OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Patly Bee (without Sunday) One Year.
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Funday Bee, One Year.
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OFFICES !! OFFICES.

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SWOR: STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Etate of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
N. P. Fell, business manager of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the
actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week
ending September 17, 1892, was as follows: Funday, September 11.

Alonday, September 12.

Tuesday, September 14.

Wednesday, September 14.

Thursday, September 15.

Friday, September 15.

Baturday, September 17.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this lith day of September, 1842.

E. P. ROGGEN, Notary Public. Average Circulation for August 24,430

WELL, how about that freight bureau! Is this town still asleep on the transportation question?

OF COURSE the Jacksonians and the Bamosets are harmonious this year as aver. Of course.

THE American people are cherishing the hope that Mrs. Harrison will be fully restored to health.

DAVE HILL says "I am a democrat still." Since the Chicago convention he has been a still democrat. THERE is an absence of news from In-

years ago. Then it was a doubtful state. MAJOR PADDOCK evidently wants the cholera. As an obstructionist he seems

to have taken a few points from Holman.

MR. CLEVELAND wants to evict the white house tenant at Washington and Mis. Cleveland wishes to evict a tenant in Omaha.

MRS. VICTORIA WOODHULL MARTIN has been renominated by the woman suffragists for president. What has this country done to deserve such a fate!

ARABELLA MANSFIELD was admitted to practice law in Iowa in 1869, she being the first woman so admitted in America. Iowa girls have always been progressive.

THE people's party of Nebraska is being decimated by the merciless fire of logic and sense which republican speakers are pouring into their camps.

J. J. McIntosh, democratic candi-Late for congress, writes a letter declaring that by the constitution he is not in it. The people would have told him the same thing on election day.

THE Atlanta Constitution says of Mrs. Lease: "She is tall and raw-boned and as ugly as a mud hen." This, we presume, is the "southern chivalry" of which we hear so much and which Mrs. Lease herself described so glowingly in hor speeches here last July.

OMAHA pursues the even tenor of her commercial progress, her total business last week, as shown by the bank clearings, being an increase of 35.7 per cent over the corresponding six days in 1891. And this represents business, too, not the froth of a boom, nor the fiction of "prospects."

THE new differential affecting rates on southwestern cattle to the South Omaha market has produced the results anticipated. Kansas City previously had the advantage and the South Omaha packers suffered in consequence, but now the packers of the former city are obliged to hustle. They have made vigorous efforts to secure shipments designed for South Omaha, but have met with poor success, the shippers preferring our market,

THE fact that the health commis sioner has condemned the plumbing in the Walnut Hill school as defective and dangerous to the health of the pupils suggests that more care is needed in dealing with this important subject. The inspector reports that to his certain knowledge the cause of complaint at this particular school has existed ever since the plumbing was put in. If this is true, it is evident that there has been reprehensible negligence. Cases of diphtheria that have occurred among the children of that neighborhood may have been caused by this defective plumbing. Nowhere are perfect sanitary arrangements so vitally important as in the public schools, and it is to be hoped that the present inspection, due to the cholera scare, will not be made to serve for all time.

THE activity which the health authorities are showing in their efforts to put the city in a proper sanitary condition is reassuring. The large number of places that require cleaning up which have been reported to the Beard of Health demonstrates how necessary is the movement for cleansing the city. Obviously the condition of things was getting to be so bad as to imperil the health of the entire community, and it is remarkable that the mortality during the hot season has not been greater. The forts of the health authorities must be vigorously pushed until the city is thoroughly cleaned, and they must be supported in the work with every assistance they require. The danger to be averted may not be imminent, but there is no reason for laxity in taking precautions against it for the future. The health authorities appear to be doing well and they should keep up the good

IGNORING THE EVIDENCE.

The democratic leaders and organs wholly ignore the facts which testify to national progress and prosperity under the present tariff, and content themselves with the bold assertion that it has had no such results as are claimed for it by republicans. Not one of them has had the honesty and candor to take up the statistics and attempt to prove that they do not demonstrate the good effects of the tariff upon the material interests of the country. On the contrary the republicans steadily appeal to these facts for the vindication of their policy and ask for them the careful consideration of the people.

