathers made to establish our civil institutions, and which their sons have repeated on hundreds of battlefields." It is not in an organized army or in the militia of the states that the nation is strong, but "in that great reserve to be found in the instructed young of our land, who come to its defense in time of peril." Schools are established, said the president, not simply to give that power that comes from education, but to give it safe direction. Therefore we must insist that in all our schools the morality of the ten commandments shall be instilled; that lessons of due subordination to authority shall be taught. "The family and the school are the beginning of the fundamental element of good citizenship and obedience to law; a respectable deference to public authority; a self-sacrificing purpose to stand by established and orderly administration of the government."

Undoubtedly thoughts similar to these have occurred to most intelligent people, but very few, comparatively, have an adequate conception of the importance of the vital principles which President Harrison set forth in plain and simple language, even the teachers of the young generally failing to apprehend and appreciate the full value of these principles. The point, however, that most strongly commends itself to attention is the earnest faith of the president in the patriotism of American youth, and if this sentiment were more general than it is there would be less heed about the dangers that beset the future of the republic. The strength and defense of American institutions are indeed to be found in the young of the land, and it is a great duty that devolves upon those who have charge of the education of American youth to see that their education is so directed as to create an imperishable love for our institutions. There can be no prouder or nobler function than this.

A GREAT MUSICAL EXHIBITION.

If the intentions of Theodore Thomas, the director of the bureau of music of the Columbian World's fair, are carried out, there will be given the grandest and most comprehensive exposition of the art of music the world has ever known. The breadth and scope of the plan of Mr. Thomas are so vast as to suggest a reasonable doubt of its practicability, yet it must be presumed that he has given it deliberate and thorough consideration, and those who are familiar with his abilities, as well in practical as in musical matters, will be ready to believe that he has not proposed to himself a task which he cannot perform. The plan of Mr. Thomas contemplates showing the world all that has been accomplished in music in this country, and also bringing before the people of the United States the highest forms of music of the other most enlightened nations of the world. A primal condition to the success of this comprehensive undertaking is the hearty support of American musicians, amateurs and societies, to be extended in the form of festivals of popular music and in inter-pretations of great works. The next requirement is the presence of representative musicians of the world, each to conduct performances of his own works and those of his countrymen on a grand scale. The final condition to success is the provision by the fair authorities of the necessary halls and the engagement of artists, orchestras and bands.

There ought to be no doubt regarding the zealous co-operation of American musicians and musical societies in this plan, the benefits of which to the cause of musical culture in this country would be incalculable. As to the assistance from abroad necessary to the complete success of the plan, it is stated that the most distinguished European composers have so responded to the invitations tendered them by a special commissioner as to assure a series of international concerts unprecedented in scope and character. As to the necessary halls provision has already been made for their construction, the exposition authorities thus manifesting their entire confidence in the practicability of Mr. Thomas' plan. It is thus promised that the art of music in all its forms will be exhibited at the World's fair with a scope and completeness never before attempted, and this feature will constitute one of the chief and most valuable features of the exposition. Its educational influence will be very great and it will be co-extensive with the country. The millions of people who will attend the fair will get new and enlarged ideas of the importance of musical culture in the educational system of the nation and an inspiration will be given to this branch of culture which cannot fail to produce splendid results. It will give a stimulus not only to the popular study of music, which is certainly a matter of great importance, but also to American musical composition, which needs every encouragement. If there is ever to be a distinctively American school of music. From every point of view the great musical exposition projected in connection with the World's fair makes a claim to the interest of everybody who desires the progress of the art of music in the United States.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The weekly trade review of R. G. Dun & Co. shows that the failures of the last week throughout the country were 100, while for the corresponding period last year they were 274. The prophets of disaster and ruin should bear in mind the fact that the number of business enterprises is much larger now than a year ago, and that the number of failures, therefore, ought to be greater instead of smaller. It appears also that trade is generally good, which proves that the people are buying freely. Eastern cities report a brisk western trade and the western cities report business active. The Omaha jobbers have been making similar reports for some time, and they have an extensive trade in a region that is said to be upon the verge of calamity. Collections are reported good everywhere, which shows that the people are buying because they can afford to do so.

This does not seem to be a favorable year for political bugbears and new-fangled schemes of finance. It is impossible to frighten a man who is not hungry by trying to point out a spectre of famine and so long as the people have a financial system that meets their requirements they will not easily be induced to open the door to every peddler of sure specific for hard times.

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ASTORIAN Need Philadelphia Times.

Wages scales are well enough in their way, but there should be some device for weighing strikes and their consequences better.

Literature and Lead. Chicago News.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie never realized so clearly as at the present moment that his own literary style "has at times a depressing effect."

Amshilstein Knockout. Globe-Democrat.

That promised "clean sweep" for the advocates of home rule for Ireland was snatched out by the idocy and pugnacity of the Irish home rulers.

Come on, Ye Hostiles. New York Herald.

