PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Omaha, The Ree Builder, Streets, South Omaha, corner N and 19th Streets, Council Blurg, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rouses 18, 14 and 15. Tribune Building.
Washington, 613 Fourteenth Street. OFFICES.T

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter sould be addressed to the Lu-Morial Department,

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts cherks 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 B. Taxenack, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the netual circulation of THE Datt.y Bee for the week ending September 24, 1802, was as follows: ending September 14, 1822, was as follows:

Eunday, September 19.

Monday, September 19.

Tuosday, September 20.

Wednesday, September 21.

Thursday, September 22.

Friday, September 23.

Baturday, September 24. Average 24.210

ence this 21th day of September, 1892. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Average Circulation for August 24,430

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

REPUBLICAN success is no less certain in Iowa than in Nebraska.

WILL Weaver's companion be able to renew her Lease on Kansas? SURGEON GENERAL HAMILTON ough

to catch Dr. Jenkins and spank him, Sours OMAHA aldermen have declared war on gambling. The question

is, do they mean it? TAMMANY claims Cleveland's election in New York by 15,000, but the reporter

did not notice the tiger wink the other

JUDGE CROUNSE is making votes rapfdly among old-time republicans whose anti-monopoly sympathies had carried them into the alliance party.

THE New York Sunday World published "The Scarlet Letter" entire, but anxious democrats failed to find in it Grover's position on the tariff.

EVERY day or so some obscure populist gets an interview printed to the effect that Nebraska will be carried by the people's party. It is funny.

MRS. CLEVELAND lost her Omaha eviction suit becaue her tenant had secured an extension of time, and "hubby" will lose his Washington eviction suit for the same reason.

"NEBRASKA on wheels No. 2" is now in Illinois showing the denizens of that state the great glory of agricultural Nebraska. N. B.-Look for a heavy immigration from Illinois to Nebraska next spring.

THE annual report of the governor of New Mexico shows a gratifying increase in the settlement and prosperity of that territory. The fact that during the past year 408,932 acres of public land have been disposed of points to a remarkable movement toward permanent settlement there. Still, the character of the population at present does not warrant its immediate admission as a

HELEN GOUGAR is just now running up and down the state of Iowa traducing President Harrison and denouncing every republican in that state who has had the manhood to publicly admit that prohibition is a howling farce. This woman is said to be under pay of the democratic state committee. It is the same old story. There is comfort in the thought, however, that this class of mercenary patriots will not infest Nebraska again for a long time to come.

THERE is a difference of opinion as to the sanitary condition of the Walnut Hill school which has been under discussion for several days past. The health authorities are sure that it is very bad, but the principal is positive that no ground for apprehension exists and says there have been only two cases of diphtheria in families represented at that school, and these are not believed to have been due to the cause alleged. One thing is certain, the investigation has somewhat demoralized the school. The attendance has been greatly reduced and exaggerated reports have been circulated by which it has been made to appear that scores of the pupils were sick with diphtheria. This is unfortunate, and measures should be taken at once to reassure the patrons of this school and of all other schools in the city by promptly applying the proper remedy. A diphtheria scare does not seem to be at all justified by the facts, however, and it is to be hoped that such reckless exaggeration as we have referred to will cease.

IN SPITE of the delay in making financial provision for the Douglas county exhibit of the Nebraska advertising train it is one of the finest of the whole collection and reflects credit upon this rich and populous county. The train is now on its way east and will be visited by many thousands of people between here and the Atlantic ocean. It is well known that many of those who have come from the east with the harvest excursions this year were led to do so by seeing the advertising exhibit sent out from Nebraska last fall. This year's exhibit is larger and better than that of last year and the great variety and excellence of the products represented will open the eyes of all visitors to the wonderful resources of Nebraska. No doubt a marked increase in immigration of home seekers will result from this plan of attracting attention to our thriving state. The people who are seeking information as to the agricultural advantages offered by Nebraska will visit the exhibition train, and these are the ones whom it is most desirable to

