

THE DAILY BEE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. County of Douglas.

Tom Platt's speech was straight from the shoulder and red hot, containing, oddly enough, no platitudes.

The mayor of South Omaha says he is going to clean gambling out of that city. We fear he is indulging in rainbow chasing.

The republicans of Council Bluffs have set a good example for the republicans of this city by nominating an excellent county ticket.

BEAR in mind that if you expect to vote next November you must register. Tell your neighbor. No man can afford to lose his vote this year.

IN THAT great husking match between Farmer Van Wyck and Farmer Crouse it looks very much as if the latter got the "down row."

THE Western Traffic association is simply a pro-Chicago combination, and all western or fair-dealing roads will get out of it. Give Omaha and the west a chance.

THE declaration given out by one Mary Lease in regard to her Georgia experience reminds us that we met her in Omaha a woman of that name last July. Wonder if they are at all related?

SOME of the would-be county attorneys now striving for the republican nomination are briefless barristers of no experience in criminal practice. The convention should commend them to their studies.

THE Board of County Commissioners handles nearly a million dollars annually. Can the taxpayers of Douglas county afford to elect men to places on the board who have no business ability enough to earn a livelihood?

AS FARMER CROUSE crosses the political field of Nebraska he is making a broad furrow through the swamps of populist heresies and covering them up by his bright plow shares of logical argument and common sense.

COSTA RICA is the latest country to enter into reciprocity with the United States. No trade movement of modern times has ever had such a rapid and pronounced success as American reciprocity, which democrats are still denouncing as a fraud.

IT WILL greatly strengthen the republican ticket if men are nominated for the office of assessor who are honest and capable. This is an important matter. Interested parties will foist corrupt men into these places if permitted to do so. Let the convention give this matter the attention it deserves.

RESIDENTS of this city and state who have not yet taken out their "first" naturalization papers should attend to the matter at once. October 7 is the last day upon which the courts will issue papers enabling aliens to vote in the November elections. Chairman of republican county committees should make a note of this fact.

THE council has acted promptly in making every provision for the Twenty-second street pavement. The matter now rests with the Board of Public Works, whose chairman is under the spell of the stone contractor who will pave Twenty-second street. The people will not tolerate any delay from this quarter. It is the duty of the board to push this work.

PROMINENT German-American citizens are interesting themselves in the effort being made in New York to raise contributions for the relief of the laboring class of Hamburg, where the cholera has well nigh paralyzed all lines of industry and thrown thousands of men out of employment. The earnestness and liberality which characterize our German-American citizens, shown in the work now being done in this city in behalf of the afflicted Hamburgers, is a guaranty that Omaha's mite will be fully up to the demands of the case.

IMPORTANT amendments of the Omaha charter may be made by the next legislature. They will be left almost entirely to the Douglas delegation, whose recommendations will be adopted by the legislature without doubt. These considerations should impel the county convention Saturday to select men of good business ability who have gumption enough to perceive the needs of this city and integrity enough to vote according to conscience. Ward burners are clamoring for these positions. The people of Douglas county will not vote for a man whose convictions are a marketable commodity.

HARMONY AND WORK IN NEW YORK.

If there has been a shadow of doubt in the mind of any man as to the loyalty of Hon. Thomas C. Platt and Hon. Warner Miller to the republican party and its candidates the great meeting at Cooper Union in New York city on Wednesday evening must have dispelled it completely. Mr. Platt presided over that meeting and made a speech that, by its eloquence and power, must have surprised those who have known him only as a man of deeds. His discussion of the issue of the campaign was clear, forcible and convincing, and the whole tone of his address bore witness to his fidelity to the organization with which he has actively affiliated since the day of its birth and its ideal in behalf of the re-election of President Harrison. Referring to the contest which was a participant at Minneapolis, he said: "But a majority of the convention decided that he who four years ago resumed the nation from democratic misrule; who, during the four years of his incumbency, had so faithfully borne the republican standard, and whose administration had signally promoted national prosperity, should lead us again to victory, and Benjamin Harrison of Indiana become the republican nominee." The will of the majority is not only respected by Mr. Platt, but he fully recognizes and acknowledges the merits of the candidate chosen, and gives him the most effective support possible.

