BEE

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year.
Daily and Sunday. One Year.
Six Months.
Three Months.
Sunday Bee, One Year.
Saturday Bee, One Year.
Weekly Bee, One Year. OFFICES! Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner Nana Shin Streets,
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 18, 14 and 15, Trioune Building.
Washington, 335 Jourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news editorial matter should be addressed to the Horlal Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebrasks,
County of Douglas,
George H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the
actual circulation of The Dalky Bee for the week
ending September 21, 1872, was as follows:

Sunday, September 18.
Monday, September 19.
Tuesday, September 29.
Wednesday, September 21.
Thursday, September 22.
Friday, September 23.
Saturday, September 24. Average 24,210
GEO B TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of September, 1823.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for August 24,430 THE number of building permits

issued in Omaha increases day by day.

By opposing home-rule Mr. Labouchere conclusively proves that he would have been an off ox in the Gladstone cabinet.

SAM JONES is in New York and Tammany roasts are served up at his meetings in the highest style known to the

FRIDAY of this week is Traveling Men's day at the Norfolk district fair and a splendid program has been prepared for the Knights of the Grip and their friends who visit this pretty city in the Elkhorn valley.

How sweet it would be to listen to Mrs. Lease just now telling us how nicely she was treated down south in 1890 and how badly she was treated in the north. This is the story she told here last July with such scorn of "northern intolerance."

THOSE who best understood and most thoroughly appreciated the great qualities of George William Curtis are now being pained and disgusted by the extraordinary quantity of effusive gush and slush being printed about him in papers and periodicals all over the United States.

REPORTS from all of the county fairs in the state of Nebraska are to the effect that they are far better than ever before. This is a good omen; but it is not surprising that these county exhibitions should be better than ever, for the farmers, manufacturers and dealers of this state never before had so much to

THE new edifice of the St. Philip's Episcopal society at Twenty-first and ture. This city has too few churches of an attractive appearance, but their number is increasing, and every new house of worship having architectural beauty will improve the city in appearance if not otherwise.

IT is evident that Omaha, like many other cities, is deriving a decided benefit from the cholera scare. The inspection and cleaning up that have resulted directly from fear of the scourge have revealed to all minds the fact that the city was in an unwholesome sanitary condition, and it is likely that the effect of the present popular alarm will be apparent for some time to come. Would there have been any action by the authorities in regard to defective plumbing in one of our school buildings, by which, it is alleged, several cases of diphtheria have been caused, if there had been no cholera scare? Probably not, and it is also probable that filth would have been allowed to go on accumulating in many localities that are now being cleaned up with the utmost haste. The lesson of this enforced sanitary investigation should not be lost upon the health authorities or upon the people at large. It is easier, less expensive and far more respectable to keep clean than to undergo periodical cleanings, and the improvement of the general public health of the city would

PREPARATIONS are making in a number of cities for the proper celebration of Columbus day, October 21, which by act of congress has been made a national holiday. It is intended that the public schools of the country shall take a conspicuous part in this national commemoration of the discovery of America, and it is most appropriate that they should do so. It will be peculiarly an educational event, contributing to popular knowledge of the progress of civilization during four centuries. It will also teach an impressive lesson in behalf of republicen institutions and make a strong appeal to American patriotism. For these and other reasons it is most desirable and proper that the children of the public schools of the nation shall

participate in the celebration. It is presumed that the school authorities of Omaha contemplate allowing the children of the public schools of the city to unite with those of the country at large in celebrating the greatest event in the history of mankind, with a single exception. It so, it seems well to Grand Army of the Republic veterans suggest that the time for preparation have they shown that they remember is short, and there is none to waste if the children are to be thoroughly familiarized with the exercises which it is proposed to give. Certainly Omaha should not be behind any other city of the country in doing honor to this occasion, and in order that she shall not be it is desirable that preparation be net unnecessarily delayed. It will be an opportunity for our schools to appear at their best and it should be fully im-