MR.CLEVELAND'S L ETTER. As an expounder of the principles underlying our republican form of govern-

ment and of the functions, duties, and Rock. purposes of the gove nment, Grover Cleveland will never be esteemed a standard authority. His long-delayed letter of acceptance starts out with an attempt, in the oracular manner peculiar to Mr. Cleveland's carefully prepared utterances, to define the objects and limitations of the federal government in its relations to the people, with power, and the result is a deliverance which it is not easy to treat with serious consideration. His commonplace | that exceeds the supply. propositions regarding the character and purpose of the government will make no impression upon thoughtful people and they will be wholly wasted

upon the average democratic voter. Mr. Cleveland says he adheres to the opinions heretofore declared touching the questions involved in the canvass, and then proceeds to declare that the tariff is a tax, the burden of which is too palpably felt by the people to permit them to be persuaded that it does not exist. In view of the fact that nearly all commodities affected by the tariff have declined in price within the past | culable, two years the consumers of the country will hardly agree with Mr. Cleveland that the alleged tax is proving to be a burden, or that the policy which produces such a result without reducing the wages of labor, works "a diminution of the property rights of the people." They will see, rather, in such manifestly absurd theories an entire disregard of the real facts in the economic situation.

As was expected, Mr. Cleveland does not stand squarely on the tariff plank of the Chicago platform. That enunciation declares all protection to be a fraud, a robbery, and a violation of the constitution. It boldly proposes to demolish the protective policy. Mr. Cleveland says: "We wage no exterminating war against any American interest. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition." If this is not in effect a renunciation of the platform it comes very near to being. Every candid democcat admits that the taciff plank is distinctly a deciaration for free tradeif not absolute, at any rate of the British pattern-but Mr. Cleveland says that "we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade," and he concludes his reference to this subject by remarking that free trade is impossible. Will the intelligent voters of the country accept the deliberate declaration of the national democratic convention as to the position and purpose of the party regarding the policy of protection or the assurances of the candidate, who is influenced in his utterances by an everweening anxiety to be elected?

Mr. Cleveland disposes of the currency question, second in importance to no other issue, with a few general propositions that will satisfy nobody. He says nothing specifically regarding the free coinage of silver or the proposed restoration of state bank issues, and this evasion materially lessens the value of his declaration that "the people are entitled to sound and honest money," Mr. Cleveland endeavors to square himself with the union soldiers by professions of a generous interest in their welfare, but he cannot wipe out the fact that some 300 pension bills failed by reason of exccutive disapproval during his administration. Mr. Cleveland's reference to the question of regulating federal elections is obviously pertunctory. He evidently does not regard it as an issue, and in this he shows more discrimination than most other democratic leaders. Remembering the almost utter disregard of civil service reform during the last year of the Cleveland administration, under the exigencies of an approaching national election, the reference to this subject in the letter of acceptance must be regarded as at least of uestionable sincerity.

Mr. Cleveland's letter is in most respects characteristic, though it is plain that he realizes the serious nature of the blunders made by the national convention in regard to the tariff and the currency, and hence there is an absence of the aggressive and confident tone which marked his previous utterances. His letter will not increase democratic interest or enthusiasm in the campaign nor will it tend to harmonize the diversity of views in the party regarding the principal issues.

A GOOD COUNTRY TO LIVE IN. One aspect of the tariff question that has perhaps received less attention than it deserves is thus referred to by a writer who appears to be honestly seeking information:

Granted that protection increases labor and wages. By so doing it makes this country a very desirable place to live in, and, there fore, people from all countries come here to live and labor. In time, should this cond tion of things continue, the country must necessarily be overstocked with working people from other countries, and this will ower wages and make this country no better than any other.