In his Brooklyn speech Senator Hill, referring to the McKinley bill, said: There is no satisfactory evidence that it has increased our prosperity in any degree or advanced the wages of a single workingman." Yet the senator admitted that the country is prosperous and that its industrial development has increased since the present tatiff law went into effect. Like other democratic leaders Mr. Hill pays no attention to the facts and relies upon unsupported assertions. It is much more simple and convenient than would be the effort to show even to a democratic audience that the evidence of prosperity is in no way due to the tariff. It would be a difficult task for any democrat to attempt to prove that the growth of the industries of New York and Massachusetts during the year following the adoption of the present tariff law, as shown by the reports of the labor commissioners of those states, was in no measure due to that law, but in spite of it. The relation of that legislation to the industrial progress in those states is so obvious that all but those who are utterly blinded by their prejudices against the policy of protection must see it. The capital employed in the protected industries in New York was greater by about \$13,000,000 in 1891 than in 1890, and in Massachusetts the increase in the former over the latter year was \$10,-000,000. If this rate of increase prevailed in all the manufacturing states, and there is no reason to doubt that it did, not less than \$100,000,000 more was invested in protected industries the year diana this year compared with four after the passage of the McKinley bill than the year before. Can any reason-

> voters of the country recognize it, that the principle of protection as embodied in the present tariff law, together with the principle of reciprocity, have been instrumental in increasing the business of the country both at home and abroad, and has most conclusively vindicated the republican policy. The tariff has stimulated home industries, which are now employing more capital and labor than they did two years ago, while reciprocity has enlarged the markets for the products of the farm. As to wages, the testimony of the report of the senate committee, approved by the democratic members, and the reports of the labor commissioners of New York and Massachusetts, is a sufficient answer to the democratic assertion that the labor of the country has not been benefited by the tariff. General denials will not be effective in this campaign of education. Bare assertion will not be accepted by the intelligent voters of the country who are seeking accurate and trustworthy information. "The day of the prophet of calamity," said President Harrison, "has been succeeded by that of the trade reporter." The people demand facts, and these the republican party is prepared to give them in justification of its appeal for their support. It invites the country to consider conditions rather than theories. In this respect it has a very great advantage of

able man doubt the influence of that

The plain truth is, and the intelligent

measure in producing this result?

its opponents. INTEREST ON BONDED DEBTS.

Some interesting facts concerning interest charges on public bonded debts are presented by the census bureau, showing a great decrease in the amount of interest now paid and also a falling off in the rate. Leaving the national bonded debt out of the account the average interest rate has decreased during ten years 0.88 per cent, and the average interest charge on the aggregate bonded dept has decreased 0.39 per cent. It appears that the decrease would have been much greater if the government had reserved an option on its 4.5 and 4 per cent bonds. On account of a lack of such option many states and cities are also paying a high rate of interest. An illustration of this is furnished by the city of New York. In 1889 that municipality sold \$12,931,638 of long time bonds at par or above, though they only bear 2.5 per cent interest. Of the entire indebtedness of the city \$25,980,600 bears 7 per cent, \$36,279,040 bears 6 per cent, \$17,385,846 bears 5 per cent and a large amount 4 per cent. If these large sums could have been refunded into bonds bearing the low rate placed on those of 1889 an enormous sum of money would have been saved to the taxpayers, but the option was lacking, so the high rates of interest continue on the greater portion of the city's debt. The same is true of the bonded debts of other cities and states. If the right to refund had been reserved the prevailing low rates would make it possible to vastly decrease the interest charge.

A financial writer in the New York Commercial Bulletin expresses the belief that if all the bonded indebtedness of the country could have been refunded in 1890 at the best rates obtainable, in bonds worth par in the market, the average rates on the resulting indebtedness would have been little, if any, in excess of 3.75 per cent, a reduction of one-fifth of 1 per cent in the decade, or an annual saving in interest on the debt of \$42,406,480 by the reduction of the interest rate alone. These large figures show what advantages the capitalists have gained by holding bonds that could not be refunded at reduced rates

of interest. It appears from the report that by the reduction of principal, as well as rates, the annual interest charge has been reduced during the decade \$53,-610,409, a reduction per capita of nearly 50 per cent. The interest charge on every \$1,000 of assessed valuation in 1880 was \$8.76, but in 1890 it had fallen

