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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Sinte of Nebroska,
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Geo. B. Tzschneck, Secretary of THE BRE publishing company does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE BALL BRE for the week ending July 1, 1803, was as follows:

23.80 24.180 GEORGE B. TZSCRUCK. ore me and subscribed in day, June 30...... turday, July 1..... SEAL SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this ist day of July. 1893.
N. P. Fell., Notary Public.

The Bee in Chicago. THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel. Auditorium hotel. Great Northern hotel Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
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Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24.216

UNDER proper management and super vision the building and lean associations will make Omaha a city of home owners within a few years.

A MINNEAPOLIS bank has set an example to be commended and followed. It has secured the arrest of a liar who circulated reports reflecting on its sta-

HAY is worth \$35 a bale in England and it will soon sell for \$50 a bale in Germany. No wonder that the shipments from this country to Europe are largely increasing.

THE proposed revision of the Iowa statutes provides that all property be assessed at the real value. Such a law exists in Nebraska. What is necessary is its enforcement.

THE Omaha crooks, burglars and footpads are finding to their sorrow that this city is an unhealthy summer resort. A continuation of drastic measures will drive them from the city.

THERE will be little criticism of the ruling of the pension commissioner that women who risked their lives ministering to the sick and wounded during the war are among those entitled to pea-

No one professes to know just what congress will do to relieve the tension in financial circles, but the people seem to have an almost sublime faith that whatever is done will be the proper

CONGRESSMAN BRYAN has not been overlooked in the recent discussion of the silver question. His published utterances indicate that he will be one of the unruly members of Mr. Cleveland's congressional household.

THE mere announcement that congress will convene in August has had a stimulating effect upon all lines of business. Business men show an increased confidence in the situation and a more hopeful sentiment prevails in every part of the country.

THE fact that Collector Peters of the internal revenue department held his office for four years and accounted satisfactorily for every cent that passed through his hands should occasion no special comment. Mr. Peters simply

SOUTH OMAHA received more cattle Saturday than Chicago. The receipts of cattle at this western market also show heavy gains over last week and over the the corresponding week of a year ago. The importance of South Omaha as a cattle market is rapidly besoming recognized all over the west.

THE close of June completed one-third of the World's fair term. The total attendance to date was 3,723,579, of which fully two-thirds was during last month. a daily average of about 100,000. If this ratio continues, and there is no reason to doubt that it will, there will be no question as to the financial success of the exposition.

SENATOR PEFFER tells the interviewer that India's action in demonetizing silver is just in line with a tendency that has been manifest for some time. He feels that we are drifting surely toward the gold standard and "gaining upon the disastrous end with increasing momentum." The senator is miffed at India's action, and he declares that it proves "the millionaires and moneysharks of the old world are in co-partner ship with the money-lenders and monopplists of Wall street." What driveling nonsense to come from a United States

IT APPEARS that a grave mistake was made by the treasury bureau in compiling the statistics of imports. The values given the imports were in the Currency of the country where the goods were bought. In some South American countries, like Brazil and Argentina, the currency is greatly depreciated. Place the prices on a gold basis, as they should be for comparison, and a difference of millions is made in the figures. When the compilations are corrected considerably less discrepancy will appear between the imports and exports under the reciprocity treaties.

AS TO RESPONSIBILITY. Nothing will be gained by intruding

financial situation. The serious prob-

lem that confronts the country must be

dealt with wholly upon practical lines,

with which politics can properly have

nothing to do. The democratic organs

are therefore making a grave mistake

in their attempt to place the whole re-

sponsibility for the existing situation

upon the republicans, particularly with

reference to the relations of the silver

purchase law to the present financial

conditions. As everybody ought to

know who has paid any atten-

tion to this subject the so-called

Sherman law was a compromise. A

financial bill prepared by Mr. Windom,

secretary, of the treasury, was intro-

duced in the Fifty-first congress and

passed the house, after the fallure of an

attempt to have substituted for it a bill

for the free coinage of silver. The

measure went to the senate, where a

free coinage bill was substituted and

passed. The votes in both houses

showed a very large majority of the

democrats to be in favor of free coinage.