As an argument against protection this has no force. The development of the resources of this country has for many years depended in great measure upon the industrious and frugal people who have come here from foreign tands. The fact that America is "a very desirable place to live in" explains why millions of foreigners have come to this country to seek homes. A very large majority of the immigrants are numbered among the prosperous farmers of the west. By their industry a vast extent of rich agricultural country has been developed and made fruitful, and thus the aggregate of the country's wealth has been immensely increased. The products of the soil, upon which the prosperity of the United States must always be dependent, have been amazingly increased by the labors of those who have come to this country because it is "a desirable place to live in." Millions upon millions of foreigners have settled in the virgin territory of the west and have assimilated with the older population. All of these people are Americans now and thoroughly imbued with American ideas. They are

good, loyal citizens, and the land of

to those who can trace their ancestry to the little band that landed at Plymouth

The idea that a continuance of foreign immigration will in time result in a serious depression of our labor market is not supported by past experience. The demand for labor is constantly and rapidly increasing in this country. The trouble lies chiefly in the lack of a proper distribution of the tolling forces, and it is safe to say that in spite of the fact particular reference to the taxing that a steady stream of foreigners is flowing into this country there is today in many localities a demand for labor

It should be constantly borne in mind that the Europeans who join our force of common laborers do not, as a rule, permanently remain in that employment. They save their earnings and very soon take their places in the producing class. As common laborers they contribute to the country's wealth, for all wealth is the fruit of latter, but when they apply themselves to the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the land, as millions of them have done, the benefits accruing to this country from their toll are almost incal-

A very large majority of those who have settled in the vast and fruitful west have come hither from Europe because they believed that this was 'a good country to live in." Among the western farmers who are contributing to the world's supply of breadstuffs are thousands who were the poorest of common laborers when they came to America. It is no argument against the protective policy to say that it invites immigration. For many years to come this country will have abundant room for all comers who are industrious and law abiding.

A QUESTION OF HONOR.

The efforts which the democratic na tional committee is now making to convict Labor Commissioner Peck of a misdemeanor in destroying the originals upon which his tariff report was based have created a great deal of feeling in the democratic party.

Mr. Peck claims that he has a right o withhold from the public the sources of information upon which his report is founded. The law that created his office especially provided that the commissioner's sources of information should be regarded as confidential. This ought to be sufficient, but there is a procedent that should not be overlooked. When Mr. Cleveland suspended George M. Doskin, district attorney for the southern district of Alabama, and appointed John D. Burnett in his place, the president was asked by the senate to transmit all papers that had been filed in the case, but he refused to comply with the request. The president claimed that the documents were not of a public nature, and that he could not honorably make public the private communications upon which his information was founded.

The case of Mr. Peck is similar. Genexpressed the opinion that Mr. Peck could not honorably publish the details of the business of any firm from which he received information. It was specifieral Porter and other statisticians have cally stated in the blanks which he sent out that the information asked for would be regarded as confidential. No man of business cares to make his affairs known to the world. Those who answered Commissioner Peck's questions did so under the special pledge that the information would be regarded as confidential. The politicians who are trying to discredit Mr. Peck's report should remember that public sympathy is always on the side of the man who tries to be honorable, and who is faithful to his oledges.

CROPS AND PRICES.

One of the most interesting subjects of investigation and speculation at present. and one to which a great many people all over the world are giving attention. is the probable supply of wheat available to meet the demands of the coming year and the prices that are likely to prevail, the latter being a necessary corallory of the former. The statisticians are meeting with some difficulty in collecting information as to the amount of wheat held in stock in this country by reason of the fact that the elevator men, acting in behalf of their customers, the farmers, refuse to disclose the quantity which they are storing. They aver that it is an unwise and unbusinesslike policy for those who are holding a marketable commod ity to tell the world how much they have of it. This idea is ridiculed by some of the statistical journals, but the fact remains that the actual quantity of wheat now in stock in this country does not appear to be very definitely known.

Information from the best European sources shows that so far as that country is concerned the crop will be consider ably better than it was last year, but it will still be below the average. In the Caucasus and in Russian Poland both wheat and rye are up to the average, but everywhere else there is a deficiency. In Bessarabia wheat will be only a quarter of an average crop and in central southwestern Russia only two-thirds, while in other sections there will be three-fourths of a crop of wheat, twothirds of a crop of rye, and about 60 per cent of a crop of barley. The London Statist expresses the belief that Russia will have very little surplus with which

