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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Finite of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the netuni circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending August 20, 1852, was as follows: Funday, August 14.
Monday, August 1.5.
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Thursday, August 18.
Friday, August 19.
Faturday, August 29.

Average ..... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres ence this 20th day of August, 1892. S. P. FELL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for July 24,316.

Our school teachers will teach forty

weeks for forty weeks' pay, and that is just what they ought to do. LET the Fake Factory attack Mayor Bemis a few more times and even the

city council will take his part. COUNCIL BLUFFS has been having some union depot agitation. The people over there ought not to waste their time

so wantonly. No one, outside of certain state institutions, seriously believes that Iowa is going to bestow her electoral vote upon any one but Benjamin Harrison.

INSPECTOR WILSON seems to have discovered some abuses that need overhauling. The people will stand by him in his unveiling of extravagance and favoritism.

SOME of the candidates on the electoral ticket of the Iowa democrats are such recent converts that their heads are still sore with the memory of past republican conventions.

THE First Methodist Episcopal church is to be congratulated if it secures the acceptance of the call extended to Dr. Crane of Bloomington, Ill., who is a young man of great force and of superior pulpit oratory.

IF GAS INSPECTOR GILBERT has a contrivance to beat the gas meter he has achieved a blessing to all mankind. But we fear that it will have no effect on that brand which is so loud and abold in the council chamber.

MR. HOLMAN has asked and obtained ten complimentary tickets to the World's fair. The malarial atmosphere arising from the swamps of his district have as yet had no appreciable effect upon the great objector's nerve.

LABOR day in Omaha is going to be a big occasion. The city should be extensively and fittingly decorated. We are all laborers and take great pride in the condition of labor in Nebraska and especially in this city.

BY REPEALING resolution No. 30, passed last July, the council has abolished the office of permanent sidewalk inspector. There never was as much need of such an officer as there will be for the next ninety days.

THE interest which usually attaches to the Vermont September election, which occurs this year on the 6th, will be somewhat weakened, if not altogether pulverized, by a social event at New Orleans on the same day.

Ir was a quite preposterous idea for the New York World to designate the Omaha World-Herald as the repository of the western campaign boodle for Iowa. Those Iowa democrats who read do not know of the existence of such a paper.

IT WOULD be difficult to find a city which is enjoying more general prosperity than Omaha. Building is going on in all parts of the city, trade is increasing in every department and help is hard to get. There is no lack of work and very little poverty.

THE wheat, oats, rye and barley of Nebraska are making a reputation for themselves in the markets of the country by reason of their superior quality. Corn is still king in this state, but the other cereals are pushing toward the front with rapid strides.

IT is an unfortunate turn of affairs for democratic newspapers when they are compelled just now to praise President Harrison for his ringing, American, retailiatory proclamation. But alas there is no escape but silence, and democrats know nothing of that method of

expression. EDITOR CARTER HARRISON says that "Illinois is a battle field where victory may be won or lost." This eminently wise remark, uttered by a brilliant statesman, can, of course, be applied only to Illinois. What will happen to victory in other states we don't know, because Carter hasn't told us.

DAN CAMPBELL has been nominated for congress by the people's party and endorsed by the democratic party of the Eleventh Iowa district. Old Dan has trod the diverse path of Weaver and was a candidate for governor on the greenback ticket a few years ago. Monona county, his home, seems to be a very peaceful and sensible county, yet it has not only Campbell on its debit side, but several other more or less conspicuous freaks, including our own John Jeff-

END OF THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

The switchmen's strike has ended in the defeat of the strikers, a result which was foreseen by everybody who took an intelligent view of the situation. Grant that the men had a grievance and that their demand was just, when they resorted to violence they damaged their case irretrievably. A bad spirit has prevailed from the inception of the strike, the assault on Grand Master Sweeney being the shameful termination of a record of violence which deprived the strikers of public sympathy. Some of the men are evidently exaspernted by defeat, and as many of them will be unable to return to their old places further outrages are to be expected. The railrouis do not propose to reinstate the men, who must make application for employment in the regular way, and it is not likely that any of those who have been guilty of lawlessness, and this is the case with most of them, will be

taken back. This strike caused a serious derangement of business, a heavy, direct and immediate loss to the railway companies and to their patrons, and a large expense to the taxpayers for maintaining the militia. Computing all things it has been a very costly conflict and all that the strikers have in return is experience, which to many of them is likely to prove bitter. It has its lesson for all organized labor, which is that it cannot promote its cause by breaking the laws and resorting to violence, however just and proper its demands may be. The tendency that has recently been exhibited by labor to disregard the law must be condemned by all good citizens. Such a course brings reproach upon organized labor and injures its cause.

