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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Finte of Nebraska, County of Douglas, N. P. Fell, business manager of THE BEE Pub-lishing company, does solennly swear that the ectual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 6, 1852, was as follows: 26.16 Sunday, July 31 Monday, August 1. Toesday, August 2. Wednesday, August 3..... 21,801 23,724 23,803 24,800 20,538 25,109 "hursday, Appust 4. Friday, August Faturday, August 6 24,874 Average Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 6th day of August, 1892. E. P. Rogges, Notary Public. Average Circulation for June 25,802. THE attendance at the Douglas County Normal institute is surprisingly small. GET ready to decorate for the Shriners. It must be done lavishly and on quely. BLAINE gathers mushrooms every

morning. Cleveland seems to be gathering only chestnuts.

ONE thing can truthfully be said of labor in Omaha and that is that every laborer who is willing to work can find employment.

KATE FIELD wants the next United States ship named Queen Isabella. Kate can probably think of only one name better than that.

STEVENSON is now in Indianapolis trying to placate Mr. Gray, but it is of no avail. The only thing which will suit Mr. Gray is Mr. Stevenson's job.

IF WE may believe the dispatches all the negroes voted the democratic ticket at the late Alabama election. Now this is the horrible "negro domination" which the democrats are bewilling so much.

Two LIES about McKinley are circulating in the east, one that he has received \$350 for every campaign speech and the other that in Omaha he admitted that the consumer pays the tariff. Both of these stories are without a shadow of foundation.

THERE is a disposition among Omaha capitalists to keep their money in bank vaults and discourage any enterprise that does not assure a big profit from the start. This policy is suicidal. SECRETARY FOSTER ON STATE BANK ISSUES. Hon. Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury, opened the republican campaign in Ohion few days ago with a most instructive speech on the finances of the country. The secretary stated at the outset that his address would be largely historical and free from parti-

sanship, and as far as possible this was observed, some reference to democratic financial projects being unavoidable. The proposal of the democratic party,

in its national platform, to repeal the tax on state bank issues naturally received a liberal share of attention from Secretary Foster. After tracing the currency of the American colonies and the Continental congress, and sketching the various forms of the circulating medium prior to 1860, he discussed at length the war circulation. The per capita ranged from \$5.27 in 1800 to

\$16,51 in 1857. It was \$14,06 in 1860. In the panies of 1837-and 1857 the decangement of the paper currency was the important factor. The system of issuing bank notes was radically changed by the bank act of 1864. The notes issued by state banks were not uniform in value even at home, while very few banks were so widely known as to give currency at par to their notes at any considerable distance from the place of issue. A traveler passing from one state to an-

other, said Secretary Foster, or even between distant points in the same state, was compelled to provide himself with coin if he would avoid the vexation and loss incident to his condition. An extensive and profitable usiness, known as note shaving, grew out of this state of the currency, and the loss usually fell

upon those least able to bear it. This condition was especialty bad in times of panie, for then the suspension of specie pryments by the banks still further impaired the value of all bank notes, and in many instances completely destroyed it. There is no doubt, said the secretary, that the variable values of bank circulation before the war increased the cost of living and diminished the wages of all classes, and that none were benefited thereby but the banks of issue and those whose occupa-

tion was note shaving. Another feature of the state bink circulation that was productive of loss and inconvenience was the fact that each bank had its own plates engraved in a high or low style of art, according to the means or caprice of the bank officials. Hundreds of

designs, good, bad and indifferent, were therefore in existence, and only an expert could distinguish counte feit from genuine notes. This increased the tendency of the notes to remain within a narrow circle and at the same time added to the opportunities of profit or fraud in their circulation.