supply the rest of the world. Owing to exaggerated reports of a general shortage in Europe last year wheat went up to \$1.25 per bushel in London in August, but during the following month it began to decline, and in August this year it had fallen by degrees to about 88 cents, a decline of 29 per cent. It is not anticipated that this extraordinary and unnatural fluctuation will be repeated during the year to come, no matter if the European supply is much shorter than it is now said to be. Nobody believes, however, that the price of wheat will long remain at the present low figures. The best authorities believe that India, Australia, South America and other countries drew heavily upon old stocks last year, swing to the high prices that prevailed, and that they marketed all they could. It is argued from this that in spite of the stocks now held in this country from last year's harvest, the extent of which it is difficult to ascertain, there will not

their adoption is as dear to them as it is | be a large surplus in the markets of the

world. It is anticipated that the corn market will be greatly strengthened by the state and government reports of the present month and that corn as well as wheat will soon show a marked improvement. Predictions based upon the lows corn report, which indicates a docided falling off, are parhaps a little extravagant, but a better market is to be confidently expected.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE. The republican convention next Satur day will nominate a man for county attorney. It is the most important nomination that the county ticket will present. The duties of the office are exacting and call for a higher grade of ability than that possessed by most of the candidates now in the field. Few first class lawyers can afford to take an office demanding the closest application and a

capacity which finds much better re-

muneration in practice at the bar. If the nominee be an inexperienced sprig of the law who has never participated in the trial of an important criminal case, he will not strengthen the ticket. The people have resolved that all classes of criminats shall be prosecuted before the courts of this county, There has been too much indifference displayed heretofore, to say the least. It goes without saying that the next man elected to the office of county attorney must be a lawyer of courage, ability and integrity. If the republican convention does not meet this demand it may as well not nominate a man for the

place. The county attorney is the legal advisor of the Board of County Commissioners. In the line of duty he is called upon to decide questions of great importance to the taxpavers of this county. He must know the law. It should not be necessary for the commissioners to employ outside counsel in critical cases, as has too often been the case.

In short, the people of Douglas county want a prosecuting attorney who is a lawyer, a man who cannot be tampered with and whose legal opinions are worth something.

THAT old chestnut about "free raw naterials" is raked up by the Stuffed Prophet's letter of acceptance. And yet the McKinley law and every other tariff law has contained a free raw material clause for years. The Mills bill did not differ from the present law in that respect.

DR. MILLER'S complaint of misconduct on the part of policemen at Hanscom Park is timely. Complaints might also be filed against other attendants there, whose officiousness has disgusted many people. SINCE the council and police commis-

that the Current Topics club could do it. TALK about hedging and straddling! Uncle Grover's position on the tariff in his letter of acceptance is-but what did he mean by what he said, anyway?

sion have so dismally failed to settle the

gambling question, it was not expected

Figures That Carry Conviction.

Globe-Democrat. That \$6,000,000 a year which the workingmen of New York have gained since the Mc-Kinley tariff went into operation is an argu-ment in favor of republican policy which will be fatal to democratic chances in that

> Sorrows of the Calams. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Nebraska calamity howlers have reason to view with alarm the unkind behavior of Jack Frost in keeping away from the corn fields. Every day has been adding to the promise of in enormous crop of this cereal and decreasng the campaign thunder of the calams.

> Ante-Mortem Jubilation. New York Commercial.

One must make allowances for the democratic organs when they give up their space to rejoicings over the Maine elections and promises of carrying four or five western states. They must have something to say, and the tariff, reciprocity, honest money and stable national bank currency are all tabooed subjects. Let them rave, then about whatever suits them.

The Platform Defined.

New York Sun. There is no question that the tariff plank adopted at Chicago was meant to be the squarest possible declaration against proection and in favor of free trade. It says fatly that all protection is unconstitutional; and, if that is so, every intelligent man must be against protection until the time, which is very far off, when the constitution can be

Governor Hill gave it a very ingenious protectionist explanation in his Brooklyn speect of Monday evening; and the domocratic state convention of Connecticut has repudiated it outright by adopting declarations squarely in favor of protection.

The Outlook in New York. John A. Cockerll in New York Herald. The attempt of the democratic campaign dustrial prosperity in this state by putting Labor Commissioner Peck in jail demonstrates once more the fatuity which attend all efforts of that organization of incongru ous and demoralizing elements to lift itsel from the mire of public distrust. And the narmony in this state is not improved

Cleveland's apparent surrender t Croker and Murphy has incensed Mr Grace's veterans of the Syracuse campaign and the chief finds himself between Diabol and the deep, booming sea. It will require states manship for him to keep in with both hungry and exacting bordes.