This occurrence suggests the question whether it is not desirable to adopt some plan by which to prevent the stoppage of transportation either by the railroad companies or their employes. The public service rendered by the railroads is so essential to the interests and wellbeing of the whole people that neither the companies who manage them nor the populations who depend upon them for constantly needed transportation can afford to have their operation put at hazard for any reason short of an overruling necessity. The transportation of passengers, mails and goods must not be put at the hazard of stoppage whenever railway employes cannot come to an understanding with railway officials. The time is coming when there will

have to be legislation that will compel the settlement of controversies between the railroads and their employes without interfering with the business of the roads, or what would perhaps be still better, the regulation of the wages of such employes by law. The danger that at any time the business of the country may be paralyzed by the stoppage of railroad transportation, inflicting incalculable injury upon all interests, is a very serious matter, and if something is not done to avert it the country may some day have a very costly and troublesome experience. There is no valid reason why congress should not regulate by legislation the employment and wages of persons in the service of interstate railroads, so that neither the companies nor the unions would have anything to say regarding the matter of compensation and thus the cause of controversy would be removed. It is not easy to overestimate the importance of this matter of averting the danger of a widespread stoppage of railroad transportation, with which the country has been more than once threatened and from which it has just narrowly escaped.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR BOODLE.

At the request of James Gordon Bennett Carter H. Harrison, editor of the Chicago Times, has contributed to the first named newspaper a long essay entitled "Victory in Illinois," It is in many respects a remarkable production, but it does not by any means show that the democrats have a chance of winning in Illinois. Among other things Mr. Harrison says: "All men respect and honor Cleveland, but he has not endeared many men personally to his name. He has not in the past shown winning ways." This is rather good. considering its democratic source. The writer also says: "But on the other hand, Harrison has winning ways to make men like him." Then in the next breath the democratic editor says: "No republican ever speaks with any warmth of either Harrison or Reid. All they can say is Harrison has given a clean administration." A little further on we come upon this: "The cleanness of the last two administrations to a great extent tends to repress any marked enthusiasm. This condition continuing will have a worse effect upon the democracy than upon their opponents. Why? Decorous quietude tends to keep men in accustomed thies."

There are many quotable things in this extraordinary political essay, but we fail to see wherein it affords any encouragement to the democracy. The gist of the whole argument is that a cold campaign will give the state of Illinois to Harrison and Reid and that a red hot campaign will give it to Cleveland and Stevenson. "The national committee," says the writer, "should look to it that from the opening of the campaign to the day of election the western prairies should hear the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon. 12

If this is the best case that can be made out for the democrats in Illinois the managers of that party would do well to turn their attention to some other locality. If Mr. Cleveland is looked upon by the democrats of Illinois as a mzn who "has not in the past shown winning ways," while President Harrison "has winning ways to make men like him," what is the use in talking about winning in that state by the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon? If it is true that "decorous quietude tends to keep men in accustomed lines" why not let the "decorous quietude" go on? Nothing could be better for the interests of businesswhich are the prime interests nowthan "decorous quietude." The rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon can serve no good purpose. They mean absolutely nothing. The democratic party professes to desire a campaign of

writing letters in which he reiterates with tiresome monotony certain sage platitudes about the enlightenment of the voters. Then why not adnere to the original plan and keep on trying to convince the American people that free trade is an unmixed blessing and pro-

tection a system of wicked robbery? The true inwardness of the plan of campaign to arouse the western voters by the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon is exposed by the concerted effort to raise a great corruption fund to be lavishly poured into the coveted states. The democracy is making the mistake of underestimating the intelligence of the American voter.