THE FUFT PROBLEM

The recent arbitrary advance in the price of anthracite coal has very naturaily stimulated inquiry as to possible substitutes. Among these has been the proposition to use coke in place of coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes. Careful inquiry has brought out the fact that good coke is only a little less valuable than the best anthracite coal for all ordinary purposes. It burns freely, makes a clean fire and lasts almost as long as coal. But unfortunately the price of coke is \$8.50 per ton in Omaha, or only \$2 less than anthracite, so the fuel problem is not much simplified by its use under present conditions. The coke sold here comes from West Virginia and Pennsylvania and its price is therefore relatively as high as that of coal. The point to which we have heretofore directed attention is that bituminous or coking coal is plentiful in regions lying near Omaha, and that the production of coke near home might be the means of supplying the people with a fuel at once cheap and desirable. It probably cannot be transported from the east and sold at a price much lower than that which now prevails in this city. The best coke is sold in the state of New York for less than \$4 per ton, but as bituminous coal sells in Omaha from \$6 to \$7 per ton the price of home made coke would be higher than in the east, though much lower than the im-

ported article is here at present.

It is claimed by some who have given attention to this subject that the bituminous coal of the west contains too large a percentage of sulphur and ash to make good coke, but it appears that samples from the western mines have been tried in Pennsylvania coking ovens and reported all right. It does not seem to have been definitely determined by actual experiment that the western coal cannot be transformed into coke that will meet the popular demand for a cheaper fuel. One of the chief hindrances would undoubtedly be the high rates of transportation on the railroads, whose policy of charging "all the traffic will bear" is keeping even the products of our local mines at prices entirely too high. But time may cure that. We think that the people of Nebraska would be glad to see the coke experiment thoroughly tried, and if a good article were furnished it would certainly meet with a large sale. Such prices as are now demanded for anthracite call loudly for a remedy. The people simply cannot stand the pressure, and any measure of relief, even if it falls short of absolute perfection, will be warmly welcomed by thousands who are depressed by extravagant fuel bills.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

The recent political change in England may be fraught with consequences of considerable importance to one of the interests of this country that has suffered at the hands of the tories. Mr. Gladstone is opposed to the present literal interpretation of the treaty of 1818, which provides that American fishermen may enter Canadian ports "for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever." By adhering strictly to the letter of this provision the Canadians have prevented all American fishing vessels from entering hipping cargoes in bond or purchasing pait, ice or necessaries of life, notwithstanding that the Canadians themselves would be benefited by the traffic. All of these things are permitted to Canadian fishermen in the ports of the United States, but the Nova Scotians, it appears, have an idea that by pursuing this unreasonable policy they will at length be able to compel the free admission of their fish to the American market, an idea that seems to be favored by the Dominion government.

Upon the expiration in 1885 of the fishery clause of the treaty of 1871, by which the fish and fish products of Canada had been admitted into this country free of duty, the Dominion go vernment began a series of seizures of American fishing vessels and other high-handed proceedings aimed at our fishing interests which threatened at the time to result in serious international difficulties. Since then the American fishermen have been required to pay a fee to the Do mirion government for the privilege of buying needed supplies or hiring crews

in its harbors. It is known that Mr. Gladstone regards the literal construction of the treaty upon which this offensive attitude of Canada is based as unreasonable, unnecessary and opposed to the maintenance of cordial relations between the two countries, and it is quite likely that good results may ensue from the efforts which it is said the Harrison administration will make to bring about a readjustment of the matter. In her present temper Canada will undoubtedly oppose it with some bitterness. She does not feel very kirdly toward the United States since her willful and inexcusable violation of the canal treaty was resented by our government. But it is believed that the English government will see the folly of the narrow, unreasonable and exasperating policy that is pursued toward the fishing in terests of this country.