Every man whose recollection goes back to the period when the paper currency of the country consisted wholly of state bank issues will endorse as absolutely accurate these statements of Secretary Foster, and will also agree with him that no greater misfortune could befall the financial interests of the people of the United States than a return to the system of bank currency which obtained

there will be a shortage of about 30,000,-000 bushels in those states, making their crop for this year approximately 130,-000,000 bushels. The failing off is due largely to intense heat and hail storms. Taking the principal corn and wheat

districts together it now seems probable that in both of these coreals the aggregate yield for this year will be a little below the average, but there is yet time for a change for the better in corn. So far as Nebraska is concerned it would seem from present indications that the farmers of this state are to be congratulated. With no more than an average crop of either corn or wheat in this country, and with the short yield in Europe that is now reported, there need be no apprehension of ruinously low prices this year.

FROM CENTER TO CIRCUMPERENCE.

In making new paving districts it would be wise to give special attention to streets in the center of the city. Heretofore the policy seems to have been to devote the intersection fund in aid of parties who clamor for pavement on outlying streets leading to some new addition to the city, where the travel is light and where there is no other reason for pavement than to enhance the value of real estate held for speculation. This may be all right under certain conditions. but only when the inside streets are well provided for. As long as there are any unpaved streets in the business center the paved streets are always submerged with mire after every heavy rain and it is almost impossible to keep them clean. Another strong argument in favor of completing the paving in the conter of the city is that the property can bear the tax more readily and the paving will be followed by substantial improvements in the shape of brick and stone structures, each of which will very materially increase the assessment roll. Had the paving been carried on from

center to circumference our business blocks would be more compact and the assessed valuation would have been raised by several millions. The truth is there should be no pivement laid anywhere unless it connects with a pavement already laid and forms

a part of a general paving area that intersects from street to street and alley to alley. SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS. Owing to the unfavorable industrial

and social conditions which have often been pointed out, the development of the south is much less rapid than that of the west, but in recent years there have been signs of renewed life and energy in the southern states that must be hailed with satisfaction by all patriotic Americans.

In fruit, cotton, sugar, rice and lumber the south is now more productive than ever before. Over \$5,000,000 worth of fruit and vegetables are shipped annually to the north from Norfolk alone. Florida furnishes the country from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 boxes of oranges every year and Georgia ships over down to the time of the passage by con-10,000 carloads of watermelons every gress of the act which taxed state season. In the aggregate it is claimed bank issues out of existence. Those who that the southern shipments of earl fruits and vegetables north and west amount to nearly \$59,000,000 a year. Ten years ago this business was of only trifling importance. The south annually produces about 459,000,000 pounds of sugar, 140,000,000 pounds of rice and many million pounds of tobacce, and its lumber product is estimated at \$400,000,-000, or as much as the value of the cotton crop. The aggregate production of wheat, corn and oats in the south in 1891 was 672,459,000 bushels, a gain of 66 per cent in ten years, while the gain in the rest of the country was 72 per cent in the same period. In 1881 the cotton crop was 5,456,000 bales; in 1891 it was 9,000,000 bales. On the basis of the prices which prevailed in 1831 it is computed that the south's agricultural products in 18)1 would have been worth about \$500,000,000 more than the total of 1881; but even with the great decline in prices the difference was about \$200,-000.000. The value of exports from southern ports in 1881 was \$257,535,494 and in 1891 it showed an increase of \$92,266,598. The south has 640 national banks with capital aggregating \$90,905,405, the number of banks and the amount of capital having more than doubled in ten years. An illustration of the growth in manufactures is afforded by the fact that the increase in capital invested in manufacturing in 1800 over 1880 was more than the total amount invested in 1870. When it is considered that the south lost billions of dollars by the war and was left in a condition by no means favorable to industrial progress the showing now made is remarkably good. The southern states have only to solve certain familiar problems relating to their social life and to recognize the dignity of honest labor in order to inaugurate an era of great prosperity. The fact that they are doing well even under disadvantages which exist nowhere else shows that they are sharing in the general prosperity of the country and profiting by the wholesome commercial and financial policy under which the whole country is now moving forward with strides never before equalled in its

but the Market Record takes a gloomy view of the outlook in Minnesota and North and South Dakota. It says that

A WELL-MA AGED BUREAU.