to \$3.84, a reduction of 56 per cent. Scarcely any of the states have the uso

of money at the present rates of interest. Among the lowest rates paid on state bonds are 3 per cent by Ohio, 3.21 by Indiana, 3.15 by Maine, 3.27 by Connecticut and 3,56 by Delaware. The amount of the principal on state, county, municipal and school district bonds of Nebraska in 1880 was \$6,114,836 and the rate of interest paid was 8.85 per cent. The amount in 1890 was \$15,557,792 and the rate of interest then averaged 5.95 per cent. Kansas paid 7.57 per cent on \$15,407,686 in 1880 and in 1890 she paid 6.04 per cent on \$39,510,241. Some of the poorer and less prosperous states than Nebraska, having a larger aggregate debt, pay a lower rate of interest.

GETTING BADLY DEMORALIZED. In view of the fact that election day is only a month and a half distant it would seem to be high time for the domocrats who are discussing the tariff to hold a general conference and try to ascertain their bearings in relation to this important subject. "Where am I at?" is getting to be a pertinent question for the democracy. Its leading spirits are not in accord upon the subject of the tariff, and the open rebellion against the Chicago platform has so demoralized the party that it is now committed to a larger assortment of views upon this issue than any party can embrace and still remain sane. We are pained to see indications that the mental outfit of the Kansas City Times has already broken down under the strain. It attributes the falling off in the republican vote in Maine to the reduction of the tariff on lumber and argues that this proves that "the tariff is the issue." Perhaps it does. This kind of tariff reasoning is too deep for the average mind. There seems to be a sort of double action about it that is confusing, to say the least.

When Senator Hill made his speech in Brooklyn the other night it was accepted by the democrats generally as a formal opening of the campaign, as if the senator were regarded, under all the circumstances, as the proper man to perform that initial ceremony. But he annihilated the national platform of his party. The only vital thing in that platform is the tariff plank, and Hill would have none of it. The whole drift of his tariff talk was against the free trade idea expressed in his party's declaration of principles. He went as far as the democratic state convention in Connecticut did a few days ago in repudiation of free trade, though he made a thin pretense of standing upon the na-

tional platform. "The tariff," says that able supporter of Cleveland, the New York Sun, "is about the finest thing for the democrats to let alone this year that the campaign affords." And yet they cannot let it alone, for they have deliberately chosen to make a fight upon that issue and have absolutely nothing else to turn to. Their situation calls for the commiseration of kind hearted people, and our suggestion that a conference be held for the purpose of finding out "where they are at" is offered in a spirit of kindly sympathy.

DISPLEASED MUGWUMPS.

It is not surprising that the mugwump supporters of Mr. Cleveland and those New York democrats who fought Senator Hill at Chicago and are designated "anti-snappers," are displeased at the his Brooklyn speech. His declaration that "there is no place in honorable American politics for the political guerrillas who do not attach themselves to either of the great political armies, but who, while swearing allegiance to neither, criticise them both, and fight first upon one side and then upon the other,' while it delighted the hearts and minds of the faithful, is said to have deeply wounded some of the so-called independents, who it is but fair to say were

justly designated by Senator Hill. There is a manifest determination on the part of the regular democratic organization in New York to give the mugwump element to understand that its help is not desired, and this is the significance of the thrust of Mr. Hill. This element has always exerted more or less of an influence with Mr. Cleveland. In the early part of his administration its wishes were more potential with him than those of democrats who had never wavered in their fidelity to the party, and since then he has shown a great deal of fondness for their blandishments. It is not doubted that one of the reasons for summoning Cleveland to New York two weeks ago was to get from him an assurance that in the event of his election he would recognize as having claim to his consideration only democrats, and there is reason to believe that such an assurance was obtained. The course of Tammany since that conference and the language of Senator Hill in characterizing the so-called independents as "political guerrillas," war rant the inference that the candidate has agreed to cut loose from the mug wumps in case he is elected.