The speech of Mr. Miller, like that of Mr. Platt, was full of loyalty to the party and its candidates. "All differences of opinion as to the republican party," he said, "ended when the convention at Minneapolis declared its choice." The democrats who have been talking about republican discord in New York, have never had any reason to expect that these leaders would withhold their support from Harrison and Reid, nor even that they would address themselves to the work in an indifferent and perfunctory manner. Their attitude is in striking contrast to that of Senator Hill, who is making a thin pretense of supporting Cleveland, but is really actuated by no purpose but to protect and promote his own political fortunes. Platt and Miller are in perfect accord with the platform of their party, and are not exercising their ingenuity in explaining it away or trying to make it seem to mean something entirely different from what it says. The Cooper Union meeting will do a great deal of good in the state of New York and its influence will be felt elsewhere; not that it settles anything that was before doubtful as to the harmony of the republicans in that state, but because the enthusiasm and zeal displayed will arouse the workers to more vigorous and determined activity. Mr. Platt stated the prime duty of every republican who said: "Organize, organize, organize throughout the city, and throughout the state and throughout the land. No mere enthusiasm and hurrah will compensate for your thorough and perfect work. Work, work, and join your ward association; help to get up meetings; talk to your neighbors; encourage your friends; turn out with your clubs, and above all help with all your might to get every republican voter out on election day." This exhortation is as pertinent to the west as to the east, and its force is not impaired by the fact that it has often been heard before. New York is setting a good example.

STATE BANK CURRENCY.

The care which the democratic leaders take to evade the plank in the national platform which demands a repeal of the tax on state bank issues is not complimentary to the sagacity and judgment of the 900 delegates to the national convention, all of whom voted in favor of this proposition. Mr. Cleveland made no direct reference to the plank in his letter of acceptance and Senator Hill has not discussed it in any of his speeches. It is evidently not an agreeable subject to these leaders, and we have not observed that any democrat of prominence has cared to press it upon the attention of the people. Still the democratic party is as fully committed to the restoration of the state bank currency, which would immediately follow the removal of the tax, as it is to the abandonment of protection on the ground that it is a system without constitutional warrant. The people must not, therefore, be permitted to lose sight of the democratic demand for a state bank currency. It constitutes an issue in the pending campaign of no ordinary importance.

A state bank currency would involve the creation of a circulating medium consisting of forty-four different kinds of money—as many kinds as there are states—issued under such regulations as the several states, through their legislatures, may prescribe, all subject to local influences and to the greed of the speculator and the usurer. This was the case with the state bank currency before the war, and it would be the case with such a currency now or at any time in the future. Anybody who will take the trouble to investigate the currency system that prevailed down to the date when congress taxed the state bank notes out of existence will find that a few if any of the notes of the best banks, in the oldest and richest states, were ever at par, while the counterfeiter did as profitable a business as the banker, and all at the expense of the people. Everybody suffered loss from such money, except the money changers, and the greatest losers were the agricultural producer and the wage earner. The greatest enemy of reform classes are those who propose to return to this sort of currency and to restore to the wildest banking, the destruction of which was one of the most valuable compensations of the civil war.

As was said by a distinguished republican leader recently, there is one thing which this country cannot afford to trifles with, and that is its money. Its measure of value—the money which passes among the people in return for their labor and the products of their toil or of their land. There is no contrivance so successful in cheating labor and the poor people of the country as an unstable, worthless and easily counterfeited currency. The proposition to go back to state bank circulation is the worst manifestation of financial unsoundness which has emanated from the

democratic party. It is infinitely worse than the irredemiable greenback in its unlimited volume, as once proposed by that party. It would be vastly more hurtful, more destructive to business and value, more harmful to every interest than the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It has been well said that if this was all there was in the campaign it would be enough to defeat the party which has made the issue.