No bureau or office of the government has been managed with greater ability and officiency under the present administration than the general land office. The first commissioner appointed by President Harrison was Judge Groff of Nebraska, who made a most excellent record during the time he remained in the office. He found the business far in arrears and in much confusion, and the first task was to establish some system and method by which the work could be carried on in a proper way. This accomplished, the next duty was to make an effort to dispose of the business that had got behind under the previous administration and at the same time prevent new business from accumulating. It was an herculean labor, but Commis-

missioner Groff had made good progress when personal reasons competied him to resign. He had put the office in better

working condition than it had before been in for years and left it so that his successor could readily take up the task and carry it to a successful consummation

Presdent Harrison was fortunate in appointing Hon. Thomas Carter as commissioner of the general land office. for no man could have shown greater aptitude for its duties or a higher order of efficiency in their performance. The excellent work inaugurated by his predecessor was carried out with the result that the accumulated business of years has been disposed of and the office is now keeping up with current work. The annual report of the commissioner, recently submitted to the secretary of the interior, discusses the policy which controlled the management of the general land office under the Cleveland administration and points out its detrimental effects upon the interests of honest settlers and upon those of the government. Injustice, or a denial of justice, says the commissioner, under the machinery of the law, was its dominant feature.

The settler who had honestly and laboriously, and at much hazard and heavy expense, complied in good faith with the requirements of the law, outraged and indignant at the multiplied injuries inflicted on him by maladministration, demanded a patent, a title to the land he had by settlement, cultivation and compliance with that law fully earned. Thus by reason of an erroneous and mistaken policy the legitimate channels of business in the office had become clogged and a vast amount of work hid accumulated. Under the judicious change of policy no such difficulty now exists.

The aim of the present administration has been to do exact justice to the settler and at the same time fully protect

the interests of the government, and this has been done. No honest settler has suffered any hardship and there has been no complaint that the rights of the government have not been carefully guarded. The record made by the general hand office under this administration is in the highest degree creditganization endeavoring to pull down merely able and presents a strong contrast to because its rival has built up. That is demothe management of this branch of the public service under the last democratic

The undeniable fact is that the sum of the appropriations at the first session of the Fifty-second congress is larger by over \$40,000,000 than the appropriations at the first session of the Fifty-first congress, and any other comparison is ossentially unfair.

WEPAY more for school house jauitors than any other city in the country in proportion to the school attendance, and we ought to, therefore, have the very best service. The janitors should not only be competent to keep the school buildings clean, but they ought to be required, where their pay warrants it, to make the ordinary repairs and take care of the grounds. Most of the school sites are in a ditapidated condition. With the lavish expenditure which the school board makes for janitor service there is no excuse for such a state of affairs, unless, indeed, as is generally admitted to be true, the janitors run the school board and dictate their own terms to their political creatures.

IT WILL be good news to the beetgrowers of Nebraska that Walter Max well, assistant in charge of the sugar beet experiment station at Schuyler, has expressed his belief that no apprehension need be felt concerning the appearance of a new pest called the beet worm. He says that the beets are growing and looking well and have a vigorous appearance. Professor Howard, the acting entomologist of the station, says that he has made a study of the insect and can find no account of it in the literature of economic entomology.

The Point is Well Taken. Philadelphia Times.

The most reputable record of the past session of congress will be found in a study of the things which it left undone.

Amen!

Chicago Mail, "The democrats of the house," according to the New York World "did their best Then may heaven preserve us from witness ing a spectacle of their worst.

A Cipher's Prancing Pard.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Van Wyck, as the third party candidate for governor in Nebraska is expected to ramp and roar as be never ramped and roared before. As a pawer-up of the dirt Van is unmatchable, even by our own Ignatius.

Stick a Peg Here,

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed. I want to call your readers' attention to this simple fact, even at the expense of reit-eration and of being tiresome. We expended \$463,000,000 the first session of the Fifty-first congress. We were abused most roundly therefor. The lowest figures any democrat can now make for his congress is \$519,000,000 These figures are undisputed.