THE UNION VETERANS. The great encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington affords an illustration of the imperishable character of the patriotic enthusiasm of those who took up arms in defense of the union. It is many years since the boys in blue were mustered out of the service and went to their homes to devote themselves to the arts of peace. They have been for more than a quarter of a century the least warlike of men, and only at the reunions of the

the stirring and tragic scenes in which they were actors. The number of union veterans is rapidly diminishing, but it appears that the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic are not correspondingly decimated, for the reason that many new recruits are added every year to the organization. New posts are springing up in all parts of the country and thus many veterans are brought into the great brotherhood who would not other-

year there has been an increase of 229 posts, making a total of 7,568, with an increase of 64,401 in membership. The losses in membership by death were considerable, but the actual gain was about 1,200. The number of deaths last year was 6,440; honorable discharges, 1,820; suspensions, 34,367; dishonorable discharges, 467; delinquencies, 13,582 These figures afford some idea of the strict rules enforced by the organization. A man cannot be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing merely because he was a union soldier.

The ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic will not be greatly reduced for some years to come, as the organization of new posts will continue to bring in veterans who have not hitherto had opportunity to join without great inconvenience. In a few years, however the ranks will be thinned very rapidly by death, and it will not be many years before the Grand Army of the

Republic will be only a memory. These renaions of the country's defenders deserve to be encouraged by all American citizens, and the patriotic lessons which they teach should not be lost upon the young. America honors her defenders, living and dead, and their sacrifices never will be forgotten.

ENGLAND'S LABOR TROUBLES. The depression of her industries and he decline of her commercial power are not the only troubles which confront England. One hardly less serious than either of these is the demand of the labor unions for a legal working day limited to eight hours. It is the intention to strenuously press this question in parliament, some of the members of which owe their election solely to the fact that they pledged themselves to their constituents to support the shorter day movement. What the liberals, who are now in power, will do with the question, is yet to be determined. Mr. Gladstone has steadily declined to commit himself with regard to the movement, though his sentiments before the election which elevated him to the premiership were not considered to be favorable to the demand of the workingmen. He may, however, need the votes of the representatives of labor in parliament, and in that case it is quite possible that he will not show any hostility to an eight-hour measure coming before the House of Commons, even though he might decline to assist to pass such a measure. The conservatives, it is already apparent, will vigorously oppose the proposition to shorten the legal working day.

In view of the general depression o British industries, which seems likely to grow worse before there is a change for the better, this manifestly is a most inopportune time to force the demand for reducing the hours of labor. The movement gets its principal support from the textile workers, and the market is glutted with goods in this branch of production. The contention of the workmen is the familiar one, that if the mills are operated eight hours instead of ten or more over production will cease, the prices of goods will advance and the cause for reducing wages will be removed. The repty to this of their harbors for the purpose of trans- | those who oppose the change is, that if the British working day is reduced and not the wage rate foreign competition will destroy English production and leave the textile workers without a working day of any length and without greater or lesser wages. The force of this will be understood when it is stated that the continental rivals of the English manufacturers pay their employes lower wages for a day, not of ten, but of twelve, or occasionally of fifteen hours, and that even now these rivals are in-

vading the English market. Under the circumstances the prospect for the success of the eight-hour movement in England does not look favorable, but the struggle that will be made to achieve it, as now indicated, promises to be a source of a great deal of trouble and perplexity to the political leaders and of immeasurable anxiety to manufacturers, the inevitable effect being to further unsettle and depress the entire industrial system.

SEX IN THE POPULATION.

It is an interesting sociological fact, which carries with it encouragement for those of the gentler sex who may be apprehensive of leading the life of a "spinster," that according to the census of 1890 there are not women enough in the United States to furnish each man with a wife. The population of this country at the date of the last census consisted of 32,067,880 males and 30,554,-370 females, and undoubtedly the disparity then shown in the numbers of the sexes still exists. A still more striking fact is that in comparison with twenty years ago the proportion of females to males is decreasing. The census of 1890 shows only 95,280 females to every 100,-000 males, while there were 96,554 in 1880 and 97,801 in 1870. The losses of the war undoubtedly explain the high proportion of females to males in 1870, over half a million of men having given up their lives in the great conflict. On this assumption it may be we are reaching a normal ratio.