A BOND ELECTION IMPRACTICABLE. We doubt the wisdom of submitting any bond proposition to the voters of Omaha at the coming November election. What with the electoral ticket, the state ticket, the congressional and legislative tickets, the Board of Education ticket and the ward councilmen ticket, the voters will have a task that will severely tax their patience and take up the full time allotted for every poll-

ing place and subdivision. Another and more cogent reason why no bond proposition should be submitted is that no bona proposition is likely to receive two-thirds of all the votes east at the election. A presidential election always draws out a full vote. Thousands of electors would omit voting on the bond proposition and every such omission is counted the same as a vote against it and must be offset by two votes for it. It would be a waste of money to advertise a bond proposition for thirty days when it is manifest that the proposition could not receive twothirds of all the votes cast.

If we are compelled to raise any money by bonds for city or school purposes they will have to be voted at a special election. The expense of such an election can be materially curtailed by reducing the number of polling places. When there are only one or two propositions to be voted on which chiefly concern the taxpayers from three to five polling places to the ward would be ample and thus the expense for judges and clerks of election would be reduced by more than 50 per cent.

NO DOUBT ABOUT THEIR MEANING. More than any other man in his party Henry Watterson was responsible for the adoption of the free trade tariff plank in the democratic platform. Therefore he may be supposed to represent the views of his party generally when he says: "Down with the thieving duties at the custom houses; down with the swindling reciprocity treaties; down with the cant about the wage earners; down with the fraud that taxes make wealth; down with all the fallacies of protection, and up with the starry flag of the union, free trade and sailors' rights! Mr. Watterson ought to be a pretty

good authority as to what the democratic party means by its platform utterances. He is an absolue free trader and was the framer of the platform adopted by the Chicago convention. Only one newspaper of prominence that is supporting Grover Cleveland has raised any objection to the radical views which he expresses on this subject, so it may reasonably be assumed that they are acquiesced in with practical unanimity all along the line. Nor can there be any doubt whatever that if the democracy should gain the necessary power it would put this radical policy into effect with the utmost promptness. The ruinous consequences which would ensue from the sweeping away of the present system, upon which the business interests of this country are now firmly stablished, can only be imagined. The rampant free traders are in the saddle and the freedom with which they declare their purpose to overturn the existing order of things removes all doubt as to what they mean by their opposition to protection. Some have pretended that the democrats would no nothing more serious than to reform the tariff meaning by this indefinite phrase that they would not proceed to extremes. But where is to be found any warrant for such a belief? Not in the platform itself, nor in the public utterances of those who speak with authority for the

democratic party. No man who has interests dependent even remotely upon the prosperity of American industries-and most men are thus interested-can look with complacency upon a movement so radical and possessing such great possibilities of harm. There is no safety in placing the government in the hands of men who are so devoted to a pet theory that they would put it in practice with absolute disregard of the vast interests which would thereby be endangered. Mr. Watterson's words should be kept in mind by every voter.

HOW CAN THEY SETTLE IT!

A meeting of citizens has been called at the mayor's room Saturday to dispose of the pending controversy over the union depot. Inasmuch as the questions of depot bonds and title are pending in the courts and the mayor and council are enjoined by a restraining order from delivering the bonds or title deeds to the Union Depot company, we fail to see how the council can settle the depot question unless the suit is withdrawn by both Stuht and Howe. There is no doubt that Stuht is ready to withdraw his suit at any time. He has been ready to do this whenever the railroad people wanted it withdrawn.

But Mr. Howe is absent from the city and if he were here we doubt whether he would withdraw the suit unless ample guaranty is given to the city that the depot and bridge shall be made acessible to all roads at reasonable terms in accordance with the contract made by the Union Depot company.