CLEVELAND AND THE PENSIONERS.

Mr. Cleveland makes a feeble attempt in his letter of acceptance to atone for the spirit he manifested toward the union veterans when he was president. He addresses to the man who preserved the union, and who have an imperishable claim upon the gratitude and the generous care of the American people, a few lines of platitudes and strained sentiment which he doubtless hopes will induce at least those old soldiers who are predisposed to vote with the democracy to condone his treatment of them in the past and give him their support in the hope that he will in the future, in the event of his election, show more regard for their interests. It has been said that there are 25,000 veterans in the state of New York who are democrats, but who, Mr. Bourke Cockran declared in the Chicago convention, would not vote for Grover Cleveland. There are old soldiers in every state who are democrats, and it is to these that the democratic candidate for president makes his bid for support. But Mr. Cleveland will find that democratic veterans, however strongly attached they may be to the principles of the party, believe as fully and firmly as republican veterans in the duty of the government to properly provide for those of its preservers who may need its care and for their widows and orphans. An example of this is General Daniel E. Sickles, whose democracy is unquestionable, but who believes in a liberal pension policy, and who will not vote, unless he has been outrageously misrepresented, for Mr. Cleveland. That there are thousands of democratic veterans in New York and other states who will follow the example of General Sickles, the intrepid soldier who left a leg on the bloody field of Gettysburg, is not for an instant to be doubted. They would be untrue to their comrades and to themselves were they to do otherwise, for there is not a sound reason why they should expect anything better from Mr. Cleveland were he again chosen to the presidency than they received at his hands when he occupied that exalted station. He would acknowledge no obligation to the soldier vote for his election, but would yield to the same influence, proceeding largely from the democracy of the south, which prompted him to disregard the interests and welfare of the old soldiers when he was the chief executive of the nation. It would be manifestly absurd to assume that Mr. Cleveland has conceived kinder and more generous sentiments toward the veterans with the lapse of years. Never favorable to a just recognition of their claim upon the substantial gratitude of the country, it is not in his nature to have changed.

Mr. Cleveland made his administration notorious by his votes of pension bills. About 300 such measures encountered his disapproval. Is it reasonable to suppose that the veterans will condone this extraordinary record of hostility and again repose confidence in the man who made it? Why should they desire to bestow the highest office in the gift of the people upon a man who has thus shown an utter want of sympathy with the men who preserved the union, when they have an opportunity to vote for a candidate of the government and who is one of the most earnest and generous friends of the old soldiers? Is it conceivable that any veteran who did his duty in the day of the country's peril can hesitate a moment in choosing between Benjamin Harrison, who made an honorable military record, and Grover Cleveland, who sent a substitute to the front and who subscribed in 1864 to the declaration of his party that the war was a failure and ought to be brought to a close, though it had done so at that time would have insured the dismemberment of the union? The offense of Mr. Cleveland against the veterans of the country—an offense alike unwarranted and unpatriotic—cannot be forgotten and will not be forgiven by the men who conquered rebellion and preserved the union.

OUR CENTRAL AMERICAN MARKETS.

It is announced that Secretary Foster expects to complete in a few months a reciprocity arrangement with another Central American republic, Costa Rica, under the third section of the McKinley law. It is also expected that Nicaragua will ratify an agreement of a similar nature upon the assembling of her next biennial congress, which will meet next winter. The Costa Rican congress has already ratified the arrangement made between the American minister of that country and our State department, but our own congress has not yet acted upon the report.