What effect this may have upon the vote of this element is problematical. Such is the average mugwump's idolatry of Cleveland that probably very lew of them will believe that he has entered into a compact with Tammany by which that organization shall be allowed to control the federal patronage in New York city if the next administration is democratic, but doubtless there are some whose self-respect will lend them to withhold their support from a party, one of whose most prominent leaders approvingly characterizes them as 'political guerrillas." In any event, however, it will make little difference as to the result. It has been demonstrated that the election strength of the mugwumps has been greatly overesti-

No MAN old enough to remember the 'wildcat" currency of the state banks will be foolish enough to vote with the party whose platform contains a plank advocating its restoration.

Persecuted for Telling the Truth.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Now that Labor Commissioner Peck is under bonds to answer for an alleged crime, he may be content that he has taken another degree in the order of democratic politicians. Of course it is the first instance of a democrat being arrested for telling the truth, but even this unique distinction may be of use to him when he has brought forth fruits meet for repentance and satisfied his associated that he will never do it again.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The attitude of France toward the British occupation of Egypt, and her longing to turn the Mediterranean ero a French lake, bave doubtless each extrated as a warning to England that her military position in Egypt and on the Red sea might yet be seriously assatled. France has erected a strong maritime fortification in Biserta, opposite the island of Malta, which would endanger the route of the English army; while the deepening of the canal from Bordeaux to Narbonne in order to permit the passage of French men-of-war would certainly imperil England's control of the Suez route. The connection of Egypt with India has as yet not been endangered, and it is not likely to be so long as England shall command the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. But the French have a coaling station at Chiek-Said, the extreme southwestern part of the Arabian peninsula, and it has been ramored that France is negotiating with the porte for the possession of that place. If it should fall into her hands the southern entrance to the Red sea would be imperiled. The region in question is not only a natural fortress of rock, but it contains a broad take, connected with the Red sea, which could be converted into a naval harbor and joined to the Bay of Okelis, in the Guif of Aden, by digging an artificial canal about 2,000 yards long, which would create a second outlet from the Red sea to the Indian ocean that would be entirely in the hands of France. With the progress of the times the strategetical importance of the land of the Nile and of the Red sea has largely increased. England's position in the world depends upon the assured connection of the mother country with India. That connection in turn depends largely upon the Suez canal, and there is, therefore, little wonder that proud and patriotic Englishmen should feel that as a power ruling the sea she must keep the canal secure against all eventualities. England checkmated France in Egypt in 1882. But Egypt has seldom brought luck to her conquerors, and the time may yet come when the question of power will have to be settled, and then the world will see whether England will be able to continue to bear the sword at the double gate of Asia and Africa or whether, as M. Repau has said, Egypt was given to her as a punishment for an ambition which exceeds its re-

The German people, during the last decade, have shown marked dissatisfaction with the ever increasing army. It is a severe bur den to them, not only because it requires for its maintenance great revenues which they must furnish, but because their youngest, strongest and ablest men are forced to devote several of the most valuable years of their lives to its service. Popular protest has been piled upon protest against the continued increase of the army since William became emperor, and the additional sums again and again demanded by him for military purposes have been secured only after severe struggles, and after the powerful influences of the government have been brought to bear upon the respective majorities of the Reichstag to coerce or cajcie them to vote the appropriations demanded. As the liberal party has numerically increased in the imperial legislature, the opposition to enhanced multary grants has become more strenuous and bold, and popular sentiment appears to be so commonly averse to the emperor's latest army bill as to give cause for his fear that the Reichstag will refuse to approve it. The emperor's recent humiliating defeat should warn him against inviting a more serious one in connection with his military bill. Liberalism and socialism have had growth as rank as that of weeds since he has been upon the throne, and every arbitrary act done by him and every such word spoken by him has added largely to the ranks of his political enemies. If he should now turn the Reichstag out of doors if it should refuse to approve a measure which the German people so commonly shot which the senator fired at them in disapprove his temporary triumph would be late defeat. The elections for a new Reichstag would unquestionably show what all late ones have done, an extraordinary addition to the number of the opponents of the imperial policy.