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

That this is a billion-dollar country is shown by the facts given in the statement of the secretary of the treasury, just made public. During the fiscal year which ended June 30 the exports of the United States, for the first time in our history, exceeded in value a billion dollars, an amount greater by a quarter of a million of dollars than the average annual exports for the preceding ten years. The increase is aceducation. Its candidate is perpetually | counted for mainly by the extraordi-

nary demand from Europe for breadstuffs, but there was a considerable increase in the exports of live stock, which now constitute a large and steadily growing item in our foreign commerce. It is noteworthy, also, that there is an improving foreign market for our manufactures, the business of the last fiscal year showing a heavy gain over the average of the last ten

The statement of the secretary of the treasury clearly disposes of the assumption that we must buy in order to sell, which is one of the arguments against the policy of protection. The free traders maintain that if the products of other countries are kept out of this country by a tariff we cannot seil to other countries, but the experience of the past year has been that while our imports declined our exports were larger than ever before. The argument of practical facts is therefore corelusively against the free trade assumption. Like most of the other arguments in opposition to protection it falls before the hard logic of actual experience. The simple truth is that other nations will buy of us according to their wants, regardless of our fiscal policy. If crops are short in Europe the shortage will be made up by purchasing from the United States, and it is probable that there will never be a time when Europe with not want our breadstuffs. European countries have about reached the limit of their productive capabilities, and under the most favorable conditions will perhaps never be able to supply their food wants. We need not, therefore, trouble ourselves about the possibility of a material decline in our foreign commerce, so far as breadstuffs are concerned, and there is every reason to expect that as we advance in manufactur ing we shall go on increasing our sales of manufactured products abroad.

It is one of the effects of protection to stimulate the growth of industries, and this has been done by the existing tariff law. The statement of the secretary of the treasury says that the new industries started within the last two years are giving employment to hundreds of thousands of people, and this one fact justifies the policy. The showing as to the results of reciprocity is in the highest degree gratifying. Our export trade with the countries with which we have reciprocity agreements increased last year over \$10,000,000, and it should be said that most of these arrangements have been in operation less than a year. When all things are considered the gain made in our foreign commerce which is directly trace able to reciprocity is very satisfactory and gives assurance of much more valuable results hereafter. With such facts before them the thoughtful people of the country will not accept the democratic view that reciprocity is a sham and a humbug.

There could be no stronger republican campaign argument than is presented in the figures of Secretary Foster's statement, and it appeals with particular force to the farmers of the country, for it is the agricultural producers who have been most targely benefited by the increase of the country's exports. It is a forceful vindication of the policy of the republican party.

THE Union Pacific shops in this city are turning out locomotives of the highest quality at a cost of \$2,000 apiece less than the price that would have to be paid for them in the east. This proves that manufacturing can be done as cheaply here as anywhere. What the city needs is a greater number of courageous capitalists to put their money and energy into important manufacturing enterprises. There is capital enough in Omaha to meet all demands. Labor, both skilled and unskilled, can easily be secured. A market that is as wide open to this city as to any other is not lacking. Energy and courage only are wanted.

THOMAS UPDEGRAFF has been nominated for congress by the republicans of the Fourth (Iowa) district in opposition to Walt H. Butler, the Jack-at-alltrades, whose election two years ago surprised no one so much as himself. Mr. Updegraff was a member of congress from that district for several jerms a number of years ago and was one of the most able and distinguished representatives from the west. It is very fortunate that he has consented to accept this unanimous nomination, for it at once insures the political redemption of a district long noted for its wisdom and republicanism.

THE tax payers of Pennsylvania, who are paying W. F. Harrity \$13,000 to act as chairman of the democratic national committee under the delusion that he is secretary of their commonwealth, would probably like a glimpse of the Dr. Jekyll side of this abominable political duality.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE-WILDE has returned from England, leaving her recently acquired husband in that country. She is disgusted with his idleness and proposes now to let him work out his own salvation with fear and trembling.

Silencing the Spellbinders. Woshipgton Post.
The New York World is raising its campaign fund on the theory that money talks. What will the demogratic spellbinders do?

The November Shrinkage. New York Commercial. John L. Sullivan's waist has shrunken eleven inches under his severe training. But that is nothing to the shrinkage that is going to take place in the Cleveland myth by No-

Can lowa Be Boodled? Acw Fork Advertiser. Mr. Harrissa beat Mr. Cleveland in Iowa by a triffe of 31,711 votes. It will require some 16,000 changes of heart on the part of republicans to reverse that judgment. How is it to be effected! The democratic leaders think a corruption fund will do it. What do the honest farmers of Iowa think of the democratic estimate of them!