When these two treaties have been perfected, reciprocity will have been established with all of the five Central American republics except Honduras. From Costa Rica this country receives large quantities of coffee and some other important articles of commerce. Estimates prepared by the Costa Rican government place the present rate of importation from this country at \$1,000,000. Some of the principal articles, among which are wheat, flour and kerosene oil, will continue to be the dutiable in favor of this country being mining machinery, agricultural implements, apparatus for irrigation, materials for railroad construction, structural iron, building timber, etc., and also such agricultural products as corn, beans, oats, rye and rice. As a new railroad has just been projected in Costa Rica, it is expected that the treaty will give our producers of materials and equipments some advantages in that direction.

The total value of the exports and imports of that country in 1891 was \$18,015,626, showing a very rapid increase within two years. The exports of coffee alone amounted to \$8,484,115. Under the terms of the new arrangement this

important article will be admitted into the United States free of duty. The merchandise imported into Costa Rica from the United States last year was valued at \$2,433,242, and as the trade between the two countries is growing very fast it is expected that it will soon become important to our producers in the lines affected by the treaty. The reciprocity plan is designed to perform wonders in promoting trade between the United States and her southern neighbors.

NOT A POLITICAL MATTER.

There may be some truth in the disclosures made by E. C. Rowick against officers of the hospital for insane, but his attempt to besmear the Board of Public Lands and Buildings has proven a flat failure. The present board has shown itself ready and anxious to investigate charges of crookedness against the management of state institutions and apply a speedy remedy. The record of the board in the case of the Hastings asylum investigation has rightfully won for it the confidence of all classes of citizens. If Rowick had been honest in his professions he would have laid all the facts before Attorney General Hastings last spring when called to the latter's office with that object in view. But he preferred to hold his thunder that he might have a club with which to bludgeon his way into the police judgeship of Lincoln. When the attorney general found Rowick, by his own words, to be a blackmailing he kicked him out of his office. If the charges Rowick makes are true, so much more does he deserve condemnation for the course he has pursued. For the price of an office he was willing to suppress all reference to the facts.

The World-Herald seeks to fasten the responsibility for this alleged crookedness on both democratic and republican state officers in order to bolster up the independent state ticket. Ex-Attorney General Leese repudiates all attempts to make political capital out of Rowick's disclosures.

Mr. Leese stands high in the esteem of all classes of citizens, regardless of party, as a man of sterling integrity. He was for years a member of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and, therefore, speaks from personal experience and observation. He is not now in accord with the republican party, but on the contrary has accepted the nomination for district judge on the people's party ticket. He can, therefore, be considered as strictly impartial. But General Leese manfully expressed the opinion, after hearing all the charges made by Mr. Rowick, that any attempt to attach the responsibility for whatever crookedness there may have been should not be laid at the door of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

The next legislature will doubtless look into the charges of malfeasance and take such steps as may be necessary to ascertain to what extent the state has been defrauded, and devise measures necessary to prevent a recurrence.

THE announcement that Nancy Hanks has trotted a mile in 2:04 on the regulation track at Terre Haute will strengthen the faith of those who have predicted that the two-minute horse would come within the present century. It was a wonderful performance, but considering that this remarkable little mare has been cutting down the record all summer it seems less astonishing than if some other animal had done it. The public has come to expect great things of Nancy, and perhaps there would be little surprise manifested if she should lower this great record a second or two before the season is ended.

When a trotter goes a quarter at the rate of 1:38, and a half at the rate of 2:04, and finishes the mile in 2:04 almost as fresh as when she started, it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that a two-minute record will soon be witnessed. Nancy Hanks is only 6 years old, and as most of the trotters have not developed their full powers at that age the public will expect her to achieve greater wonders next year. A pleasant thing for humans people to contemplate is the fact that this superb record breaker does her work easily, finishes fresh and really seems to enjoy her performances.

WITH democrats defending their records and trying to justify the platform of their party, with populists making a tremendous effort to prove that the republicans are going to the dogs, and with the populists steadily hammering hard facts into the heads of all who are not already on the side of protection and good government, there is quite a political stir in Nebraska at present.