Now that we have shown how readily we can sink a three-masted schooner with one of our American-made guns, what do England, Italy and Chili think of us, anyhow?

A Matter of Convenience. Chicago Tribune.

"How to Carry Love" is the title of an iridescent but endorsed in a democratic exchange. Carry it in your mind, brother; in your mind. That is the only way you can carry love this fall.

CAMPAIGN LETTER.

The following campaign letter from Jay Burrows was received last evening: LINCOLN, Neb., July 16.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I notice in yesterday's Bee that you give readers Mr. Van Wyck's opinion of myself. It would seem no more than fair that you should permit me to interview them on the same general subject.

Mr. Van Wyck says that I am "the meanest man that God ever put on earth and left alive." I am very grateful for his statement that God put me here. If he did it must have been for a purpose; and as I have been quite useless up to the present time, I conclude that purpose was to prevent Mr. Van Wyck from being the independent party.

When the gentleman in view of his deluded partisans to buy him into the Lincoln convention on an old chair, he reached an elevation and performed a balancing feat that he will not be able to repeat at Kearney. I assure him that he does not have the ghost of a show for a nomination on August 3.

When he induced Paul Vanovervoort to perpetrate his monumental lie to the Omaha convention the very essence of hoodlumism and bluffery was achieved. The chair episode and this colossal lie illustrated demagogism rampant if anything could.

I would observe to Mr. Van Wyck that denouncing me as "the meanest man"—very much as a petulant old woman might do—does not answer the irrefragable array of facts which I have presented to 100,000 readers against him.

Again permit me to thank the gentleman for his valuable testimony as to how I was put in the world. It has greatly relieved my mind. I am not aware that he was ever suspected of getting here in the same manner. Far otherwise, I imagine. A celebrated poet has described the arrival in Paradise of a rebellious spirit called Satan, who, unsatisfied in his mind of his position as the supreme dominion, was thrust into the pit, and from there escaped to mar the happiness of God had destined for our first parents. This spirit was the illustrious prototype of Mr. Van Wyck, and the latter does it infinite honor.

In the campaign now pending Mr. Van Wyck has resorted to the lowest demagoguery and has been giving the most exaggerated reports by the most depraved professional politicians. He has enlisted in his service the vilest political and moral prostitutes that this or any other state can boast. A man, a thing, rather, an ex-state secretary, who was expelled from the Knights of Labor for organizing that society in railroad interests and for railroad money; a man in a county who was hit in a match whose name an honest woman would blush to utter; these are some of his supporters.

On the other hand, I have appealed to the people with a fair, calm and indisputable array of facts, which defy contradiction, and which Mr. Van Wyck fails to meet—does not attempt to meet. On that statement I rest my case, and I am as confident of his defeat at Kearney August 3 as I am that he or I will live to see that day. Very respectfully,
J. BURROWS.

This cool, cloudy "spell of weather" seems to be conducive to blustering political booms. Yesterday two candidates withdrew from the wet and called in their friends. The first was the great war that of Church Howe in the First district. Church has all along declared that he was not in the race, but yesterday he put his declaration in writing and handed it to the chairman of the First district central committee. This is what Mr. Howe says:

Howe, Neb., July 16, 1892.—Hon. W. H. Woodward, Lincoln, Neb.: My Dear Sir—I desire through you, as chairman of the congressional committee of the First district, to make public the fact that I am not a candidate for congress and that my name will not be presented to the convention. Very respectfully yours,
WARREN SWITZER.

struck him, "I'll tell you what I'll do. You will soon want a pavement laid in front of the hospital. I will lay that pavement free of cost on condition that my family name be engraved upon the corner block of the curbstone in the following lines:

THIS IS HUGH MURPHY'S MEMORIAL PAVEMENT.

The sister, not knowing the ways of the world, and not dreaming that there could be any unpleasantness between Murphy and the Creightons, agreed to accept Mr. Murphy's generous offer, if possible, and took her leave of his office.

An hour or so after this Murphy's telephone broke into a violent spouter. He answered:

"What's the matter now?" "Is that Mr. Murphy?" "Yes, this is Mr. Murphy—what can I do for you?" "Well, Mr. Murphy," said a low, musical voice, "I find there is some difficulty about the memorial pavement matter of which we were talking and if you have no objections it would be well for you to have a talk with Mr. James Creighton."

"Yes, indeed; I'll delight in talking with him," answered Murphy cheerily, knowing all the while that Jim would rather talk to the devil. "Send him down. I shall wait for him here at the office."

But Jim has not yet put in an appearance and the Murphy memorial pavement is not likely to be laid during the present century.

The other day Mr. William I. Kierstead, well known as the amiable manager of the DeWey & Stone Furniture company, happened to meet a certain old resident, whom for convenience sake we will call Mr. Smith.

"I have had a pleasant visit from Mr. DeWey," said Mr. Smith, who is a firm believer in spiritualism.