Resenting Calamity Fusion.

Globz Democrat. fusion movement in Kansas is not The making the headway that its manipulators expected. Reports from various localities show that the democratic votors do not rel ish the idea of being transferred to a new party, and many of them declare that they will support the republican ticket in preference to the obnoxious one which their leaders are trying to force upon them.

Simon Pure Perversity.

Sacramento Bee. The truth is, and the workingmen know it, that America cannot prosper as a manu facturing country under free trade as the democrats propose. This is so plain that every democratic argument against it affirms However strange it may appear. have in this country one great political or

cratic perversity.

N. Y., I filed my first papers or "declara-I is a state of the state and the fact that is a state of the state of vote on my "first papers" lod me, as it has thousands of others, to neglect taking out final papers. When the contest as to the citizenship of Governor Boyd arose I recalled my own neglect and as soon as it was convenient I filed my papers and completed my citizenship. This I did on the 5th day of February, 1891. I was under the impression that the terms of citi zenship were in the form of a contract and that when the final papers were filed citizenship dated back to the filing of the "Declara

tion of Intention." These are the plain facts in the case, and if they constitute ineligibility thea it is the duty of the state central committee to a once substitute another name for mine for the office of lieutenant governor. I love this land of my adoption. Her Stars

and Stripes are more to me than tongue or pen can utter, and I would rather know I have been a citizen of this country for eighteen months than to be lieutenant gov ernor without such citizenship.

I am a republican. I believe in republican principles. I am proud of the glorious chievements the party has wrought, and though my name be taken from the ticket my ardor will not be dampened nor my zee leisened in the coming campaign. In office or out of office, in storm or sunshine, I am always a republican. J. G. TATE.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Kearney Hub: The platform voices con cisely and clearly the issues of the party and the sentiments and wishes of republicanism in the state.

Lincoln Journal: Judge Lorenzo Crounse was a gallant soldier, a notable member of the bar, an upright jurist and an efficient and incorruptible federal officer. It would be difficult to find better gubernatorial timber n any part of the state and impossible to find is in any other party.

Nebraska City Press: Nebraska republi-cans were never in a better condition to win than they are this year. They have a strong ticket, which the most scrupulous can sup-yort, and above all, they have the inspiration of a great national party and its principles at their back. They will thus have every incentive to work, and work hard, with a good prospect of victory.

Beatrice Express: The old soldiers of Nebraska, and there are a good many of them yet, are enthusiastic for Harrison, Reid and Crounse. They will cast a big pile of votes for all three. The democratic press can find or invent nothing derogatory Lorenzo Crounse. His record is above reproach. He is a man of admitted ability and sterling qualities. The fight against bim must be made wholly upon party issues, and he can't be beat upon them. His election is therefore assured.

Niobrara Pioneer: The Pioneer has rea-son to rejoice over the nomination of Judge Crounse for governor on the republican ticket. He is the only available man who can stem the current with Van Wyck. Hu character is true, his record is clean, his exbeutive ability perfect and his conservative udgment one that establishes confidence. Having always been on the side of the peoole he will not only win to him the business interests of Nebraska, regardless of party, but also the conservative and thoughtful farmers who have gone into the independent camp.

Lincoln News: The republican ticset is growing stronger every day. The man who carefully compares its personnel with that of the only opposition ticket in the field will not hesitate to cast his vote for the one headed by Lorenzo Crounse. The record of the republican nominee for governor is abolutely unassailable from every side. Ho has been a man of the people, who has ever inbored for the people. In public and private life his career has been blameless and without stain, and the only charge that can be brought against him by even his most bitter political opponents is that he is the champion of a party that stands for American labor and an honest currency.

Beatrice Times: If there was any question as to the result of the November election in this state, that question has been settled by the wise and conservative action of the publican state convention in selecting Hon-Lorenzo Crounse as the standard-bearer of the party. Mr. Crounse has lived in Ne-braska from the early territorial days. His first position was district judge, which he filled with such marked distinction that he

WILL OPEN THE CAMPAIGN Judge Crounse Prepared to Take the Field.

in Person.