The republican meetings are uniformly large and enthusiastic, and a large number of populists and not a few democrats have been converted. There are yet about five weeks for practical work and it looks as if the free trade heresy and the numerous fallacies of the people's party would be pretty well exposed before election day.

THE law makes it the duty of the county attorney to appear in behalf of the state before any magistrate and prosecute all complaints; to give opinions and advice to the Board of County Commissioners; and other civil officers; to attend sittings of the grand jury for the purpose of examining witnesses and to render other services. How many of the men now applying to the position are capable of performing the duties acceptably? It is expected that the county convention will answer this query. If it don't, the people will November 8.

IT is interesting to learn that the Cudahy packing company of South Omaha is to have a great display of its products at the World's fair and that arrangements for it are now being completed. It has been stated that the World's fair commissioners for this state have not made any place as yet for exhibits from the great meat packing center of which the people of Omaha and Nebraska are so proud, owing to a lack of funds now in sight, but it is to be hoped that all of the South Omaha concerns will be represented.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT of Ounwua, Ia., prints that cartoon called "Weaver's War Record" representing General Weaver foraging after chickens and

other poultry of the southern plantations. How times do change! Three times Weaver was a democratic candidate for congressman from the Ottumwa district, the last time in '88, and he was supported zealously and loyally by this same Ottumwa Democrat and his record in congress and the army was lauded to the skies. Now this paper prints a scurrilous cartoon of him burlesquing his war record, which was that of a brave and honorable union soldier, of which he and the republican party were proud. No better example of the shifting of ground and lack of principle perpetually displayed by democratic papers could be exhibited.

Will Not Give Him a Chance. Indianapolis Journal. We infer from Mr. Cleveland's letter that a few votes from voter soldiers would not be voted.

The Difference. New York Advertiser. Mr. Harrison's letter is a record of splendid achievements, Cleveland's mediocre record a pitiful promise and the expression of feeble desire.

Silence on Shipplasters. Chicago Tribune. The opinion of Candidate Cleveland on the subject of wilful bankruptcy is still awaited with anxious interest by multitudes of his admiring countrymen.

A Mugwump Squeal. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The letter was evidently advised in large measure from the national committee headquarters. It is not likely to have any particular effect on the course of the campaign.

March of Reciprocity. Boston Advertiser. Costa Rica is the latest country to fall into line among the "reciprocity" nations, who are eagerly favoring trading conditions with the United States. It is probable that Costa Rica will lose little and that the United States will gain considerably by the reciprocity treaty which is soon to be announced.

An Un-American Party. New York Advertiser. Mark the idiotic hostility of the Cleveland organs toward the tinplate industry. Mark how they welcome a labor strike, a suspension of a mill, the bankruptcy of a manufacturer! Mark how it pursues with vengeance a state official who declares that statistics gathered by him demonstrate that the McKinley tariff has improved rather than damaged business! Mark how it is cheered when it can discover calamity in any shape!

The fact is the democratic-Cleveland party is forced to be un-American. It cannot be patriotic. It cannot love the country in a broad sense, because it is openly hostile to institutions which have made the country great and prosperous. It finds its model in Great Britain and its greatest comfort in longing for the British system of free trade.

What an insult it would be to the intelligence and patriotism of the country to have such a party returned to power! A Longer Presidential Term. Charles S. Smith in North American Review. The direct expenses of a presidential election amount to many millions of dollars and the indirect losses to the country in an exciting campaign by the retarding of business operations are incalculable. A shrewd political authority, accustomed to handle campaign funds, estimates that it will cost the two political parties \$1,500,000 in New York state alone to conduct the coming campaign.

The long contest for the office of chief magistrate of the United States, which has been a struggle of exhaustion, and would reduce such a large number of men, and would also strengthen civil service reform among all classes of employes, and save them from the temptations always incident in a greater or lesser degree, to frequent changes in the minor offices which follow in the wake of presidential elections.