The International Silver Conference. Harper's Weekly. The purpose of the conference is sider the means by which the use of silver in the currencies of the world can be ex-tended. Its ultimate purpose is to study the means, if any there be, by which the market value of silver can be made stable at a higher rate than it now bears, or at least at the present one. The use of silver as money will be considered with reference to this result. Since 1573—that is for the past fourteen years—the United States is the only powerful financial nation that has made any

effort in this direction. As the conference is proposed by our government, the history of that effort and the situation in which the United States finds itself at present will necessarily form the basis of the discussions of the conference. Undoubtedly these will be presented fairly and intelligently by our commissioners, who include three members of the national legislature who have taken part in the legislation enacted; one banker of bigh standing, Mr Cannon, who, also, as comptroller of the cur rency, became intimately acquainted with the course of government finance; and our eminent political economist, President Walker, whose studies have been especially directed to the question of money. But while we may be sure that the account of the experience of the United States will be fairly and accurately presented, the real motive that has brought about our legislation will not be stated, since it is political, not to say par-tisan, and cannot properly be exposed to the criticism of outsiders. Nor can we expect that such statements as can be made wil be likely to convince the representatives of foreign governments that we have discovered any method of attaining the end which

Democratic Statesmanship. Naw York Recorder. First, American wages are too high. Second, they must be reduced to English level, which is, on an average, 77 per cent less than the American standard.

Third, when your wages are lowered you must hustle hard for a bare living in compe ition with foreigners.
Fourth, American cloth is not good enough for democratic "bosses." They must have West of England goods.

Fifth, the protection of American labor is

Canada and the Canals.

St. Paul Pioneer Press, The outburst of indignation in Canada over the proclamation by the president an-nouncing the imposition of tolls on Canadian vessels passing through the Sault is wholly uncalled for and rather amusing. The United States has done nothing in the world except to apply for lex talionis, and that in the very mitdest form possible. There is no reason why Canada should have imagined that she could tax American commerce using the Welland at her pleasure without inviting a reprisat. She had all the warning that could

The First Test.

The first test in the states that are safely republican will occur early in September. Vermont votes on the 6th proxime. Maine or the second Monday. The last majority, that of 1888, in state and presidential elections in the former state was above 28,000, in the lar ter above 18,000 for governor and 23,000 for president. The expectation is that these states will uphold these figures, but the democrats will be quick to derive encourage ment from even the smallest diminution o

A Disgrace to Kansus.

Globe Democrat. Most blackguards are also cowards and Jerry Simpson is one of them. When called to account for his reflections on the bonor of the men and women of Kansas he said that his remarks were designed to apply

THE IRON HAUL.

Minneapolis Tribane: There was too much brass in the composition of the Iron Hail. Minneapolis Times: A mistake was made in naming the Iron Hall. It should have been steal. Washington Post: It appears that the

Iron Hall has been experimenting with the subtreasury microbes. Philadelphia Record: The Iron Hali was too modest a title for a concern that hauled

in the precious metals, too. Philadelphia Times: The trouble with the Iron Hall seems to be that there were too many screws in it to make it burgiar-proof. New York Advertiser: The Order of the which may be characterized as a Steal Hall

is still with us. New York Tribune: The Iron Hall order had sixteen "supreme" officers, including a 'supreme'' watchman; and yet it came to grief, probably because it was not guided by suprem · sagacity.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: That sublime of rascals, Supreme Injustice Somerby, of the Iron Hall fake, falled to take warning by the recent fate of sundry Napoleons of finance. The iron hand of justice may afford him more time for reflection than he has yet en

FLOATING SMILES.

Binghamton Republican: The most grace-ful girl cannot try on a shoe without putting her foot in it.

Chicago Post: A Nebraska woman has a nose nearly four inches in length. What a blessing such an organ would be to a Chicago sanitary inspector or a member of the third

Atchison Globe: Take any couple past 60, and if the woman is very fat, the man is very thin. Or, if the man is very fat, the woman is very thin.