The distribution of the female portion of the population shows great diversity. It may be said in a general way, though there exceptions to the rule, that the females predominate in the oldest settled states and the males in the new. In ten states the females exceed the males, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and North and South Carolina, There is also a preponderance of females in the District of Columbia, due chiefly to their employment in the various departments and bureaus in clerical and other positions and to the social attractions of the national capital. It is not easy to understand why it is that in Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Delaware, in which the same general social and industrial conditions prevail as in the first named states, the conditions should be reversed and the males

outnumber the females. The preponderance of the gentier sex in the seaboard cities is obviously due chiefly to the fact that the young men

wise be embraced in its membership. The total number in good standing at present is 407,781, and during the past year there has been an increase of 229 Jowa and Minnesota, the women seem to Iowa and Minnesota, the women seem to be gradually catching up with the men, and in the newer states the relative increase of women is quite rapid. In only one state or territory is there but one woman or girl to two men or boys, and that is Montage though the proportion is not much speater in Wyoming and Nebraska. It is a curious fact, that despite the prevalence of polygamy in Utah there were 110,463 males to 97,442 females in that territory in 1890.

Probably western women will not take kindly to the suggestion that their sisters of the east should follow the example of the young men and "go west," for notwithstanding the preponderance of males in the western states, the supply of marriageable women is largely in excess of the demand.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

A great canal convention is to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., on October 19. Delegates will be present from all parts of the state of New York and a strenuous effort will be made to create a public sentiment in favor of the improvement of the great waterway across the empire state. This movement depends entirely upon the efforts of citizens of the state of New York whose interests are affected by the Erie canal, and the merchants of New York city are the prime movers. No doubt they would be greatly benefited by the proposed improvements of the great waterway from Buffalo to the seaboard, but the truth is that the people of the state at large would gain no corresponding advantage, though they would be gainers in a small measure. The real advantages would accrue to the merchants of the metropolis and the grain shippers of the west, Omaha has a deeper interest in the improvement of the Eric canal than any city between Buffalo and Albany.

It happens that the canal across the Empire state is supported by the taxpayers of that state, but it is nevertheless true that grain shippers who are more than 1,000 miles from the head of the canal are more interested in its improvement and its successful maintenance as a competitor of the railroads than people who see the passing boats every day of their lives. Hence it follows that the grain shippers of the western states are deeply interested in the outcome of the convention at Buffalo. It almost seems a pity that there cannot be a representation in that convention from the western states in order that it may be clearly shown that the canal is depended upon here as a competitor of the railroads for freights to the seaboard. Every western farmer is interested in this competition: It is a matter of record that the railroads raise their rates enormously when the canal closes in the fall and lower them to meet the canal rates on the opening of navigation in the spring. It is to be hoped that the approaching convention will consider these facts and endeavor to bring about such improvements in the canal as will make it a more formidable competitor of the railroad in the transportation of western freight. The interest in this movement is by no means confined to New York. It extends west of the Missouri river and is felt in every locality whose products go to the eastern sea-

board. THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION The bulletin of the national bureau of statistics, recently issued, shows that the number of immigrants who arrived in this country during the eight months of the current year ending August 31 was 448,619, as against 416,570 for the corresponding period in 1891. Should the same rate be maintained for the last four months of the year the total immigration of 1892 will reach about 673,000, a larger number than in any previous year, except 1882, when the number of immigrants was 788,000. The largest proportion of this year's immigration has come from Germany, that country supplying 93,000. Russia ranks next, with Italy coming close after. Then come Sweden and Norway, followed by Iroland, England and Wales, Hungary. northern Austria and Poland as the only countries furnishing double figures. It is noteworthy that the tide from Italy seems to be slackening, the figures for this year being considerably below those for the corresponding period of 1891. France sends less of her people to the United States than any other European country, which may be accepted as evidence at once of the general prosperity of the French people and their satisfaction with the working of