WASHINGTON Star: "It's plain," said the young man who had just paid the price of her winter quarters, "if I have to be looking out for winter quarters." Chicago News: People who still fear an epidemic of cholera are invited to note how well the public has thus far withstood the ravages of the influenza. Atholion Globe: We wish we were as popular as the woman is with the children when she gets down the cake and takes a knife in her hand.

Chicago Tribune: Missouri papers announce that a forthcoming musical convention at "New Hope Church on Hoop Creek." The flow of Hoop and hampers, let us suppose, will be distributed.

Nat's Weekly: "Did you know his business here?" "I supposed so. I heard he was going to wind it up." New York Press: "Now," said the newcomer into the village, sitting down and consulting his wife, "let us see how our affairs stand." "Well," said the wife, "you had better go out immediately, for the inhabitants don't know more of your affairs than you do."

Chicago Tribune: Customer next February—I want 50 cents' worth of coal, if you can't give me that much, I'll take one hundred.

New York Herald: Young Tutler—I have thought you a bunch voters, Miss Elderly. There are 25—26 for every day in the year. Miss Elderly—Oh, how kind of you. But, my dear Mr. Tutler, you have made a slight error. There are 26 days in this year.

Tutler—True, my dear Miss Elderly, but I didn't suppose you wanted your birthday counted.

Glen Falls Republican: It doesn't take much a hunter to bag his rousers.

Washington Star: "Straws show which way the wind blows." "No they don't," replied the man who is afraid of the farmer's alliance. "They used to, but hayseeds show it now."

THE CHECKERIN TIGHTENED. Philadelphia Times. His wife is back! No more in sight. When seems the town to him a somber sight, Too dull and gray. May he go forth with patience and delight, He's had his day. His wife is back!

Sunk at Boston Harbor. Boston, Mass., Sept. 29.—The steamer, M. M. Whitney of the Matamoras steamship line was run into a sunken last evening just abreast of Gay Buoy No. 9 Boston harbor, by the Warren line steamer Ottoman, and now lies under water. The Ottoman was with two holes in her starboard. Neither vessel had passengers on board, and the Whitney's crew of twenty-five men were safely removed by tug boats. The Whitney is a new boat of about 3,000 tons.

Four Idaho Miners Convicted. COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, Sept. 29.—The trial of fourteen riotous miners on the charge of conspiring resulted in the conviction of four, who were sentenced to from eighteen months to two years' imprisonment. The cases were appended.

THE SPORTSMAN. Somerville Journal. This is the season of the year. When, with his baz and gun. The hunter goes into the woods To have a lot of fun.

He sees a partridge on a limb And takes a careful aim. He fires. The partridge whizzers away Unhurt—the same old game.

The whole day long he tramps around Until the night comes down. All at once he sees the nearest way To get back into town.

Into the market then he goes. Some partridges to buy. And when he gets a gun to his friends, They lay him the other eye.

WILL MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP

Views of Congressman Caldwell on the Political Situation.

THINKS REPUBLICAN SUCCESS ASSURED

Every Indication that the Party Will Secure Comfortable Working Majority in the House—His Estimate of the Prospects.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29. An important conference of the executive committee of the republican congressional campaign committee was held today. Secretary McCombs of the republican national committee came from New York to participate in the proceedings, which were conducted behind closed doors.

After the conference Congressman Caldwell, of Cincinnati, vice chairman of the executive committee, said: "I have begun to be about as confident that we will elect a majority of the next house of representatives as that we will elect Harrison and Reid, of which I am morally certain. Throughout the south we are supporting the alliance candidates for congress or the alliance in supporting our candidates. We will elect twenty-six members of congress in the fifteen southern states. We had but seventeen from the south in the Fifty-first congress, which was republican. The effect of the reappointment of congress will be greatly to our benefit. The membership of the house was increased from 352 to 368, an increase of twenty-four.