GENERAL WORN POPE.

Chicago Inter Ocean: General Pope was of sturdy character and was animated by lofty patriolism and a most earnest purpose. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The dead hero was a fine type of the American soldier. He was unswervingly faithful to his country, loyal to his military superiors and kind and considerate to his subordinates. Chicago Herald : Major General John

Pope was a veteran in every sense of the word. Though he was not yet 70 years of age, all his life, from his entrance as a mere ind at West Point to his retirement from the army six years ago, had been spent in arms. Washington Post; General Pope was in command of the Department of the Northwest and the actitary division of the Missouri for the remainder of the war. His prayery was never questioned. In fact, his valor at times outran his discretion. Yet he had the lucky fortune to obtain his promometions up good season. motions in good season.

Chicago Times: Pope was but one of several generals who failed in Virginia. Like him Hooker and Burnside went by the board after having demonstrated incapacity for the great commanda intrusted to them. It was not until the experimental stage was passed and unlimited resources in men and passed and unlimited resources in men an money were placed at the disposal of General Grant that finally Richmond full.

Grant that finally Richmond fell.

Philadelpnia Record: Amid the last fading memories of the civil war the worth of such a masterful life, passed away in the higher paths of duty, will stand out clearly before the search-light of history; and the country which he served so long and so well—not always with the highest eclat, but always with the spirit of the born soldier—will learn to prize more and more highly the will learn to prize more and more highly the

work he did, as it must ever cherish the fame which he leaves it as a precious heri-

tage. GREAT DUCTORS DISAGREE.

Henry Watterson The letter of acceptance of Mr. Cleveland is a calm, conservative document. As fore-shadowed in these columns, he takes no step backward upon the great issue of tariff re form, but argues the question, in a thor oughly statesmanlike way, in the line laid down by the Chicago platform. In this re-gard he leaves nothing to be misuaderstood r misconstrued. His treatment of the money question, the federal election question and the pension question is equally moderate and appeals both to the good sense and good feeling of

the people. Charles A. Dana. Those who look to Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance for any reversal or modification of the issue of this canvass as already defined by the logic of events will be disappointed. The candidate of the Chicago convention devotes more words to the tarifi than to the force bill in the ratio of six to one, but what he has to say about the force bill means at least 600 times as much as what he says about the tariff. He labored

THE GRINDING COAL TRUST.

present situation.

hard over the enapters devoted to the sub-jects that are obscurest in the light of the

New York Herald: The coal combine's letonse is that to sell coal cheaper would be to rop the stockholders. The coal combine deserves sympathy. No matter which way it turns it finds itself under the painful necessity of robbing somebody.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: On the basis of the year's coal output, the anthracite combination will cost the public an extra 32,000,000, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal. Should not the beauties of this exaction have been so manifest to the American Social Science association that it could not need, as at its recent convention, to have a monopolist come from Pennsylvania and take up an hour's time in explain ing them? But we notice that the price of pituminous coal, in the west at least, is moving up in unison with the ring-manipulated prices of anthracite. Soft coal competition, we are told, was to bring the hard coal ring Chicago Post: The announcement that

there is to be another advance in the price of anthracite coal of course surprises no one who is familiar with the methods of the coal combine. McLeod of the Reading combine frankly admitted only the other day before a committee of the New York state senate that he and his pals were doing business at a loss out of their great love for the people. That they have made this sacrifice hitherto is no good reason why they should continue at it. Indeed, Mr. McLeod intimated pretty clearly that he should raise prices presently and later on raise them again if he saw fit-Of course there are some people who do not take much stock in McLeod's theory of philanthropy and say that he and all his gang are no better than roobers. Granted, like; but what are you going to do if you li about it?

TARIFF ON BUTTONS.