republican institutions. An analysis of the immigration re turns shows that by far the larger number of immigrants this year have been of a class of people whom we can well afford to welcome to our shores. The proportion of Germans and Scandinavians is very large, and these people make industrious, thrifty and law-abid ing citizens. The commissioner of immigration at New York says that "the best class we have to handle are the Scandinavians," who are always well supplied with household goods and money and promptly betake themselves to the northwest in quest of farms and homes. The Germans, also, are generally well supplied with means and distribute themselves throughout the country instead of remaining in the cities. The class of immigrants who are chiefly responsible for the demand for greater restrictions upon immigration are those who settle in cities, never budging from their places or becoming assimilated, and among these the Italians are conspicuous. It is therefore gratifying to find that fewer of these classes are com-

ing to the country. The danger of a cholera invasion gave a new excuse for attacking the policy of the government regarding immigration, but there has been far less of this during the present year that for a year or two before, and it would seem that the popular mind has very generally settled down to the conviction that the United States cannot yet afford to put a stop to all immigration. The platforms of the great political parties both demand ample safeguards against criminal, pauper and contract immigration, but recognize the expediency of continuing to receive the industrious and worthy of foreign lands who come here to better

WHEAT has had a little advantage over corn in the market during the past week, the former having gained 14 cents while the latter has fallen off 2; cents. During the previous week there was only a small fraction of a cent of difference in the fluctuations of the two cereals. The advantage of wheat during the past week was due to the holding back of western farmers for higher prices, while improved reports concerning the condition of corn in the west affected the price of that product. Exports of wheat are considerably smaller than at this time last year, and as the foreign crop prospects are better it is expected that the total wheat exports of this year will fall considerably below those of last year. Corn exports will not be so much influenced by this cause on account of the increasing substitution of corn for other breadstuffs in portions of Europe.

ALL the friends of R. G. Horr will be greatly grieved to learn that be has lost his voice for speaking. This is indeed a loss for the republicans in this campaign.

Another Baronial Holdup.

New York Herald. Coal is high, but every cloud has a silver lining. Think how much better we are off now than we will be a week or so hence when, according to the program, coal will

Hers the Itching Palm,

Turn over the paim of the hand of any old

Atchison Globe

Kansas man's wife and you will find it hardened and roughened by labor. The women who helped to make Kansas didn't do it with their tongues as that calamity howler, Mrs. Lease, is doing.

The Horse Motor a Memory. Philadelphia Record. The street railway experts and magnates who are holding a convention in Saratoga are all agreed upon one thing, and that is that the day of the horse car is ended. Electric propulsion has come to stay. The trolley car is the best present device, and will be put to general use until something oetter shall have been invented.

Cruelty to Friends,

Philadelphia Inquirer, One of the cruel phases of Mrs. Harrison's liness is the persistency with which those who should know better are holding out the hope that she may recover. That is not a kindness to either the president or the suf-ferer. If Mrs. Harrison is as sick as the physicians' diagnosis indicated, she may surrive, as everybody hopes she will, for some nonths, but her recovery is out of the question. The brave fight that she is making proves her vitality and her pluck, but it does not prove that she can win.

The Era of Oratory.

Chicago Inter Ocean. So far is oratory from declining, actual statistics may be compiled to prove that this is the greatest period of oratory in the world's history. There is less nombast, less grandiloquence, less fustian, less hysterical sentimentality in modern speeches than in those of past times, but not less thought, not less wisdom, not less power, and not less eloquence to convince minds while persuading nearts. The United States is not as it once was conspicuous for oratory; but any great convention of the people, any grand occasio a thousand courts and pulpits inform us posi tively enough that the world is marvelous! rich in oratory today, though irrepressible enthusiasts do not electrify us too often.