Features of the Situation. "We are sure to have sixteen of those twenty-four new members, which is a net gain of eight. There are many reasons why the republicans should gain control of the Fifty-third congress which did not operate four years ago when we secured control of the house on the bluff issue. Now is not only a question of maintaining laws which will preserve our manufacturing interests, but of opposing commercial reciprocity, which is the life of the life of our country. In maintaining our present banking institutions and preserving the stability of our currency are many other reasons. In almost every instance there are local issues which give us the advantage. We need, too, that the soldier vote will be faithfully cast for Harrison and Reid and consequently for congress.

In order to carry the lower house of congress we need it necessary to make such combinations and effect such alliances as will almost insure the election of state legislatures non-democratic. This accomplishment is far-reaching in its results. It means the re-election of a sufficient number of republicans to continue our control of the United States senate and will enable the republicans to state some disabused general manders which have made the political complexion of legislatures democratic. I predict a general reorganization in state politics this year as well as congressional and presidential success for the republicans. The democrats created, and for a long time led, the political wing of the alliance, which is now the people's party, bonding to destroy the republican organization in the United States, and now it promises severe destruction to the solid south.

News for the Army. The following army orders were issued today: Captain Stanloeb E. Blunt, ordnance corps, promoted; Major Stephen S. Scott, commissary, resigned; Major Stephen S. Scott, commissary of subsistence, will upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence, proceed to Boston and assume the duties of purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at that place, relieving Major Edwin B. Atwood, quartermaster. The resignation of Captain E. D. Donnell, First Artillery, September 3, is extended seven days. Leave of absence for one month, to take effect upon his return from recruiting duty, is granted Captain Edward M. Mathey, Seventh Cavalry. Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about October 31, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Second Lieutenant Charles E. Dwyer, Twenty-first Infantry. Major Dewitt C. Poole, paymaster, under the provisions of the act of congress approved June 30, 1882, is retired.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Artillery—First Lieutenant John A. Towers (promoted from second lieutenant First Artillery) to the Second Artillery, battery G, to date from September 28, 1892; vice Hodgman, resigned. Infantry—Colonel Simon Sawyer to the Nineteenth Infantry, to date from September 10, 1892; vice Brayton, resigned. Lieutenant Colonel Edgar D. Kellogg to the Tenth Infantry, to date from September 10, vice Sawyer, promoted; Major Francis E. Lacy to the Eighth Infantry, to date from September 16, 1892, vice Kellogg, promoted; Captain William H. Langley to the Tenth Infantry, company A, to date from September 16, vice Lacy, promoted; Captain George Andrews to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, company I, to date from September 16, vice Lawson, resigned; First Lieutenant Benjamin A. Poore to the Tenth Infantry, company I, to date from September 16, vice Paulding, resigned; First Lieutenant William W. McCoskey to the Fourth Infantry, company

of the Tenth Infantry, to date from September 17, vice Brown, appointed regimental quartermaster.

The following transfers of officers in the infantry were ordered to take effect this date: First Lieutenant Robert L. Boardman from the Sixth Infantry to the Tenth Infantry, company K; First Lieutenant Benjamin A. Poore, from the Tenth Infantry to the Sixth Infantry, company E. By direction of the acting secretary of war, additional: Second Lieutenant William H. Smith, First Artillery, is assigned to a vacancy of second lieutenant in the First Artillery, battery D, to date from September 20, with rank from June 15, vice Towers, promoted. Leave of absence for two months to take effect during the month of October, is granted Major Robert H. White, surgeon. Leave of absence for one month is granted Major Henry W. Wessells, jr., Third Cavalry. The leave of absence granted Captain Frank W. Hess, Tenth Artillery, August 17, is extended one month. The following named officers of the corps of engineers, members of the board of visitors to the engineering school of application will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for the purpose of making an inspection of the school and upon the completion of that duty will resign their proper stations: Colonel Cyrus B. Condit and Lieutenant Colonel George L. Gillespie. A board of officers, to consist of Colonel Charles F. Pace, assistant surgeon general; Major Johnson V. D. Middleton, surgeon; Captain Frank Heath, ordnance department; Captain William Crozier, ordnance department, is appointed to meet at New York arsenal, Governor's island, at 10 o'clock on September 30, and to report for the re-examination of First Lieutenant Douglas A. Howard, ordnance department, with a view to determining his fitness for promotion to major. The board will report in person to the president of the board at the time specified for examination.