"Yes?" responded Mr. Kierstead, with rising indignation, knowing that Mr. Smith was a believer in spiritualism.

"Yes—Mr. DeWey is very happy in the other world. He wants to be remembered to all his old friends."

"Well," exclaimed Kierstead, "that seems strange. Why should Mr. DeWey visit you and not me? During Mr. DeWey's lifetime he and I entertained about the same views as to the other world and often discussed the subject. We promised each other that who ever died first, if possible, he would make himself manifest to the other. In the course of a conversation on this subject he happened one day to say to me: 'Billy, if there is anything in the talk of spirits coming back to visit this world you will be the first man I visit.' Now why should he not have kept his promise—can you tell?"

"Well," said Mr. Smith, "the trouble is that you are not a medium. You cannot communicate with spirits without a medium. By the way, we have the best spirit medium here now that I have ever known, and you can consult him if you wish."

and truthfully, knowing possibly that this might be the only chance of communication with me during my life, and the question asked giving him a good opportunity to make himself known. The circumstances connected with the purchase of the ring were often spoken of by Mr. Dewey and never to be forgotten.

The medium endeavored to explain the evasive answer to Mr. Kierstead's message by senseless arguments. He, however, did not forget to charge \$2 for the so-called, with the assurance that at a later time Mr. Dewey would be in a more communicative mood.

Although the answer was so unsatisfactory to Mr. Kierstead it did not seem to shake Mr. Smith's faith in the doctrine of spiritualism.

A NEW HUNT FROM PARIS. European Edition New York Herald.



A DAINY SUN PROTECTOR. This hat for the lawn is of fine matting, open worked, the brim round and slightly mushroom shaped in the front and turned up behind. The crown low and showing out from the maize colored ostrich feathers by which it is surrounded. Feathers made from wild duck feathers, rising as alicette in the front, and a bow of maize colored ribbon at the back at the point where the brim turns up over the hair.

The Passing of Clarkson. It is barely possible that the country can endure a cessation of the dispatches which have burdened all the wires of the press associations for some weeks past concerning Mr. J. S. Clarkson. Not Mr. Harrison or Mr. Cleveland, nor Mr. Blaine or Mr. Gladstone seems to have been as important a personage, measured by the amount of space consumed in the public notices, as Mr. Clarkson. We heard of him daily and hourly, in all his moods and states of feeling. We learned prior to the convention, what he thought each morning about the nomination and each evening how he was oscillating in anxious allegiance between Mr. Blaine and the president. We learned during the convention how the great man was managing things and how he intended that everything should come out. No sooner was the convention adjourned than we began to read what Mr. Clarkson thought of the outlook, and how loyal he proposed to be to the party. Then the public was informed that, although it was unconscious of the fact itself, it was really concerned with the deepest anxiety to know whether or not Mr. Clarkson would remain at the head of the national committee. The whole party was torn with despair at the thought of losing him. So sensible was he of its agony, that he would have consented to remain had not Mr. Harrison rashly indicated that he preferred a less open opponent in that position. Then Mr. Clarkson made a speech, telling the country how willing he had been to sacrifice himself and how great a mistake the president had made in the choice to which he would bow. And now Mr. Fassett, or somebody else is relieving our distress almost daily with bulletins concerning the present state of Mr. Clarkson's mind.

With all respect for the gentleman and the party, we think that the sun would continue to rise just the same if we were to hear loss of Mr. Clarkson. He is not absolutely indispensable to the national existence. He is simply a very active and incorrigible Iowa politician, who was largely instrumental in fastening upon the republican party the policy of prohibition that has cost it the state. Fired by that triumph, he began to dabble in national politics, and insisted upon entrance into the cabinet of Mr. Harrison. He was given a place under Mr. Wainmaker, where he did as much as any one man could do to injure the administration in the eyes of the people. Refused finally the cabinet office on which his hopes were centered, he satisfied his individual disappointment by fighting Mr. Harrison at Minneapolis to the last gasp. And the persistence with which, after that he attempted to hold on to the post of chair-

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. Non-rip-able Pants. Our inventory takes place soon now. Our new fall goods will come soon now, and our present stock of children's clothing must be moved now and here are prices to do it. For 50c your choice of a fine lot of boys' knee pants, ages 4 to 14, with extra patch thrown in. You might tear 'em, but you can't rip 'em; if you do, you get another pair for nothing, for every pair having our warranty label on will be replaced if they rip. Another lot at 75c with the same guarantee; another at \$1. \$2.50 and \$3 2-piece double breasted plaid cheviot suits, ages 10 to 14, at \$1.25. Long pant suits, 14 to 18 years \$4; were \$5 and \$6. \$7.50 suits for \$5. All the \$8.50, \$9 and \$10 suits go at \$6. Star shirtwaists 35c, regular 50c; 75c ones at 50c; \$1 ones at 75c. These are not rejected remnants in waists, but the genuine Star Shirtwaist, everyone perfect.