The bill passed by the senate was de-

feated in the house, after a prolonged

struggle, only twenty-two democrats

voting against it. Both the house and

the senate bills were then sent to

a conference committee, which finally

reported the Sherman act as it now

stands. Efforts made in the last con-

gress looking to the repeal of the silver

purchase law were defeated by the demo-

crats, notwithstanding the fact that Mr.

Cleveland exerted all his influence with

his partisans in behalf of repeal. The

simple truth is that in both the Fiftieth

and Fifty-first congresses a large major-

ity of the democrats were for free

coinage. The democratic party cannot

It is also a mistake on the part of

republicans to charge the responsibility

for the financial and commercial distrust

upon the present administration. It is

loubtless true that the radical changes

in the fiscal policy of the country

threatened by the democratic party and

the want of conndence in financial and

business circles in the ability of that

party to give the country a wise mon-

etary policy, have had an influence in

producing the existing conditions, but it

is only fair to say that the real causes

existed before the present administra-

tion came into power. The inflated cap-

italization of the trusts and the reckless

expansion of credits were prevalent con-

ditions created long prior even to the

election of Cleveland, and these have

had chiefly to do with producing the

disturbance and depression through

which the country is now passing. It is

not to be doubted that were the admin-

istration republican instead of demo-

cratic the situation would not be ma-

terially different. Possibly confidence

would not have been quite so severely

shaken had the republican party been

successful in the last presidential elec-

tion, but it is entirely evident that a

condition had been reached in the finan-

cial and business affairs of the country

which rendered a change inevitable and

which a different political result in 1892

could not have averted, though it might

have somewhat mitigated the conse-

parties that partisan recrimination can

do no possible good in the present con-

tingency and may do much harm. The

demand is for the highest order of prac-

tical statesmanship, for sound common

sense and for that patriotism which de-

sires the general good. There is no call

or justification for the exercise or par-

tisanship, or for the exhibition of sec-

HONORING A NAVAL HERO.

history of the United States-perhaps it

should be said of the world-is that of

David G. Farragut, the hero of New

Orleans and Mobile. In the illustrious

galaxy of naval commanders whose

deeds have given the American navy a

distinguished place in the history of

maritime warfare none is more eminent

than the modest and intrepid admiral

whose services in the war of the re-

bellion were of the highest value

and importance to the union cause.

The world is not accustomed

to paying its highest honors to

those who do battle on the seas. In

every land the successful commanders

of armies have always received the

greatest tributes of popular applause

and national honor. The naval heroes

of England do not share equally with the

greatest soldiers the homage of the

people and the same is true of the other

European nations. America is not

different, and while this people is not

forgetful of the achievements of Far-

ragut and Foote, they are overshadowed

in the popular mind by those of Grant

There was unveiled in Boston last

Wednesday a statue to Farragut, and

the occasion was a memorable one even

for that city. The address was delivered

by Ex-Governor Rice of Massachusetts,

and was a most eloquent tribute to the

services of the distinguished admiral.

Farragut was of pure Spanish blood, one

of his ancestors having been distin-

guished as an admiral in the navy of

Spain in the thirteenth century. The

father of David G. Farragut came to this

country early in the revolution, and

served gallantly through the entire con-

flict. Farragut was commissioned as

midshipman in the American navy be-

fore he was nine years old, and in

1812, when he was but eleven years

old, he served on the Essex and par-

ticipated in some of the most desperate

battles ever fought upon the ocean.

His own diary recorded the fact that

in the memorable fight between the

Essex and the British vessels he per-

formed the duties of captain's aid,

quarter gunner, powder boy, and what-

evidence at that early age of his heroic

qualities. When the rebellion broke

out the influences surrounding Farragut

were such as might have led a less loyal

and conscientious man to take sides

against the government, but he never

for a moment hesitated as to his duty to

east his lot with the union, and he was

of very great service in the work of

providing a naval force. What he did

at Now Orleans and at Mobile ought to

ever else was required of him, giving

and Sherman and Sheridan.

One of the great names in the naval

quences.

tional prejudice.

possibly escape from this record.

partisanship into the discussion of the to overestimate.

The personal characteristics of Admiral Farragut were not less admirable than his qualities as a naval commander. A devout, though not a demonstrative Christian, he was always, said Governor Rice, hopeful, generous, trustful and self-reliant." As a man he was dignified and self-possessed, proud of the services rendered to his country, but the incarnation of modesty. "There was not the slightest condescension in his bearing; he had nothing of the austere mannerism of men who are great (or think they are) in little things, but all his intercourse was frank, cordial and sincere Thus in all respects David G. Farragut was a man worthy to be honored by his countrymen and to have his memory perpetuated as a citizen and a hero whose example in every way is worthy of emulation."