The Average Duty on Pearl Buttons Has Not Been Increased by the New Law. NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 26 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you kindly answer the following question: A bots B that the tariff on pearl buttons is 100 per cent. Who wins the wager! The McKinley bill provides that the tariff on pearl buttons shall be 25 per cent advalorem and 2½ cents per line per gross additional. The trouble is to determine what the 2½ cents per line per gross amounts to in addition to the 25 per cent advalorem. Please answer this very fully.

B. M.

The above question was submitted to Mr. W. H. Alexander, surveyor of customs, who replies as follows:

The question "whether duty on pearl bu t tons is 100 per cent or more or not," canno be answered by yes or no. On a few grades and sizes it is more, but on a multitude of other styles and sizes the duty is very much less. I cannot answer your question satis factorily without going somewhat into de-

ordinary shirt buttons are 16 line, that is, 16-40 of an inch in diameter. They are worth from 25 cents to 60 cents per gross in the old country. Duty on them would be as Price 40c, at 25 per cent ad valorem 10c 16 lines at 25c per line, specific. 40c

On this particular style, therefore, the duty is more than 100 per cent, because price is a minor factor. Again, the same sized button of 14 fine, or cheapest grade, would be:

Total duty per gross..... 45c Or again, the same sized button of extra

Total duty per gross..... 45c Or again, the same sized button of extra Price 60c. 25 per cent ad valorem 6 lines at 24c per line, specific Total daty. 55c

ame size, rate of duty fluctuating according The foregoing figures are on the smalles and cheapest buttons. Let us take up the others. I have before me a pearl button of twenty-six lines, the price of which, as given me by a manufacturer in the old country. is

\$1.04 per gross. Here would be the duty: Total duty..... I have another style of fifty-six lines, worth in the old country \$16 per gross.

\$16 at 25 per cent ad valorem \$4 00 It will be seen from the foregoing statements that an average rate of duty, figured upon an ad valorem basis, would be much

below 100 per cent. Looked at from this point of view the wager might be decided in favor of "B." But inasmuch as there are certain styles of buttons upon which more than 100 per cent is assessed, "A" would have grounds for dissent, and if my judgment were asked I should declare the issue a draw. Respectfully. W. H. ALEXANDER,

Surveyor of Customs.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 27.—The Luth eran synod of northern Indiana has just closed its session at Camden, Ind. It reports thirty-three ministers, seventy-five churches, 4.712 communicants. It gave this year to home missions \$384; church extension, \$478; education, \$441; woman's society, \$6.781; other objects of charity, \$40,786. Value of church property, \$140,790. New organizations formed during the year at Fort Wayne and Geshen. There are now 600,000 Wayne and Geshen. There are now 600,000 members of this communion in North America and over 5,000,000 in the world. It is the largest of the protestant denomina-tions and stands third in size in the United

Indiana Lutherans

COOK BOOK FREE

"For the Ladies."

SOMETHING NEW JUST OUT.

"Delicious Desserts" COOK BOOK Mailed Free.

Send name and address to PRICE FLAVORING EXTRACT CO. CHICAGO.

THINK HIS LETTER WEAK

How it Was Received at the National Capital.

HAS HUMBLED HIMSELF TO HILL

Republicans Are Pleased With the Instrument, But Democrats Are Disappointed in the Ex-President-

Other Washington News.

Mr. Cieveland's letter of acceptance is

Washington Bureau of The Bee, 513 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.

great disappointment to Washington people, Cabinet officers and republican politicians say it is a bold attempt to amplify the free trade and wild cat bank platform of the party and a studied effort to becloud and evade the real issues. The demagogic, inconsistent and hypocritical reference to pensions is taken as an insult to the veterans remaining over from the Grand Army of the Republic encampment. The ex-president has humbled himself to the dictates of David B. Hill on the tariff and silver issues and by attempting to be agroit in his indirect allusion to state banks he has impressed people here that he really endorses his party platform on that issue. While the republicans are pleased with the tack of originality and its plodding platitudes, the democrats are sorely disap-pointed at finding nothing from which to create a shibboleth or coin an epigram or paraphrase a single lilustration of individual character. The letter altogether creates no interest in Washington and little bas been said of it.