> Dying Grows Too Expensive. Boston Globe.

The simplicity of the funerals of such men as George William Curtis and John G. Whittier furnishes us a good example for imitation As funerals are frequently conducted a poor man cannot afford to die. It simply means the impoverishment of his survivors whose lives are passed in perfect simplicity and whose domestic management is charac terized by the plainest simplicity, upon the death of a member of their families, make a ost vulgar estentation of grief in an expen sive funeral. This is in reality not only travagant, it is unnatural. In the first shad ow of a great grief one desires to retire with lic display of any kind in funerals is odious.

A Grand Idea.

Detroit Free Press Governor Russell of Massachusetts wants an hour fixed on Columbus day when all the school children of the republic shall join in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." It is a grand idea, but it will require a pretty care-ful adjustment of watches and clocks to carry it out and some of the children wil have to sit up pretty late at night, while others will be compelled to get up very early n the morning if they sing exactly together. In view of this fact and of the other fact that the children in the different localitie cannot possibly hear each other, why would it not be as well for them to sing constructwely together ty all beginning at noon local time! The effect will be quite as imposing.

HOW THE CAMPAIGN IS GOING. Cedar Rapids Commercial: Every issue

of the calamity press libers Nebraska's prosperity. Lincoln News: Lorenzo Crounse has ever

been on the side of the people. His record commends him to the conscientious voters of Aebraska.

Kearney Hub: Judge Crounse has com menced his magnificent campaign for the governorship and will soon meet Van Wyck n loint debate. He has made a splendid in pression, both on the stump and in his per-sonal contact with the people, and repuolicans do not doubt for a moment his ability to hold Van Wyck level and have a large majority to spare.

Crete Vidette: The prospects for repub ican success are growing brighter every lay. The unhallowed scramble by the independents and democrats for the spoils, re-gardless of their platforms and pretended principles, is disgusting thousands who are republicans at heart, and they are returning to their first love. Any deal, or scheme, or trick, to get the offices, is the plan of campaign by the opposition, and they will have their eyes opened in November.

O'Neill Frontier: Republicans in the independent party should consider that a vote for Weaver in Nebraska means a vote for Cieveland. Democrats will vote for Weaver lectors, in the hopes that enough reput cans have gone into the independent ranks to defeat the republican electors. hope the democrats have is to ald the inde-pendents to elect enough electors to throw the election in the house. That means Cleveland. Do you prefer Cleveland to Harrison? Just think what this independent movement may result in. You may not in-tend the result indicated, but that is what voting for Weaver in Nebraska means

Fromont Tribune: There is a general and palpable disappointment in Van Wyck's campaign speeches in Nebraska this year Old time friends are forced to admit his waning power of forensic effort. There is no disguising the fact he is less coherent than formerly and that his peculiarities of manner and speech are accentuated to a de-gree that they disgust and disappoint many of his own party adherents. He was never so demagogical as new and his rank and rambling statements are not spoken with so good a grace and straight a face as formerly. With his growing years be is losing his relish for dissembling and magnifying little evils into colossal forms of hideeusness, and consequently he is frequently gagged and it becomes contagious in his audiences.

A REMINISCENCE.

New York Herald. It was the twilight hour. They sat Down where the waves were breaking. With love his heart went pitapat. With love his voice was shaking.

They were alone. Out in the west
The sunlight soft was sinking.
"Come. dear." he cried, with heaving chest,
"Teli me what thoughts you're thinking."

"Wny, I was thinking. George," she said, ifer eyes so full of meaning. "How much." and here she bowed her head, "Your flannel suit needs cleaning."

General Clarkson's View of the Treatment

of Nebraska Veterans. WASHINGTON'S HOSPITALITY COMPLETI

Nothing Further Could Have Been Don to Have Made the Occasion Successful in Every Particular-Gossip of

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, ) 513 FOURTERNIH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.

the Capital.