> Since Serpia, Roumania and Bulgaria began to cut a figure in the world as nationailties, the Albanians, both in Greece and Turkey, have been growing more and more restless. If the Slavs and the Seros and the Roumanians and the Greeks are to have realms and rulers of their own, why not the Albanians! The Albanians, directly descended from the Illyrians of the Roman empire, have a race history as clear and pecuitar as that of any of the three other races, Roumanian, Slav and Greek, which with them have long peopled European Turkey, or as that of the Osmanli conquerors themselves. They and their ancestors, the Illyrians, are admitted by ethnologists to be one of the great white races, which, with the Iberians, the Eiruscans and the Thracians, preceded in Europe the Celts and the Hellenes. They belong to the great Arvan family with the Hindus. the Medes, the Persians, and the Teutons. Their language is an Aryan language, and though there is a visible dash of the Mongol blood in their vigorous, physical type, neither philology nor ethnology has yet even plausibly ascertained its origin. Suffice it that wherever this strange and strong people originally came from, it has beld its own in the mountain regions it still occupies from the great days of the Roman empire to our own. It is a sign of the times therefore, not to be disregarded, that the Albanians are now beginning what looks very much like a systematic agitation for the establishment of an Albanian nationality in the east of Europe. The first symptom of this agitation, like the first symptom of the organized agitation which eventually led to the constitution of the United Italy, is the formation throughout Greece, Turkey, the Balkan states and Italy, of a great society, more or less secret, which appears to be nodeled on the lines of the Carbonarl. This society calls itself the "Drita." It has, branches in Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, Austria-Hungary and Italy

The principal question which now monopolizes the attention of the government of Austria, much in the same way that the Irish problem constitutes the predominant issue n the policy of the new British cabinet, is that of home rule for Bonemia. The Czech subjects of Francis Joseph demand that he shall satisfy their nationalist aspirations by a concession of autonomy as complete as that granted to Hungary five and twenty years ago. There are, however, manifold objections to the scheme. The emperor foresees that if he concedes home rule to Bohemia he will be called upon to satisfy in the same manner the nationalist aspirations of his Italian, his Polish, his Roumanian and his Slav subjects. While it is certain that by doing so he would vastly increase the prosperity and development of these divisions of his empire, he fears that the decentralization of the executive power at Vienna, in the case of the cis-Leithan part of the monarchy and at Buda-Pesth, in that of the trans-Leithan kingdom, might impair the cohesion and strength of the empire, and render the successful execution of an imperial policy ifficult an even impossible.

The reproduction in fac simile for [the forthcoming Columbus exhibition in Macrid of the first chart on which the American continent appears is approaching completion.

The work is in the hands of Senor Canovas Vallejo, a nephew of the Spanish premier, and Prof. Traynor. The original chart, which was traced in the year 1500 by the famous navigator and cartographer, Juan de la Cosa, who acted as pilot to Columbus is more than one of his voyages across the Atlantic has been carefully preserved in the Naval museum in Madrid. It presents some most interesting features, showing the extent of the knowledge of the best informed geographers of the day. On it are depicted the West Indies and a small part of South Amerlea-the northeastern section lying between the river Amazon and Panama. To this land the general name of Tierre Firme is given to mark the contrast between the continent and the Antilles. Here and there are traces of modern names, such as Venezuela, Maracarbo and Brazil. The chart contains some particulars of the discoveries made in Northern America by Sebastian Capot in 1497 and such titles as these: "Sea discovered by the English," "English Cape," "Lizard" and "St. George." La Cosa has also clearly depicted Cuba as an island, whereas Columbus died in the belief that it was a continent, and it was not until eight years later that the correctness of La Cosa's chart was in this respect finally established.

Hire a Substitute. Chicago News. It is a letter, not a theory, that now con-

A Man of His Word, Gt be-Democrat.

General Daniel E. Sickles, the old demo stood that he is not standing up for Cleve-

Philadelphia Ledger. Dr. Cranfill, candidate for vice president

on the prohibition ticket, thinks his name is a corruption of the English name Granville. The name of Dennis also suggests itself in

History Repeating Itself,

New York Advertiser.

Did David B. Hill make any Cleveland speeches in this state in 1888! He did. Did Cleveland carry the state! He didn't. But David B. Hill was elected governor. See!

> Two Thrilling Damns. Chicago Post

This is a good season for profane epigrams from the lips of great men. The other day Governor Flower of New York, who had hitherto been considered one of the stupidest men, if not the stupidest man, in American collties, emerged from his atramentarious envelope and made himself forever famous v declaring :

don't care a d-n for votes! Yesterday and nearer home Mayor Washburne, who is not unlike—well, he never has been distinguished for the brilliancy of his speech-Mayor Washburne, we say, uttered his scintillating spark:

Politics be d-d! We cannot count that week lost, to litera-ture, to politics or to art, which has produced two such gems of thought and saved two well meaning souls from oblivion.