THE OUTLOOK FOR EXPORTS. The exports of grain during the last two months have been exceptionally large for this season of the year, and the reports regarding the discouraging condition of the European crops indicate a vigorous demand for American breadstuffs throughout the season. It is stated that all the available ocean-going tonnage is now under charter for this purpose and the grain exporting houses are looking for more. A dispatch from London of a week ago stated that the fields of England, France and Germany are brown instead of green, due to the long continued drouth, and

that most crops were beyond saving. There has been rainfall since this report, but it does not seem to have improved the situation to any important extent. A dispatch from Berlin of a few days ago stated that in consequence of the scarcity of hay, maize and fodders the government intends to prohibit the export of these articles. Hay is selling at an unprecedented price in England and heavy shipments have been made from this country. The high tariffs of European countries on fodder and similar articles have been suspended tem-

porarily. It thus appears that while the demand for American wheat and flour this year promises to be large, the prospect is also favorable for increased exports of corn. There is another interesting feature of the situation. The scarcity and high price of food for animals has caused an unusual number to be killed, so that all kinds of fresh meat are selling at the lowest prices ever known. This must result sooner or later in a scarcity of meats, and consequently an enlarged demand upon this country. Taken altogether, therefore, the outlook seems extremely favorable for an extensive export movement from the United States for months to come, only limited, it may be, by our ability to meet it from sur

plus products. It is judicious not to count too confidently upon a foreign market, experience having shown that it is easy to overestimate the possibilities in this direction, but if the promise now held out should be realized it would have a most important effect upon the financial situation. If for the next six months we should reverse the trade movement It ought to be obvious to men of all of the last six and sell Europe more ficulties in the monetary situation would be removed. At any rate the prospect as to exports can be viewed by the agricultural producers of America with satisfaction.

THE decision of the state supreme court defining the rights of Indians who have severed their tribal relations and taken lands in severalty as citizens of the state, handed down on Thursday last, is in accord with a number of opinions in the courts of other states and in the United States courts. Only a few days ago the federal court rendered a similar opinion in a similar case. where the rights of the Puyallup Indians, who had taken their lands in severalty, were in question. It establishes the fact clearly that when an Indian has accepted an allotment of land from the government, taken possession thereof and otherwise complied with the law of 1887, providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the various reservations, he becomes entitled to his patent and his citizenship attaches with all the rights that pertain thereto. Even the actual issuance or receipt by an Indian of the patent for the lands allotted to him under the act is not necessary to constitute him a citizen of the United States. The provisions of this law are so clearly defined that it seems strange anyone should attempt to question its constitutionality or the rights of Indians under it. Decision after decision sustains its validity, and yet these naturalized citizens are constantly harrassed by being called into the courts to establish their citizenship and defend their rights thereunder. The Sioux Indians in South Dakota, as well as the Indians on the reservations in the various states who have taken up lands, are in the same position as such Indians in Nebraska. This decision puts an end to such legislation in this state and will go far to exact the recognition of the rights of these new citizens in other sections.

For the information of those whom it may concern Commander-in-Chief Weisert of the Grand Army of the Republic wishes it understood that he never was a general in the army, never was a general in the militia, and that his present position gives him no such title. His actual rank when mustered out of the volunteer service on account of disability from wounds was sergeant major. As that is not a convenient title to handle, if those who address the commander will either so nominate him or lay aside all titles, the consideration will doubtless be appreciated. Commander Weisert was too good a soldier to masquerade at this distance from the war with a rank whose insignia he never wore.

THE method pursued in assessing banks is fundamentally wrong. Under the system adopted some years ago our bankers are virtually their own assessors. They make a return to the commissioners and place a value on their be familiar history to every school boy, own stocks. It is an open secret that

and the value of these achievements to five or six of these banks act in concert the union cause it would be impossible in computing their taxable assets on a basis agreed upon among themselves. No other class of taxpayers would be permitted to combine and fix property valuations by previous agreement. So long as such favoritism continues there will be general dissatisfaction with our revenue laws and system of local taxation. The great mass of taxpayers will insist that the burdens shall be equally distributed on the property of the banker, the merchant, the manufacturer and wage-worker.