General Clarkson, vice commander of the Department of Nebraska and Omaha's popular postmaster, left his home at 11 o'clock this morning over the Baltimore & Ohio after a most delightful week with the vetcrans in Washington. "It was the greatest encampment ever held, and the most perfect one I over expect to see," said the general to a BEE correspondent just before departing for Nebraska. "In the first place, Washington is better prepared for an occasion of this character than any city in the country, and in the second place I doubt if any other city would have done as much. The boys were bivonacked on the white house lot within the very shadow of the white house, in almost the heart of the city, whereas it customary to string them out all over a city. Every arrangement was perfect in letail. I haven't heard a single complaint.

"I went down the Potomac yesterday afternoon to Indian Head, the ground, returning last night, as a guest of the citizens' committee here which enter-tained the delegates to the encampment, returning and reflecting upon what had been done for the boys at this encampment, and feeling ashamed of the miserable kicking made by a handful of pessimists at Lincoln. I spoke to the assembly on the boat and told the committee especially that as a Nebraskan I repudiated the protests, complaints and backbiting indulged in by the few kickers at Lincoln. I wanted to place the great body of zeterans in Nebraska on record as patriots and generous gentlemen who had not only wished Washington success in her undertaking but were willing to give her credit for what she had done.'

Miscellaneous.

Frank W. Boyden of Omaha called at Tun Bee bureau today. Frank has been visiting his father for a week and seeing the encampment sights. He leaves for Omaha on Mon

A. J. Marshall, a veteran of the Mexican war and a resident of Marshall, la., was here during the encampment. The Indianapolis Commercial club today

trical illuminations and camp equipages used here during the encampment, and may buy them for use at next year's encampment at the Hoosier capital. W. E. Annin is in New York. Today Acting Secretary Chandler con-

curred in the commissioner's decision in the timber culture case of Jacob I. Solt against Bartley Woodward from Sydney, holding As anticipated by a BEE special some days ago, Postmaster Irving A. Benton of Salt Lake City has been appointed United States

marshal of Utah. Deputy Postmaster Nash is booked for postmaster. Mr. Benton nas relatives in Nebraska where he is well Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Ray, 1308 Corcoran street, have for their guests Mrs. M. A. Halleck of Des Moines, Ia., sister of Mr Ray, and Mrs. Hugh McCurdy of Danville, N. Y., sister of Mrs. Ray.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY. Complete List of Changes in the Regular

Service. Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.-|Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The following army orders were issued yesterday:

Captain Charles E. Kilbourn, signal corps, will proceed to Trenton, N. J., and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the chief signal officer. Captain William S. Stephenson, assistant surgeon, is re-lieved from duty at Fort Porter, N. Y., and will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post. The commanding officer at Fort Porter is authorized to employ a civilian physician to render medical services at the garrison until Captain Stephenson's successor shall arrive. Captain Charles II. Warren (retired) is detailed for services as professor of military at St. Johns' school, Salina, Kan. The leave of absence granted Captain John J. O'Connell, First infantry, is xtended seven days.

Leave of absence for seven weeks is granted Second Lieutenant John J. O'Con nel, Twenty-first infantry. Leave for four months to take effect on being relieved from recruiting duty is granted Captain Alfred Morton, Ninth infantry. The leave granted Second Lieutenant John S. Winn extended two months. The leave granted Second Lieutenant Capers D. Vanc teenth infantry, September S, Department of the Platte, is extended two months. Leave for one month to take effect upon his relief from recruiting duty is granted First Lieu tenant Thomas J. Lewis, Second cavalry The leave granted Second Lieutenant Wil liam R. Sample, Fourteenth infantry, Sepember 1, Department of Missourl, is exended fifteen days.