Miscellaneous. A petition has been received at the Postoffice department in favor of the restoration
of the postoffice at Colfax, Neb.
H. A. Ervin was today appointed postmas-

ter at Richiand, Union county, S. D.; T. J. Douthit, at Voiin, Yankton county, S. D. Today Assistant Secretary Chandler affirmed the decision of the commissioner in the timber culture case of Lewis F. Kineatd against John S. Morris from Cheyenne (Sundance) Wyo., canceling Morris' entry. Senator and Mrs. Manderson leave for Omahatomorrow afternoon, and will arrive n Nebraska on Saturday. The senator is suffering from a severe cold, but will be subject to immediate service as a speaker at the command of the republican state central committee,

Sergoant-at-Arms Valentine leaves for Netraska early next week.

Mrs. Dunn and Miss Helen Dunn of Omaha are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William

Symptoms have recently developed which lead the presidential family to believe that Mrs. Harrison has neither pulmonary dis-Today's Washington Post says: "Mr. John F. Cromelien of Omaha, Neb., is visiting his mother and family, who live at 1812 Fifth street northwest. Mr. Crometien formerly resided in this city. He was for a number of years connected with the Second National bank and latterly as a clerk in the pension office. Graduating in the study of law, he resigned his position and removed to Omaha a few years ago where he at once entered into active practice. tice. He says he is well pleased with his yenture, his new home and his prospects for the future, all of which his many friends in this city will be glad to learn. Mr. Cromelien is a brother of Paul H. Cromelien, the receiving teller of the Lincoln National pank, and Rowland C. Cromelien, the Columbia Phonograph company's energetic secretary."
P. S. H.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Complete List of Changes in the Regular Service. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following army

orders were issued yesterday: First Lieutenant John F. McBlain, Ninth cavalry, is relieved from duty as judge advocate of the general court martial convened at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., May 12. First Lieutenant Charles J. T. Clarke, Tenth infantry, is detailed in his place. The board on magazine. place. The board on magazine arms con-vened at the army building, New York city, November 24, 1890, is dissolved. Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Hall, Sixth infautry, will remain on special duty in New York city under instructions from the adjutant general until further orders.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect on or about December 1, is granted Second Lieutenant Lunsford Daniel, Sixth cavalry. The following transfers in the second infantry are made: Captain James Miller, from company D to company I; Captain William J. Turner, from company I to company D. The leave of ab-sence granted First Lieutenant William N. Hughes, Thirteenth infantry, August 27, Do-partment of the Missouri, is extended one month. Leave of absence for fourteen days, to take effect October 13, is granted First Lieutonant Daniel E. McCarthy, Twelfth infantry, recruiting officer. Leave of ab-sence for one month, upon being sence for one month, upon being relieved from duty at the recruiting depot, Davids Island, N. Y., is granted First Lieutenant Harry A. Leonhaeuser, Twenty lifth property. hacuser, Twenty-fifth infantry. First Lieu-tenant Alfred M. Palmer, Twenty-fourth nfantry, is relieved from further duty at the ent of Arizona and will proceed to hicago and report in person for instructions to Major George M. Randall, Fourth in-fantry and by letter to Major Clifton Comly, ordnance department, member of the board

B

of control and management of the govern-ment exhibit, to represent the War depart-ment exhibit at the World's Columbian expo-

The following officers will report at the carliest practicable date to the comanding officer at Jefferson barracks. Missouri, for duty at that depot with a view to tours of duty for two years: First Licutenant Francis G. Irwin, jr., Second cavalry; First Licutenant Franklin O. Johnson, Third cavalry.

Department of the Platte. Captain E. J. Davis, George M. Wright, D. F. Driscoll, F. W. Averilt and F. P. Thornton, delegates to the annual reunion of the Regular Army and Navy Union held at Detroit last week, have returned. They re-

port a very enjoyable time in the City of the Straits. General Brooke is expected home from Washington, D. C., on Monday.

Dr. Bache is absent on a tour of inspection. CAUSTIC AND CLEVER.

Washington Post: Out of respect to Chicago modesty Diana might be induced to wear a pair of suspenders.

Jewelers' Circular: Lucie—Ned made a ringing speech tast night, Mommer. Mommer—Um——um? Lucie—Yes. He asked me to be his wife.