IT IS gratifying to know that the Omaha Smelting Works will not close down at least for the coming month. The chances are that silver has reached bottom prices and congressional action in August may place the product of silver mines in a more healthy condition than they have been for the past twelve months.

Logical and Practical.

Globe-Democrat. Comptroller Eckels' idea that the shareholders of broken national banks should make good the losses is logical and practical, and the country will uphold him in enforcing it without favor or condition.

The "First Person" Again.

Baltimore American. "I expect to have a session of congress on my hands at that time," President Cleve-land wrote in accepting the invitation to the Williams college centennial celebration. is a curious, but an actual, fact that this way of referring to congress makes Mr. Cleveland intensely unpopular among congressmen. His use of the first person singular is most unfortunate. Perhaps he means nothing by it, but the effect is none the less

Definition of a Cleveland Democrat. Louisville Courier-Journal,

Every once in a while we see in some bandy-shanked newspaper of the bow-legged species the term "a Cleveland democrat." One would naturally suppose that all of us who are democrats are Cleveland democrats, assuming Mr. Cleveland to be a democratic president and the official head of the party. But "a Cleveland democrat" par excellence, what is he? Why, obviously a son-of-a-gun who wants an office, and who, failing to get one, will straightway turn about and de-nounce Mr. Cleveland as a son-of-a-gun!

An Age of Utilitariantsm

New York Tribune. There is a note of encouragement in the practical character of the subjects chosen for treatment by the commencement "ora-tors," as they are still called in the colleges. In the program of one college we notice these among the themes discussed: "The Storage Battery in Practice," "The Problem of Cities," "Relative Merits of Cast-Iron and Cement-Linea Water Pipes" and "Some Aspects of Immigration," These are an improvement upon the old custom of treating The True, the Beautiful and the Good. "The Love of Nature" and kindred topics. This is a practical age, and its spirit is reflected even on the commencement stage.

Diligent in the State's Service.

Wakefield Republican. Eugene Moore is the kind of a state auditor that Nebraska needs. He believes in looking out for the interests of the state as he would look after his dwn business. He has called down the commissioners who were too free in spending the money appropriated for our state exhibit at the World's fair, and among other things, informs them that \$6 a day per man for hetel bills won't go. The state press, with few exceptions, is supporting him, and the people are pleased to have a business man in that important office. If Mr. Moore continues on his present course he will be his own successor no matter what political changes occursivithin the next

> Secretary Morton's Versatility. New York Evening Sun.

Secretary of Agriculture Morton is, it would seem, the most versatile member of the cabinet. Mr. Gladstone, of all living politicians, is supposed to have the widest range of topics, running over the whole gamut from Homer to jam making. But our own Morton, who a few days ago blew a clarion note on silver, and explained in a few brief statements the dread intricacies of the money situation, yesterday at Asbury Park expounded the ethics of the home His discourse was not couched in the dull terms of a sermon, but in a prose full of poetic imagination and picturesque fancy. To slightly change the words of his brilliant peroration, may he "slowly rise until his glory beams upon the nation.

> It Costs Too Much. The American Soldier.

The mingling of blue and gray is a very pretty idea, but in practical operation it has proved too expensive to the blue. To bring proved too expensive to the blue. To bring about these amicable conditions the tendency of the press has been to belittle the blue, so as not to offend the gray, until the public has commenced to think the blue did very little after all, and that the small debt has paid long ago. In fact, there is so much gray n the sky at Washington and other sections that a speck of blue sky would be appreciated for a change. An old union veteran might almost ask himself: "Was that war a dream, and did I serve four years in the armies of the union or not? Was it our side by whom the old flag was carried, and did we save the nation? It must be a mistake the men we fought wore gray, and they are honored and applauded as much as are we

A Straw in the Trade Wind.

Globs-Democra That approaching importation of gold can hardly last long, as this is too early for the tide to turn permanently in our direction. Moreover, the balance of trade is still It is true, of course, that there is no such direct connection between our foreign trade and the gold movement as is popularly imagined, for gold sometimes goe's ut in large amounts when the merchandise balance is favorable, and occasionally, for a while, comes in in considerable sums when the balance is adverse. Other factors, one of which is the relative amount of American securities bought and sold on foreign ac count, have an influence in determining the importation or exportation of the metal. The arrival of even \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 of gold at the present time, however, would quickly restore confidence and improve the general business situation

In Very Smalt Business.