Western Pensions. The following list of pensions granted is reported by the War and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—Jefferson Smith, Hiram E. Holt, Theophilus M. Trevett, Elwood D. Woodward, Robert B. Hamm, George A. Whitney, Samuel Webb, M. B. Deane, Joseph A. Albert Coburn, Isaiah H. Cook. Additional—William H. Andrew, George A. Dowdy, James D. Doonan, John D. Johnson, Lord, Increase—John A. Parker, Jeremiah B. Croft, Patrick Nov, James Connon, Clayton Wagner, Willard F. Mills, Reuben C. Taylor, John W. Brown, Robert J. McDonald, etc.—John O. (father), Mary A. Shoemaker, Rebecca J. Richards, Sarah N. Lechner.

Colorado: Original—Charles B. Rosenow, Increase—George S. Kneeland. South Dakota: Additional—George W. Fuller, Emanuel Sampson, Increase—John C. Williams.

Miscellaneous. William Pickard, postmaster at Pickard, Keith county, has resigned, and there is no one to take his place. The prospect is that the office will be discontinued. It pays the postmaster the magnificent sum of \$21 a year.

The following postmasters for Iowa were appointed today: Akron, Plymouth county, W. W. Parsons, vice B. H. Harrington, deceased; Auburn, Boone county, H. H. Mueller, vice N. Bucher, resigned; Gosport, Marion county, G. A. Mason, vice A. Spaur, resigned; Perkins, Sioux county, D. O. Gardner, vice G. W. Anderson, removed. Samuel S. Baker of Nebraska and George J. Kelley of Iowa have been appointed to inspect the pens for the senate and for the general land office, has been promoted to \$1,300. Henry N. Clark of Iowa, a \$1,300 clerk, has resigned.

ANOTHER LONG HIGHWAY.

He Holds Up a Colorado Stage Coach and Robs Its Passengers. DENVER, Colo., Sept. 29.—The Spur City stage was held up about twenty miles from Creede by a lone highwayman, armed and masked. He made the passengers pass by him in single file and disgorge the contents of their pockets. From the driver, Marsh Pemberton, he secured \$100. The mail pouch was rifled, but as no robbery matter was found the robber tossed it back. Then all the passengers were ordered into the stage and the driver told to get on, as fast as the four horses would run if he valued his life. When the stage arrived at Creede a big posse was organized, but no trace of the desperado has been secured.

Egan and His Gold. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—The information given out at the State department that Minister Egan will be in New York on October 4 with the \$75,000 in gold voted by the government of Chili as indemnity for the Baltimore sailors, has started a new speculation as to the manner of distributing this fund. The officials of the State and Navy departments have not as yet given much attention to the subject.

Fired the Cherokee Strip. GUTHRIE, Okl., Sept. 29.—Thousands upon thousands of acres of Cherokee claims were seen upon the Cherokee strip last night. The bonners became enraged at the slowness with which cattle were removed from the coveted lands and set fire to the grass, and as it is very dry it burns with great rapidity. It is feared that the Cherokee strip is now and it is thought many cattle will perish.

Browning, King & Co. Largest Manufacturers and Dealers of Clothing in the World. 'Twas 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 y. 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 modest that you are liable to be arrived 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 5:20 p. m., except Saturdays, when we close at 10 p. m. [S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St.]