CHICAGO REJECTS THE NUDE.

New York Herald: Some of the Chicago people are trying hard to blush over Diana's lack of store clothes, but thus far the efforts have been a dismal failure?

Kansas City Star: The Woman's Christo place a statue of Diana upon the agricul tural building at the World's fair. The point is made that it would be a disgrace to display a nude figure in so prominent a place.

New York Sun: What is most interesting in the human tody, ciad or unciad, is the spirit that animates it. What gives value to representations of the human body in art is largely the success of the artist in reproduc-ing that spirit. Whether the work is moral or not depends not on its draperies but on

the spirit that it expresses. Buffalo Express: Now, in the name of all that is chaste and pure, we ask these women what they mean. They are intelligent, they are educated, and, without doubt, as true women they love the beautiful. Is there anything more beautiful that an artistically constructed statue! Is there anything immodest in the representation in marble or bronze of the curves and outlines of a woman's ligure, even if that woman happens be a heathen goddess !

Philadelphia Press. The prurient prudes at Chicago object to the reception and use of the nude statue of Diana taken down from the Madicon square garden tower in New York and sent to the windy city. The only trouble with Diana was that she was no harmony with her surroundings in New Vork her merit as a work of art being un questioned, but with her travels her troubles began. Art in Chicago must be a curious thing and its devotees strange priestesses when a weathervane, the only fault of which is that it is the female form divine, is to be

EQUINOCITAL HOT SHOT. Philadelphia Times: The house fly is among he autumn leaves.

Patson-This set of teeth you made for me i too big.

Dentist-Yes, sir. Sit down in the chair and I will enlarge your mouth a little.

Philadelphia Record: "I'm onto your game," as the fly remarked to the butcher as it it upon his venison.

New York Sun: Skidds-When you proposed I suppose she said: "This is so sudden." gen."
Spatts-No. She only remarked: "You might have had me a year ago, George." Washington Star: The little band had

the musicians.

"Forty nodings." replied the musician indignantly. "I had blayed dot piece more as two humert times airctry." Philadelphia Record: Blanche-Delightfui!

And so you proposed to him?
Sophia, who has taken advantage of leap
year—I aid, and when I had unbosomed my
passion the cruel fellow said—
"What?"
"That he could only be a brother to yea."

"Dot is forte," shouted the leader to one of

"That he could only be a brother to me!"

Detroit Tribune: "Now that we are to-ether again for another season's work." said the teacher in the mission Sunday school, "we will have to arrange for a little enter-tainment. By the way," she added, "can any of you children tell me what an entertainuent is?"
Up went a little hand in one of the back enches.
"Well, what is it. Sammy?"
"It's sumpin' ter eat."

New York Sunt Cumso—Wait a minute, Fangle. I want to step into the dressmaker's and pay my wife's bill.
Fangle—Why don't you give her the money and let her go and pay it?
Cumso—She'd order another dress.

Do You Need a Tonic?

RECENT Water contains 4.1934 Iron Bicarbonate associated with .8445 grains Manganese Bicarbonate in each

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN if this is not a perfect tonic.

The analysis is by Dr. W. P. Mason, Professor Analyt, Chemistry, Rensselaer Poly-technic Inst., Troy, N. Y. After careful investigation of the recorded analyses of the famous springs of both Europe and America he says: "I believe the "Ferra-Manganese" Water

of Regent Spring to be the best tonic water in the world. You need it if you are overworked, if

you are suffering from nervous prostration, insomnia, dyspepsia, or other diseases resuiting from impure or impoverished blood. THE WATERS ARE BOTTLED AT

Excelsior Springs

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UTAR IS PROGRESSING.

Report of the Utah Commission for the Year Made Public.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.-Secretary Noble has received the annual report of the proceedings of the Utah commission for the year ending September 1 last, during which time three sessions were held, one at Chicago and two at Sait Lake City.