The fight being made on Mr. Casper by the World-Herald is unworthy of that paper. We can conceive of no greater reason than the fact that Mr. Casper falled to support the bill for the relief of the World-Herald in the publication of saloon notices. Mr. Cas per had no stronger supporter in the legisla ture than the World-Herald until that fata iay when he failed to tome to the scratch and vote for the bill that meant so much for and vote for the bill that meant so much for that paper. We have no interest in Mr. Casper personally, in fact, we have probably more reason to oppose him on personal grounds than our big contemporary, but we believe that every man should be given credit for his work in behalf of the public. To a man up a tree it looks as though the World-fierald has got hito mighty small business. By the time the administration gets all the democrats of Casper's school killed off and read out of the party, the remnant of the organization in Nebraska will resemble a mighty small crowd of lone-some pilgrims. some pilgrims.

Vigilance the Price of Freedom. New York Tribune.

Surgeon General Wyman takes a decidedly Surgeon General Wyman takes a decidedly hopeful view regarding the likelihood of cholera coming to the country this year. He thinks we have an even chance of escaping it altogether, and that if it breaks out it will not become epidemic, because of the facilities which exist for dealing with it in a general way and likewise because of the improved methods of treatment which will be adopted in individual cases. There is certainly reason for astisfaction in the be adopted in individual cases. There is certainly reason for satisfaction in the thought that in any serious emergency the general government has the power, under the law passed last winter, to take proper measures for the protection of the people, although our situation would be much im-proved if there were a general si stem of na-tional quarantine. One thing the public ought to remember, and that is that it was

not until more than two months later that cholera arrived here last year. We are by no means out of the woods as yet this year. The business of all sanitary authorities and of the people generally is to take all possible precaution from day to day and to be ever ready for an emergency that may arise at

DEATH OF MES. CHARLES S. ELGUTTER.

Nellie Elgutter, wife of Charles S. Elgutter, died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning after an illness of eighteen days. The deceased was the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rosewater. Mrs. Elgutter was born in this city October 5, 1868. She graduated from the Omana High school in 1886. The next four years were spent in New York pursuing a course of art study at Cooper Institute. She secured several prizes offered for water color and oil studies by the Western Art association at its exhibitions in this city.

On September 20, 1892, she was married to Charles S. Elgutter of this city and a daughter was born to them the 14th of June last. Mr. Elgutter and the family of the deceased have the sympathy of A wide circle of friends and acquaintances. The funeral will take place at the resi-

dence, Twentieth street and St. Mary's avenue at 3 o'clock today.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Maternal scolding was invented to familarize the young idea with mother tongue. Charles Moncky, still living in Kings county, New York, invented the "mor wrench. He sold his patent for \$2,000. It is a source of general regret that the akhoond of Wahoo shows no desire to join the procession of notables at the World's

Henry Villard announces that he intends to withdraw from all business and take a

rest. There seems to be no vociferous oppo-sition to his desires. Under the pressure of court decisions, the present and ex-treasurers of Wisconsin were ompelled to disgorge \$375,000, profits de rived from farming out the state's money. Mose King toyed with the pefferiskers of Arthur G. Massey in New York and yanked them out, roots and branches. Now Massey

asks the courts to pull King for \$10,000 as a Enterprising Missourians are digging for a pot of Spanish doubloons at a point in Johnson, county indicated in somebody's

dream. Meanwhile extra guards on treasure trains may be safely dispensed with. In 1863 measurements of many thousands of men in the United States army showed that the average height of men bor United States was 67.8 inches; of Englishnen, 66.7; of Irishmen, 67; Frenchmen, 66.5; Germans, 66.7.

Andrew Lang disclaims responsibility for the remark credited to him that Swinburne had been writing very bad poetry lately, and that the inference was that Swinburne had been keeping sober. Mr. Lang does not agree with Lord Byron, who once remarked, "Genius be -: it's all gin."