URGED BY MANY TO MAKE THIS MOVE

His Resignation Will Be Handed in, to Take Effect About September 1-Little Danger of Poor Crops-Washington Gossip.

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

Judge Crounse, since his nomination, has received an urgent request from Nebraska that he open the compaign there as early as possible. He decided today that he would go west about the 20th inst. His resignation will be handed in to take effect probably on September 1. He expects to return to Washington to close out the work of his office.

No Shortage in Crops.

The dire predictions made of inte as to great shortage in the wheat crop are not credited by the officials at the Agricultural department who get up the regular crop re-port. Today has been the day of issue for Statistician Dodge's monthly crop report, and the statement has been awaited with unusual interest owing to the recent unofficial predictions of a serious shortage of the world's supply of grain. The ominous con-dition of affairs was set forth in a double leaded editorial in the New York Sun of last Suaday which claimed to be predictions based on a most careful investigation in this country and abroad. The general conclusion was that the American product of 1809 would be about 489,000,000 bushets, being some 132,000,000 bushels less than the product of 1891.

After examining the condition in Russia, India and other wheat producing countries, it concludes that the foreign product would also be short of an average year as indicat-ing the fact that the world will have to face a very material shortage. The review concau be found an increase that will equal the "Where difference in the yield of the American field.'

Nothing Unusual to Be Feared.

The report which Statistician Dodge made public at 4 o'clock this afternoon does not at-tempt to answer the unofilcial predictions of a shortage. It proceeds, however, on the basis that there is now nothing unusual to be apprehended. It says that the returns re-lating to spring wheat show a slight failing off in some localities while in South Dakota and Nebraska there has been a slight advance. In the mountain states the conditions are generally high. The recent heat is reported to have caused a decline in Washington and Oregon. As a whole the report in up way bears out the unofficial predictions of a

shortage. Statistician Dodge was asked tonight what he thought of the prophecies of shortage re-cently made. "I pay little attention to them," said he, "for they come regularly every year and prove to be wholly without foundation. I have heard considerable comment on this recent prophecy, and I think I know the source from which it emanates. "It belongs to a side of the grain market

which would reap considerable benefit by a shortage. The gentleman from whom I think this line of prophecy originated came o me a year ago with the same foreboding. He said we were going to have a great short hold to

age, and he intended his wheat for the vance which would occur. large ad-I think be asted on this basis and found later in the season when the crop was unusually large that he had made a serious mistake. There is really nothing of an unusual character in the condition of the crops of this country. It is probable that the yield will not be np to the great yield of last year, but the failing off does not warrant any alarm or direful prophecy."

Miscellaneous.

W. M. Center has been appointed post master at Rock Creek, Wyo, vice A. B. Gillespie, resigned; C. A. Craven at Medi-cine Rock, S. D., vice J. M. Sweaney, re-signed. P. S. H. signed.

German Day.

The Germans of this city are already make

ing preparations for celebrating German day,

October 6. A meeting of representatives of

ing at Germania hall and all interested in

the successful carrying out of the movement

Mr. Peter Penner, the president of the

German-American society, says that all the

Germans of Omaha are taking a lively in-

terest in the forthcoming event, and that the

celebration this year will be an unusually

are requested to attend.

grand one.

Omaha cannot stand still. She will sither grow or decline.

AND now we observe that the gold train has arrived first in Chicago and then in New York with only \$20,000,000 on board. Now, we want to know what has became of that \$40,000,000 more which the train had when it reached Omaha. We didn't get it.

WE ARE told that the soot will disappear from the city hall vaults as soon as the air fans are in operation. If the same speed is used in their arrange ment which has distinguished the other equipments of the building, we may expect air fans about January 1, 1894.