Kate Field's Washington: Biggs—There goes a man that I never feel like judging from the company he keeps.

Beggs—Why so? He doesn't look any better than the rest of mankind.

Biggs—No; but you see he's the warden of our prison.

A COSTLY SMACK. Providence Telegram.

I came—I saw—I pressed her hand—
I begged her for a kiss.
She blushed—looked down. I stole the prize—
It was a dream of biss.
I've wakened from my dream since then: That kiss has cost me dear I'm paying alimony now For it twelve times a year.

The bathing suit joke is dead, 'tis clear.
For the humorists all eschew it:
But they couldn't joke on the suit this year.
Because there is nothing to it.

Chicago Times: It is well to learn exactly where your accounts stand before you finally leelde to give the devil his due. New York Sun: Youngbludde-I hate to go around with this black eye. When my friends begin to sympathize I don't know what to sav. Wrounder—Give them that ancient steer about "you should just see the other fellow."

Detroit Free Press: "Can you swim?" asked Miss Munn of Hojack. who had been calling twice a week for about six months. "Why, no. 1 can't."
"Then I would advise you to learn."
"Why!"
"Because I am going to throw you overboard."

HIDDEN DANGERS. Washington Star. Since fee is warranted to kill, And ice cream is forbidden. And in a draft's ecstatic thrill We find destruction bloden. We must conclude, nor laly rave, That 'twould be prudent, very, A home like section to en rage In some good cemetary.

THE SUMMER WIDDWER'S LAMENT.

Washington Star, Come home to me darling, come home to me now:
The dust on the mantel is deep:
To keep things all tidy I do not know how,
And I fear I've forgot how to sweep! Our clock, grown so lonesome, refuses me

And so does the "hotel cafe."— And to "keep house" alone, dear, I find "quite a trick." And a hard and uncomfortable way. I can't find the bedelothes-my stockings are

The rooms are all empty and drear, And cept for the spiders and flies (quite a I'd bave no companions, I fear, The basement is musty-the flowers are all

And the mice they are having full sway.

And I'm tired, dear, of painting this big town
all red

As 4 thought to while you were sway! There are stains on the table and dirt on the

(I can not see how t got there): Things all seem askew and are waiting for To "set them to rights" everywhere!

There are moths in the carpets and flies on the wait. the wall.

And bugs crawling 'round on the floor—
And I can't sleep o' nights, 'cause I dr. am
these sights—
Bo shorten your stay at "the shore."

## BIG HORN'S GREAT WEALTH

Enthusiastic Reports from the Region Surrounding Sheridan by Captain Palmer.

IN THE GARDEN SPOT OF WYOMING

Millions of Acres of Pertile Lands Waiting tor the Farmer - Thousands of Tons of Auriferous Ore Now in Sight.

Captain H. E. Palmer has returned from a trip to Speridan, Wyo., and is very enthusiastic over what he saw up in that

"Do you know," he said yesterday, "that

there is one of the richest sections of country that is lying of doors today, and it is naturally and directly tributary to Omaha. Our citiz as do not realize it, but they ought to be at once awakened to the importance of the situation. Millions of dollars every year will soon be pouring from there to the centers of trade and commerce, and we can and will have it if we desire. It means a great deal to Omaha, and people ought to show an interest in the development of the wonderful resources of the Big Horn country. It is not only the paradise of the tourist and sportsman, with its wild, rugged mountain scenery, beautiful landscapes, deligntful giens and mountain streams of the purest water, filled with luscious trout that would satisfactorily reward the efforts of any angler, but there is also a fertile valley, the productiveness of which is not excelled anywhere. The mineral wealth of that section is absolutely instimable, and I am satisfied that within a short time the richest gold find ever made in this country will be shown to exist right here on the Big Horn.

Sample Crops.

"The fertility of the soil is shown by what has been raised there-sixty-seven bushels of wheat to the acre, forty-six bushels of barley on an acre and [3] bushels of oats on an acre and oats have been raised there weighing fifty-two pounds to the bushel, while standard weight is thirty-two pounds to the bashel. The first great prize of the Ameri-can Agriculturist for 1890 for the largest yield of potatoes in the whole United States was taken by William J. Sturgis, living between the towns of Sheridan and Buffalo, or Piney creek. He raised 974 bushels of po tatoes to the acre, as attested by sworn state ments, and received \$500 in prizes, besides a profit of \$714 net above expenses. Has Had Trouble with Indians.