Leave for twenty days to take effect upor his relief from recruiting service, is granted First Lieutenant Jacob J. Galbraith, First cavairy. A board of ordnance officers to cor

September 26, to arrange and recommend the adoption of certain detail of construction for the magazine rifle and carbine model of 1892. Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about October 1 on being captain Robert Lendon, Fifth cavalry, Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his department commander, is granted First Lieutenant Frank B. Andrus, Fourth infantry, Leave for three months. Leave for three months on surgeon's certifi-cate of disability is granted Captain Sidney E. Clark, Second infantry, and authority is granted for his admission to the army and navy general hospital at Hot Springs for

THE JOLLY GLEE CLUB.

treatment therein after October 1

Atchison Globe: The tougher a woman is the more she talks about other women.

New Orleans Picayune: The man who was too full for utterance went to jall instead of going to the fight. Chleago Tribune: Such a thing as a strike

by waiter girls was unknown until they on suspenders. Elmira Gazette: No wonder the music of the hand organ is sharp—think how thoroughly it is ground.

Indianapolis Journal: "There is no position in life, however great, however mobie," shouted the orator. "to which the humblest citizen of this great republic if he but put forth an effort, may not attain!" "How about the presidency of a fat man's club!" asked a little lean man in the midst of the audience.

Somerville Journal: The composing room in a newspaper office is not so called because it is the place where the foreman tells the editor to compose himself when he goes up stairs after the paper is printed to talk vivid language about an exasperating misprint.

Washington Star: "I tell you." said the man with a confiding nature, "it is mighty discouraging to have your wife laugh at your ef-

"Mine never does." "You're in luck."
"I don't know. You see I write for the comis

papers. Cloak Review: Cleverton -You don't know Cloak Review: C. everton - You don't know that young lady over there, do you?
Dashaway-Why, no; can't say that I do.
Cleverton-Ha ha; capital joke, old man.
She's the girl you rescued from drowning at the seashore in August.
Dashaway-Well, you mustn't blame me for nor knowing her; she's got her clothes on now,

Maude R. Burton in Youth's Companion. Maude R. Burton in Youth's Companion.

Sometimes, when the scent of early May
Sifts through my window, a soft spring day,
I shut my eyes and can seem to see
Little lame Jim in the apple tree,
Playing umpire, "just for fun!"
In the races he never right hope to run.
And can hear him laugh as he shouted, gay:
"One to make ready!
Two to be steady!
Three, and Away!"

Never a race was there for Jim, Never a course marked out for him. But always, the boys, with tender care, Bore him out in the soft May air. And bolstered him up in the tree in state.
With a "There, old feller! ain't that great?
Now give us a start; that verse you know:
'One, to make ready!
Two, to be steady!
Three, and, Go!

Over the brook and down the lane, Through the mendow, and back again; And Jim would forget his dignity, And lean far out from his perch to see, Vatching the boys as they leaped the wall, Hi! Run. Bill, run!" I could hear him call. And his chanting voice as the victors came: "The first's the best.

The second's the same, The last's the worst of all the game." Dear little Jim! His race is run. Dear little Jim! His race is run.
His walls are cleared and his victory won.
And the boys rub their eyes with grimy paws,
"We can't run races," they say, "because
Jim's not in the tree to start us fair.
It's no fun playing with Jim not there.
Nobody else knows how to say:
"One to make ready!
Two to be steady!
Three, and Away!"

A HIST FROM PARIS. European Edition New York Herald.



FOR AN AFTERNOON CALL. The above vetement de prage is a figare jacket of mordoree peau de soie, embroidered with jet and edged with a black silk marabout, ending in a long flounce of chantilly lace falling to the knees.

## BROWNING, KING

## I was ever thus

Since Columbus discovered America, at least. The



young man likes it and so does the young lady provided he is a nice looking v. m., and he don't have to be handsome to be a nice looking y. m. either. One of our fall suits will do the business, We have some suits so loud she can't hear the coclk strike and others so

modest that you are liable to be married in one of them before you know it. The little urchin brother, under the sofa, can be made a man of too, with his choice of one of the nobbiest lines of boys' suits ever made up. We make them and we make them good. They look like tailor-made, they wear like tailor-made, in fact they are

Browning, King&Co

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