A CAMPAIGN orator of the people's party in Georgia is reported as saying that "the time will come when a poor man can stick a postage stamp on a mule and ship it from Georgia to Texas." When that time does come there will be fine facilities for the colonization of voters by the people's party.

THIEVES are carrying on a prosperous business in lead pipe and plumbers' fittings stolen from vacant houses and the houses of people temporarily absent from home. The business could be stopped if all junk buyers were conscientious enough to notify the police whenever their suspicions are aroused.

THE celebration of German day at Omaha October 6, will be an unusually large one this year. This is the great anniversary of the landing of the first German ship in this country, and it is only fitting that the German-Americans, one of the very best classes of citizens, should observe it with appropriate ceremonies.

Iowa farmers and business men are wise in enthusiastically selecting delegates to the good roads convention to meet in Des Moines on the 17th and 18th of this month. It is very probable that the outcome of this meeting will be more sensible legislation and methods in regard to road building and road supervision. Nebraska ought to hold just such a convention.

THERE is no good reason why Prospect Hill cometery should not be extended to the dimensions of the original plat. The strip that would be added is not much wider than a boulevard on two sides of the cemetery, which would by this addition acquire a straight line boundary, whereas at present it is irregular. It is scarcely conceivable that Prospect Hill cometery will ever be disturbed. Properly cared for it is as sightly as a park. There are cemeteries in the very heart of some of the largest cities in this country. There are two cemeteries in New York on Broadway. One of these is adjacent to the Astor house, and the other opposite Wall street. The frontage of these cometeries on Broadway would sell for at least \$5,000 a foot, and yet they have been permitted to remain undisturbed for more than a century.

advocate the repeal of the tax-and they are almost without exception states rights democrats-assert that the coaditions have so changed in the last thirty years that there is no danger of a restorration of the wildcat currency, but no man of fair intelligence regarding financial affairs will be deceived by an assurance of this kind. If it shall ever happen again that state banks are permitted to issue circulating notes, subject, as they would necessarily be, only to state regulation, the country will be inevitably flooded, as it was thirty years ago, by a

currency of variable value, to the great loss of the producing and laboring classes, and of benefit to nobody but the banks of issue and the note shavers.

CHANGE IN THE CORN OUTLOOK. The farmers of Nebraska are fortunate this year in the continued favorable conditions which have insured a good corn crop, but our neighbors in Kansas have within the past few days abandoned

all hope of even a fair yield this fall. The Kansas City Times says that the condition of the crop in that state "is very serious, in some localities positively alarming, and is moreover growing worse." It appears that hot winds have prevailed everywhere in that state of late and that in some localities corn has been burned up. "Even with the most copious rains from this time forward," says the paper quoted, "many

counties will have only half a crop, while others are even now beyond redemption. It is possible that the splendid wheat and oats yield will be about the only source of revenue to the farmers for the year 1892." The grain dealers of Kansas are said to have given up all hope of more than two-thirds of a crop, even under the most favorable circumstances, while many do not expect half a crop.

These discouraging reports from Kansas contrast strangely with the reports from all parts of Nebraska. It is only a few days since a drenching rain passed over this state, reviving vegetation and giving corn a sure hold for the remainder of the season in most localities, and now another heavy rain is reported from the western part of the

state, where it was most needed. It hardly seems possible that the corn

crop can fail to be a plentiful one in Nebraska this year, though it is acknowledged to be at least two weeks later than usual, which may expose it to danger from early frosts. In corn as in everything else, there can be no absolute security from loss until the crop is harvested; but the farmers of this state have seldom had a fairer outlook than they have today. In Iowa the prospect for a good crop

of corn continues to be favorable. In lilinois the yield will fall considerably below the average. In the latter state the crop is said to indicate about 73 per cent of a reasonable avorage, which may be taken to mean that not more than three-quarters of a crop is to be expected.

The wheat prospect, which always has an important influence upon the corn market, seems to be generally fair,

history.