"Now, I feel that I know something about that section. I was adjutant of Connor's Powder river expedition in 1865, when we were all through that country, and for three mouths remain almost in the shadow of the Big Horn mou tains. In 1866 I was the first white man who attempted to settle there. I built a sod house on the Clear Creek fork of Powder river, but was driven out by the Indians. I went over to Tongue river and again attempted to settle, but was again ordered out of the country by the same band of Cheyennes. "From there I went to the Big Horn, to a village of Arapahoes and there I camped and traded for a month. Then came the Red

Cloud outbreak, in which the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux all joined, and goods were taken away from and I was made a prisoner me and I was made a prisoner. I was imprisoned in a tepee for three weeks. and finally one moonlight night I was led out and turned loose to find my way alone to the Montana line as best I could. In 1881 ngaged in the cattle business up there, an ever since then I have been interested in and about Sheridan, and have traveled over nearly every foot of that country. Wealth of Bald Mountain.

"Less than a week ago I stood on the sum mit of the Big Horn mountains with Mr. Holdrege, inspecting the Baid Mountain mining district of the Big Horn. I have had and spent a good share of the time prospect ing on my own account. I panned there for gold in several places, and every time with great success. Not a pan of dirt netted less than 4 cents, and that was at the top of a gravel stratum. at 'grass root.' That gravel stratum is said to be eighteen feet thick, and every one of the gulches leading from Bald Mountain is full of that gravel.

'Here in this vial is an ounce of gold dust," and the captain produced a quantity of the yellow stuff that seemed to weigh twice as much as he said it did. "Now, that all came from one cubic yard of the coment rock up there, and it is worth just \$16. That rock covers a tract about twenty miles square, and there is untold wealth there.

I tell you that the prospect
for an immense gold-producing camp
at Bald Mountain is more than good. The Fortunatus Mining company has just put in an amalgamator there costing \$25,000, and it will commence operations September 1. One of their boilers weighs 6,000 pounds, and order to get their machinery there. I think it probable that the whole problem will be solved inside of the next thirty days, and there will be a stampede to the Baid Mountain mining district, and you will see a good many going from Omana. Several good quartz lodes have been discovered at the head of Tongue river, and there is no question but that it will show up a ver

rich mining camp Sheridan's Manifold Advantuges.

"Sherican holds the key to the entire situ-

ation. It is 350 miles from Chevenne and just as far from Helena. It is in the garden spot of Wyoming. There are 500,000 acres of irrigable land within a radius of twentyfive miles of Sheridan and 1,500,000 acres in the Big Horn basin, only fifty miles west of there. The B. & M. has completed its line there. The B. & M. has completed its line to Powder river, only sixty miles southeast, and will be in Sheridan by October 15 or 20. The graders have 3,000 teams at work and will keep out of the way of the tracklayors. They are grading in the town now. That is to be the division, and all the shops for repairs west of Alliance will be there. It will be the control of the west of the state of th also be the junction where the line to the Yellowstone park, 140 miles away, will start. "All this is tributary to Omaha, and every thing and everybody will go through bere in order to reach Speridan and the Big Horn That country is fast settling up with intelligent, energetto people, and it seems to me that the business men of Omana should begin to post up on the resources of that part of the northwest and plan to secure the business and trade that will be main-

CATHOLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

tained by that section.'

eo Anxiously Solicitons for the End of All Dissension in the American Church. Roug, Aug. 25 -Cardinal Ledochowski has sent out his letter on schools to the American bishops, apropos the Faribault and Stillwater incident. The holy see wishes uniformity of episcopal action and, above all, the end of all dissension. In the cases of Faribault and Stillwater the practical and intelligent action of Archbishop Ireland had assisted the holy see to seize the points of the matter and advise the American episcopacy thereon in a mauner calculated to promote uniformity of policy. The scholastic future of the church in America is said to depend directly upon the American epis-

The holy see, solicitous of the pacification of the United States, for which Lee XIII, has a passionate fondness, wishes at almost any price that the dissension over the school question shall be closed and the church be at peace with the state and continue to pursue its work of spreading the light of religion. The holy see believes the hour has come to affirm, both as regards general rules and their practical applications, what is best to be done upon the scholastic questions in their ensemble. In this respect the incident with which Mgr. Ireland has been so prominently associated will have its value in the United States. Mgr. Keane, rector of Washington university, has visited Cardinal Ledochowski at Lucerne.