Iedianapolis Journal: Tommy-What can I ring you to prove my love? Tabby-Rats! New York Sun: Ricketts-Young Huggins has been cured of his infatuation for Miss

Combin.

Gaskett—How?

"He feil in with a very wealthy widow."

"I see. Another case of gold cure."

Atchison Globe: If a man's pockets are empty, and there is a pretty girl with him, some one is sure to pass around the bat.

Washington Star: "Don't you taink Miss Bosstin is rather plain?" she said. "Her face may be," repiled Billy Bliven "but her conversation 1816." Siftings: Proprietor of Store-Se you want

a position as porter. Do you think you are strong enough? Porter-Don't worry about that. I caved in three ribs of the last boss I had, and he was three weeks in the hospital. Judge: His Honor—I will have to fine you till This officer says you were driving

urlously.

Farmer Suburb—Judge, just give me a recipt for that \$10. I want to show it to the old eight for that \$10. I want to show it to the old eight for that \$10. horse; it will help to cheer his decilaing years. New York Herald: She-Papa says I must

give you up, dear. He—Farewell, then. She—Nay, don't go until I have shed all of these bitter tears over you.

He (tauntingly)—Can't you restrain them until I put on my bathing suit?

BEHIND THE SCENES. Dramatic Mirror.
When all the world was young, lad, And you were very green, You sang of melting eyes, lad, And locks of satin sh You saw them in the theater And you thought the world so gay: But now you're on the stage yourself You do not feel that way.

THE TOUGH'S SOLILOOUY.

New York Sun. "All der world's a prize ring. An' all der men and women only sluggers.
Dey has deir counters and deir uppercuts;
An' one nibs in his time knocks many out,
An' gits der beit, der champion. Fust thing,

An gits der beit, der champion. Fust thing, der babby.
Bawlin' an' scrappin' in der nurse's arms;
Den der kickin' school kid. ilke a dray mule.
Dat don't know where's his feed; an' den der lover.
Singin' show sonzs, sich as "She's my Annie,
I'm her Joe." 'bout his best girl. Den a singer. singer.
Full o' state beer an' smellin' like der keg.
Spilln' for scraps, ready to do anybody
What's got der call ter stand afore him;
For he's a crack-a-jack, an' when he gits in
His right dero's somet'in's got ter tumble,

see?
Wid buildog mug an' jawbone of der jack,
He fights his last battle. Der iast bell rings,
An' he's a knocked-out, sore ex-champion,
Wid bruises on der nose an' pains inside;
Der right-han' glove he used, a size too small
Fer his swelled duke, an' his hoarse slugger voice Chanzin' to what kin no more skeer der old

A knock-down blow itself. Ex-champion!
So ends his bruising, bloody history.
A busted crack-a-jack, a reminiscence.
Sans youth, sans bluff, sans sand, sans all but booze." Refugees Beginning to Return. LONDON, Sept. 27 .- The cholera returns of Hamburg and St. Petersburg show that the cholera is decreasing. The refugees are be-



Fraudulent imi-To protect the public from such imposi-tion, the genuine is now sold only through

druggists, regularly authorized as agents, and at the uniform and long-established price of \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.10.

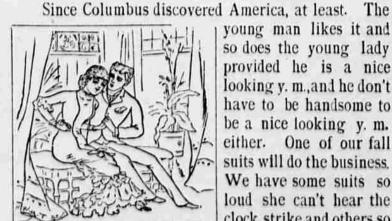
But each bottle of the genuine Golden Medical Discovery carries with it something that makes it the cheapest blood-purifier and liver-invigorator that you can buy. It's the printed guarantee of its makers that, if it fails to benefit or cure you, they'll return the money. You pay only for the good you get, with this and with all of Dr. Pierce's medicines. You pay the one fixed price—but if there's no help, there's no pay. It's "value received, or your money back."

60 and 70 cents

BROWNING, KING

Largest Manufacturers and Dealers

Twas ever thus



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 clock strike and others so

molest that you are liableto bem arried 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 tailor-made.

Browning, King&Co

Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Satur- | S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St., and the close at 10 p. m.