SHOULD TAKE A BROADGAUGE VIEW. The object of electing councilman-atlarge was to secure a higher grade of membership than can be had by ward selection and especially to secure men who would represent the whole city rather than a particular section or district. It seems, however, that our councilmen-at-large lose sight of their own function. They ignore the fact that they are chosen by the whole city for the whole city and almost a ways act as if they were expected to serve only the ward in which they happen to reside. A councilman-at-large may move from one ward to the other without losing his right to his seat, whereas the ward councilman must continue during his term to be a resident of the ward he represents. This fact within itself should impress councilmon-at-large with their obligation to rise above the wants of their own neighborhood and endeavor in the matter of public imadministration.

THE BARK OF THE "WATCHDOG." Representative Holman, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, among whose titles is that of "Watch-

dog" of the treasury, has given the public a comparative statement of appropriations at the first session of the present congress and the second session of the Fifty-first congress intended to discredit the statement made by Senator Allison and to show that the Fiftysecond congress was more economical than its predecessor. It will be remambered that on the last day of the session Senator Allison stated in a general way that the present congress had appropriated \$41,600,000 more than was appropriated at the first session of the last congress. Senator Gorman of Maryland, who will be accepted as good democratic authority, vouched for the accuracy and fairness of the Iowa senator's statement. He said the figures of Mr. Atlison could not be questioned, and byway of defending the appropriations he said the immense sum they represented had in part become necessary by reason of the growth of the country.

As between the testimony of Senator Gorman and Congressman Holman nobody who knows anything about the two men will hesitate a moment which to accept. The cheese-paring representative from Indiana destroys any value which his statement might have by making a comparison between the appropriations of the first session of the present congress and the second session of the last, which is manifestly unfair. But even with this he makes out a reduction of only \$33,000,000, which is about onethird of what the democrats proposed to save when the session began. In order to swell the apparent saving, Mr. Holman says the amount appropriated for rivers and harbors ought to be deducted, the unfairness of which will be apparent when it is remembered that the last congress passed a liberal appropriation bill for rivers and harbors at its first session, and it has become the practice to appropriate for this purpose only once in two years

Mr. Holman is frank enough to admit that "the results of the present session of congress will not fully meet the expectations of the democratic party," and he tries to applogize for them by placing the responsibility upon the legislation of the preceding congress. The truth is that there is neither candor nor fairness in the statement of Holman. who evidently felt that he must make the best showing he could in order to save himself from being utterly discredited by his party, a very small faction of which, there is reason to believe, has any contidence in him. His cheeseparing efforts to economize have been a signal failure, and for the reason stated by Senator Gorman, that "the growth of the country, the extension of our postal system, the extension of our pension system, and other permanent and necessary appropriations," will not admit of reduction. Mr. Holman's attempt to deceive the people will be as futile as were his efforts at economy.

A Party of Patriotism and Progress. New York A lugatiser.

Governor McKinley is doing a splendid educational work among the people of the west, who need a little whole-ome medicine or their free trade and alliance distempers His speech in Omana, Neb., was the tru essence of political economy, and every line was an opigram. He attered a McKinlevisu when he said that "when anything has to be done in this country the republican party has to do it." Nothing could be truer than that. The republican party, in its present great work of building up and fostering American industries, is engaged in a caus second only to carrying the civil war to a suc cessful issue and abolishing human slavery

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

The republicans of Nebraska in convention assembled affirm their faith in the principles enunciated in the platform adopted by the national republican convention at Minneapolis, and most heartily endorse the wise clean, firm and truly American administra tion of President Harrison.

The republican party is the friend of labo in the factory, mill, mine and on the farm | It will at all times stand ready to adopt any measure that may improve its condition or promote its prosperity.

We deplore the occurrence of any conflict between labor and capital. We denounce the agitation of demagogues designed to fomen conflicts, and we most earnestly disapprove the use of private armed forces in any 'vay to settle them. We believe that an appeal to law and its officers is ample to protect property and preserve the peace and favor the establishment in some form of boards or tribunals of conciliation and arbitration for the peaceful settlement of all disputes be tween capital and labor and such questions as pertain to the safety and physical and moral wellbeing of the workingmen

We believe in protecting the laboring men by all necessary and judicious legislation. and to this end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect the health, life and hmb of all employes of transportation, mining and manufacturing companies while en-gaged in the service of such companies.