Seven Miners Crushed to Death. London, Aug. 25 .- As ten miners were deseending into a coal pit this morning a part of the roof of the pit fell in. The men were caught under the falling earth and seven were crushed to death. It is hardly probable the other three will survive.

German Soldiers Surrender to Sol. Berlin, Aug. 25 .- In the military maneuvers at Fruenfkirchen yesterday one-third of the soldiers engaged were overcome by the terribic heat. Four commissioned officers, ight corporals and ten privates died from

Parnellites Will Work for Morley. LONDON, Aug. 25 .- The Parnellite executive committee in London has decided to do its utmost to secure the re-election of John Morley, Mr. Giadstone's chief secretary for

Fifteen Drowned in the Hooghly. CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.-The British steamer Anglom, bound hence for England, capsized in the Hooghly river. Twenty-two of the crew were saved, fifteen drowned.

Western Pensions. Washington, D. C., Aug. 25 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE

and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original-George E. Kunpy Louis B. Round, Charles Riuell, Presley H Green, Madison Geer, James R. Vance, William Downs, John Vanarsdol, Luke L. Pearson, Charles Rjoades, Jesse W. Wilcox, George Rouse, Theodore B. Whitney, George W. Garrison, Additional—James N. Dyke-man, George W. Foulk, Increase—James, McNutt. Reissue—Andrew E. Johnston. Original widows, etc .- Sarah A. Lindsay, Rosena Corcilins South Dakota: Original-Charles S. South,

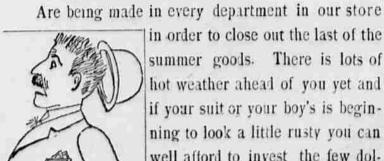
Joseph H. Kinsman, Benjamin P. Scovill, William Wheatley, Additional—William Johnson, Original windows—Pathrie Griffin. Iowa: Original-John M. Kopp, Douglas F. Slanson, Mathias Kessler, John H. Mc-Ilroy, John W. Gilger, Francis M. Dickey, Hugh M. Pickel, John C. Hanes, John Sanders, William Donaldson, George Sitts, James J. Richardson, William E. Street, Martin Stapleton, John S. Speicher. Ad-ditional-Orville K. Pike, Michael Donion, Samuel S. Wilson (deceased). Increase— James C. Aiter, Richard M. Boyer, Thomas T. Anderson, Reissue-William Kent George Sproul, Original widows-Christine Knapp.

Welsh Presbyterian Officers Utica, N. Y., Aug. 25 .- At the first business meeting of the general assembly of Welsh Presbyterians of America, Rev. Joseph Roberts of Minneapolis was elected noderator for the next three years, and Rev-Edward Roberts, Middle Granville, acc

Financial Fakirs Arrested, New York, Aug. 25 .- The police have arrested W. H. Roberts, president, Neil Mo-Collum, secretary, and Fred Steitz, charged with conducting a bogus bank in Wall street. The scheme was to buy goods throughout the country and give the bank as reference.

## BROWNING, KING & CO.

## Frightful Cuts



in order to close out the last of the summer goods. There is lots of hot weather ahead of you yet and if your suit or your boy's is beginning to look a little rusty you can well afford to invest the few dollars we ask in one of these nobby

suits. We will have them all closed out this week sure, so don't put off till the last of the week what you can just as well do tomorrow. We'll entertain you with the finest list of bargains you ever saw. Our new fall goods will be open for inspection next week. The line this year, as formerly, contains all that is desirble in style, fit and finish. In the meantime the summer suit must go.

Browning, King&Co

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