Admiral Tryon, who was lost on the Victorin, was a descendant of Governor Tryon, the English colonial governor of New York, who assisted at the burning of Norwalk, Conn., watching the conflagration from a safe distance. He was a most pestiferous old tory, and his memory is held in detesta-tion by the people of New York and Con-necticut to this day.

Old Barnum's head was pretty horizontal when he said "the American people delight in humbug." And they pay for it, too. Inin humbug." And they pay for it, too. Inquiry into the affairs of a collapsed Chicago sense, it was not chartered by the state authorities and had only \$50,000 actual capital, yet by quiet, persistent scheming it secured deposits aggregating \$1,000,000. The present

difficulty is to find them. A mournful conference of the Indiana victims of the Aldine (World's fair) hetel scheme was held in Indianapolis the other day. It may interest the plucked brethern in Nebraska to learn that the hoosiers did not go into ecstacies over the proposition Edward O. Lamphere to honor certificates for the 50 cents on the \$1. The conference agreed on one thing—that the outlook for a fair deal was distressingly dublous.

Several years ago Edward Pollock, son of New York millionaire woold and married his mother's maid. She was fair to look upon, moderately accomplished and a model of propriety. But she was poor in pocket and socially. Therefore Pollock pere de cided to put her out of the way. The father's golden bribes overcame the fickle husband's scruples. He deserted his wife and babes and appeared later in South Dakota courts as an applicant for divorce, which was granted. Two months ago he married again. Suit was brought by the deserted wife in the New York courts against the father for \$50,000 damages for alienating her husband's affections. The trial was concluded a few days ago, and a verdict of \$37,500 was awarded the plaintiff

SIGHTS AT THE FAIR.

In LaRabida convent seventy-eight disinct portraits of Columbus are exhibited. Five Navajoe Indians have gone into camp in buffalo hide tepees on the exposition rounds.

In the Krupp pavilion are two fountains twenty feet high, which by the use of car-bolic acid and ammonia make frozen cascades and form a most refreshing exhibit. The sensation formed on the Ferris wheel

is described as a combination of a rocking ship, a railway train and an elevator, and to be not at all uneasy riding except when the passenger looks out of the window. In the Swedish village is exhibited the argest band saw in the world. It is made of

one piece of steel, twelve inches wide and 220 feet long; it weighs 677 pounds. There is also a cold rolled steel band 650 feet long and a hot rolled steel band ninety feet long, which weighs 771 pounds. Sandwiches have disappeared from the bills of fare of at least four World's fair restaurants. They are too plebeian, and be-sides, the two little slices of bread with a delicate shaving of ham between could be sold for only 10 cents, and there was scarcely

a dollar's profit in a whole loaf of bread at Catholic education day in this city, September 2, will be marked by the presence of three of the foremost Catholic orators of the country. Archbishop Ryan will speak on "The Vocation of the Christian Educator;" Archbishop Hennessey on "The Catholic View of Education," and Bourke Cockran on

"Patriotism." In the Forestry building are two bamboo poles from Japan 6 inches thick at the large end and 70 feet long. These are the longest bamboo poles in the world. The widest plank is shown here. It is a California red-wood 16 feet wide. A teakwood table without a flaw in its top is 51/4 feet wide, 10 feet long and 3 inches thick.

The judges of awards are to number 650, 350 being foreigners. The lady managers wish 115 women included in the list of American judges, more than one-third the entire number, and twenty-five women among the foreign judges. Congress allowed \$100,000 to be used in paying the expenses of judges selected by the lady managers. In the Moorish palace at the World's fair

there are packed as many wonders as a man can well see in a day. At the very entrance the visitor is transported at once to sunny Spain, and finds himself amidst a grove of real palm trees gazing at the far-famed Al-hambra, with its rich hued arches and porticoes, while groups of Arabs here and there lend realism to the scene. California's building is often counted in as

one of the main exposition buildings. In point of size it stands next to the Illinois building. It is really an exposition itself. Architecturally it is unique, and several old bells which used to sound the vespers there before the '49-ers flocked to the gold fields each day ring out their chimes from the quaint towers which distinguish the build-In the shoe and leather building may be

seen the results of an effort made to trace the evolution of the shoe. On the wails of the northern portion of the building is a col-lection of pictures, each the likeness of the footwear of the ancient. There are seen plain pieces of hide fastened to the foot with a thong of leather, and boots a thousand years old, which do not differ materially from those were by the artisan of today. from those worn by the artisan of today.