Speaking of political matters, the commission says that a change is apparent in the political situation in Utah, which, if properly fostered and honestly managed, will be

productive of good results.

Considerable space in the report is devoted to a discussion of the subject of polygamy. The commission insists that polygamy still exists, and that there are many cases constantly coming to the public knowledge of association between polygamists and the plural wives they had confessed to have put away is a fact that cannot be controverted. The commission says that fifteen male persons are believed to have entered into polyga-mous marriages during the last year, and more than 300 persons who are known are believed to be now living in polygamous relations. It is not true, the report says, that the commission has ever selected, knowingly, "a corrupt man," a "known gambler," or a "disreputable character," for a registration or election officer, and if by chance such a person has been appointed it has not yet been brought to the attention of the commission.

December last the church authorities petitioned the president for a general amnesty for the Mormon people. In the opinion of the commission, the report says, it is the most important document that the church has vet is sued, and contains the most direct and posi-tive statement of its desires and promises for the future which has yet come from that source. Without assenting to all the assertions of the appeal, the commission would be glad if the relief prayed for could be granted.
That Utah is advancing on the plane of progress the commission freely admits.

> The Party of False Prophets. Philadelphia Press

Congressman Springer is talking about tin plate now just as his party talked about steel rails when only 2 per cent of those used in this country were made in this country. Now all are manufactured in the United States, which makes more iron, more steel and more steel rails than Great Britain. If Mr. Springer's party is kept out of power the United States will make more tin plate than Great Britain: and the 250,000 persons needed, taking workers and their families, to make tin plate, will use up the wheat Mr. Springer wants to send abroad, and a good deal more.

Formed a Musical Trust.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.-A combination of musical publishers and musical instrunent manufacturers has just been consummated in this city. The combine's capital is \$5,000,000 and most of the well known houses throughout the country are included in the combination. Freight Tariffs and Smallpox.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., Sept. 23.-The goverment has finally forbidden railroad to in crease their freight tariffs. Smallpox is epidemic in northern Gustemala.

MALAYSIA AT THE FAIR.

It Will Be Represented by a Magnifleent Display at Chicago. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 23.-Arnot

Reid, managing editor of the Straits Times, Singapore, is in the city on the way to Chi cago as special commissioner to the World's fair of the Straits Settlements and Malaysia. Although the government has made no appropriation for an exhibit, private enterprise has been aroused and there will be a fine exhibit of the products of that part of the world at the exposition. Mr. Reid says the sultan of Jehore has taken a lively interest in the exhibit and will erect a typical Malay house at the fair, in which twenty-five Malays, men and women, will be sent to reside. They will be engaged in the manufacture of sarongs, kreises, gold and silver ornaments and the various callings of their race. The sultan, better known as the Maharajah of Jehore, will attend the opening of the exhi-bition in person. His display of diamonds, lately augmented in number by the death of his wife and the acquisition of her enormous estates, consisting of half the city of Singapore, will be unrivaled in the world's re-cords of jeweled splendor. Merchants of the Straits Settlements and native states will exhibit a quantity of tin, gamboge, pepper, dye stuffs, india rubber, rattan and other Straits products.

TO A PHOTOGRAPH,

New York Herald,

New York Horald.
That coat I well remember,
Its lapels were my joy.
It was the very latest thing.
For I was a stylish boy:
That low cut vest I always thought
Was mighty tasty too.
The tie with crimson polka dots
Tickled methrough and through.
I thought then I was handsome,
Also that I was smart.

iso that I was smart But now I often wonder If I wasn't rather tart.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX." vered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coatin BEECHAM'S PILLS Antidote for Went SICK HEAD. ACHE, Impair ed Liver

all druggists Price 25 cents a box New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

BROWNING, KING

All Wool

Boys who are no older than 14 nor younger than 4



years will get a great bagain of us this week. We have a great big line of cheviot and cassimere suits which we are offering at \$5 a suit. The as-

sortment comprises every known design, plain box backs, corded or plaited fronts and backs, etc., in grays, tans, blacks, blues, etc. all wool, \$5. We have other suitstas low as \$2.50 and others lots higher than \$5, but we are making a special effort on this line of Joys' suits this week at \$5; and besides it's the suit your boy wants. No other suit shown in this city can touch it

Browning, King&Co

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