The farmers of this state, who constitute the chief element of our productive creating population, are entitled to the cheapest and best facilities for storing, ship-ping and marketing their products, and to this end we favor such laws as will give them cheap, safe and easily obtainable ele-vator and warehouse facilities, and will fur nish them promptly and without discrimination at just and equitable rates proper trans-portation facilities for all accessible mar-

We demand the enactment of laws regulating the rate charged by express com-panies within this state to the ead that such rates may be made reasonable

We favor the adoption of the amendment to the constitution providing for an elective railroad commission empowered to its local passenger and freight rates. We are in favor of the postal telegraph and postal savings bank system and rarai

free delivery.

Trusts and combinations to control and un duly enhance the price of commodities are a great evil and we favor all proper legislation o eradicate and repress them. The revenue laws of this state should be

carefully revised by a commission of com-petent persons representing the principal in-dustries of the state to the end that all property rightfully subject to taxation made to pay its just proportion of the public revenues.

The debt of this nation to the men who preserved it can never be paid in dollars and cents. The republican party of Nebraska cordially and earnestly favors a sys-tem of pensions so liberal as to properly provide for the living and tenderly protect from want the widows and orphans of the dead.

MR. TATE'S ELIGIBILITY.

He Makes a Frank and Full Statement Concerning His Citizenship.

OMANA, Aug. 10 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: I see by today's papers that a question as to my eligibility to hold the office of lieutenant governor has arisen. In view of this fact I make the following statement: On the 4th day of March, 1879, at Buffalo,

was nominated and elected to congress.

Judge Crounse was one of the first men in the party to move against railroad domina-tion, and among the more important measures passed by him through congress the various German singing, ataletic and pro rate bill. This advanced step in the in terests of the people brought a fight upo secret societies will be held on Friday evenhim from the corporations, and he retired from political life to the practice of his pron, in which he has been eminently cessful. With such a man as Judge Crounse at the head of the republican ticket there can be no hesitancy in the anti-monopoly element in the party voting it to a min.

MERRY THOUGHTS.

Troy Press: When a mosquito presents his bill he is not invited to call again.

Cape Cod Item: It isn't the man who blows nost who finds it easiest to raise the wind.

Binghamton Republican: Eve was the first witness to prove that prohibition doesn't pro-

Philadelphia Times: "Algernon," she said dramatleally. "is a man after my own heart." "No he isn't, my dear," replied her practical father, "he is after your money."

Yonkers Gazette: It seems a perversion of natural processes for a farmer, when giving corn to his pigs, to feed it to them "in the ear."

THE SUMMER THRONG. Clothier and Furnisher. Upon the mountain tops the trees Nod gently to the summer breeze, And from below with ecaseless roar The waves are beating on the shore. In summer clothes the summer throng On beach and mountain stroll along; In blazer gay and cheviot shift The youth now tries his best to filrt. The symmer girl in musiin white

The summer girl in musiin white Hails each new man with fresh delight. And thus the summer days go by. 'Twill soon be time for us to hie Ourselves back home. This is no joke, For we are sure to go back broke.



All broke up

The styles are broken, the sizes are broken and,



& days, wh

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what's best of all, the prices are broken too. This break has broke out all over the house. Men's suits, boys' suits, under garments, negligee shirts, shirt waists, pants, all in this breaking up sale of broken summer goods. It won't break you to buy one of these broken suits for you won't have to break a very big bill to get a very sig bargain. These odds and ends, although all broke

up, are of our usual high quality and must be got out of the way within the next few days. We buy our goods to sell them, not to keep them. Price sometimes is no object, especially when the suit sare all broke up.

Browning,King&Co

Our store closes at 6:30 p. m. except Satur- |S.W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St