The iron eagle in the Japanese section of the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building is an interesting exhibit. The figure stands

with outstretched wings, measuring five feet from tip to tip, is two feet in height and weighs 133 pounds. By an ingenious piece of mechan.sm the head is made to move freely and the eyes scan us furtively, like those of a living bird. There are like those of a living bird. There are nearly 3,500 steel grooved feathers, made separately and by hand. It required five years' constant and patient toil to complete the work,

WESTERN NOTES.

Laramic is trying to secure a new railroad ine to Denver. It wants a direct route. Articles of incorporation for the Owyhee hand and Irrigation company have been filed with secretary of state of Idaho. The capital stock is given at any sum not to ex-

All tramps who arrive in Cheyenne now are put on the chain gang and have to work on the streets. A smallpox scare exists in Anaconda, al

though opinion is divided among local physicians concerning the real nature of the dis

A carload of elk from Opal, Wyo., valued at \$250 a pair, will be taken east and their owner expects to find a market either at Kansas City or Philadelphia. With wool warehouse receipts at 5 cents a pound and no sale at that ridiculous price there is a tendency to get out of the business in Wyoming and to go into horses and cattle.

A remarkable cave has been discovered in the Big Horn mountains along the canyon of Little Goose creek, which is being explored by a party supplied with ropes, ladders, drills and powder. The first and second mortgage bonds of the Midland railway of Arizona were filed in the recorder's office at Prescott, Ariz.

The road is to be 105 miles long and will tap the section between Prescott and Phomix. It is reported that General Nelson A. Miles, with a syndicate of army officers, has purchased a group of mines in the Boulder district, and will shortly put a large force of men to work on the properties, which consist of the Syndicate, Mammoth, Golden Age and Bessie claims.

Wilbur C. Knight returned from Saratoga Wyo., bringing with him a dozen native scorpious ranging in length from one to three inches. Mr. Knight stated that he found these venomous reptiles in great quan-tities on the sand hills on the outskirts of Saratoga. The creatures live under rocks. seldom showing themselves, and for this reason many of the inhabitants of the Platte valley are unaware of the fact of their ex-

About the best thing that was ever shipped out of Idaho, says the Caldwell Tribune, was ten or fifteen carloads of jackrabbit horses These plugs are remnants of aboriginal bar barism and presumably are being taken east for the editication of the effete. We are glad to see them go. They have done nothing for the past ten years but eat grass, bankrupt their owners, and interfere v lieve that those alleged borses were sold it ob lots at \$150 per dozen, and it was a fabu ous price to get for them. It is not to be un derstood that there are no horses here but cayuses. There are plenty of good horses, but they are not lumped off by the gross like clothes pins. A good horse commands good money.

The Remonetization of Silver.

Globe-Democrat. It appears by a dispatch from Manchester that many business men in that great British trade center fear that "the increasing divergence of value between the rupee and silver will ultimately break down the official basis on which it is sought to give it a gold value. This dread has a good reason for being, and at the same time it foreshadows a contingency fraught with important consequences for the United States, England and

the rest of the world. The "official basis" of the value of the rupee mentioned is the exchange rate of 32 cents which the British government has put upon that coin. The silver in the coin is today worth in the market only about 25 cents, and the tendency is rapidly down-ward. Demonetization of silver in the United States would send it down further. Then England would have the task presented to her of preserving an established parity between gold and this silver coin on a steadily falling market for the latter. Could she, or would she, perform this task? Hardly,

Here is the opportunity for the United States to secure an international remonetization of silver. The United States must stop silver purchases at the earliest possible moment. It is compelled to do this irre-spective altogether of the contingent influence of this policy on Great Britain in favor of the establishment of an international ratio between gold and silver. An early suspension of all silver purchases whatever by the government is imperative if the sil ver element of the currency is to be held up to a par with gold. The immediate effect of suspension would be to make the silver portion of the circulating medium stationary and to increase the gold portion both relatively and absolutely, for the disappearance of the silver menace would bring back from Europe much of the gold which the silver dilution of the curbe to raise up difficulties to England which would compel that country, in her own in-terest, to join with the double standard nations in staying the downward course o silver and in averting the disastrous effect on international trade which this state of

things would produce.

The United States, that is to say, has now chance to force an international agree ent regarding silver which will solve this problem for many years to come. England all along has been the chief stumbling block to an arrangement of this sort, and England,

to protect her interests in India, as well as to save her citizens at home who have deal-ings with India, or who are in any way con-cerned in the trade with that locality, will be compelled to move for a congress of the nations to avert the perils which a continued fall in silver would precipitate. The cessa-tion of purchases by the United States, when it takes place, will have a more depressing effect on the silver market than Indian demonstization has had, and Great Britain, because of the extent of her commercial relations with silver currency countries, will suffer more than any Then a cry for relief from distress will go up from Manchester and the rest of her great trade centers to which England will be compelled to tisten.

FINED FOR LIBEL.

for Overstepping Its Privileges a Munich Newspaper Must Pay a Fine. BERLIN, July 2.—The Munich Nachrichten was recently fined 1,000 marks for libeling Privy Councillor von Klug, the keeper of King Otto's private purse and secretary to Prince Regent Luitpold. The Nachrichton appealed from the sentence and obtained a eversal on Friday, the court holding that the fact had been established that Privy Councillor von Klug had used for his own pecuniary benefit knowledge of certain facts which he had obtained in his official capacity. He bought, for a mere song, land through which the new Prince Regent avenue was to be carried, and then sold the land to the government at a high price. The court, although concurring had overstepped the bounds of permissible language in bringing the scandal to light. Von Klug was formerly a money taker at the Royal opera house and rose rapidly

Cleveland and Congress.

through intrigues against his official chief. Baron von Perenall, to the advantage of his

friend, Possart. Possart is involved in the

scandal, and it is expected that both he and

von Klug will be dismissed from their pres-

In a brief note to President Carter of Wil-liams college, President Caeveland of the United States promises to attend the con-tennial exercises of the first-named institution next October. Mr. Cleveland gives an

tion next October. Mr. Cleveland gives an interesting reason why his stay in Williamstown must be brief.

"It will be Impossible for Mrs. Cleveland to accompany me, and I can only remain with you from Monday afternoon or evening, October 9, until the evening of Tuesday, the 10th learnest to have a session of con_ress on my hands at that time."

It is probable that the passage here italicized was intended by Mr. Cloveland merely as a light and cheerful way of saying that the legislative branch of the federal government, co-ordinate with the executive branch, would probably be in session at Washington in October; just as one might say, "I can't stay, for I have a wedding on my hands," without signifying that he regarded it as his own wedding, or that he was to be anything more than an as-

Mr. Cleveland is not so self-absorbed as to think or speak of "My congress" as he would think or speak of "My private secretary," or My special commissioner. Nevertheless, it is a neculiar if not an un-fortunate form of phraseology.

> The Muscles and the Bicycle. New York Sun.

Enough is known to warrant parents and others who have control over the young of both sexes to encourage them to use the bicycle subject to the single restriction of never pressing their exertions to the limit of their muscular ability or protracting them to the point of extreme fatigue. A whole an appetite for meals and is followed by sound dreamless slumber. If these consound, dreamless slumber. If these conditions do not follow then there is something wrong somewhere, and the loose screw is likeliest to be excess.

Ran Away from Home. JUNIATA, Neb., July 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Alvin Linehan and Clide Kesler, two farmers' boys near town, ran away from their homes Thursday and have not been seen or heard from since. Their families are very uneasy about them. It is supposed they have started overland to California. No cause is assigned for their leaving. No doubt they will soon return, penitent and

DID YOU EVER?

Mrs. George Archibald in Judge. An advocate of dress reform, In dress-reform array, Walked out for reasons known to her-It was a rainy day, Her gown was neat, and short, and sweet, And frankly showed her tidy feet; And sister women looked askance. Exclaiming with each sidewise glance: "Did you ever!"

The advocate of dress reform
Without the least dismay
Goes safely over the muddy street
And lightly on her way.
Her sisters gasp, and clutch, and clasp
Their garments with a frantic grasp,
And lift their sidrts, quite unaware
Of heights no dress reform would dare.
Did you ever!

The advocate of dress reform
Goes home quite fresh and dry,
And, full of satisfaction, puts
lier natty storm suit by.
Her sisters fret at mud and wet,
And scowl, and shake, and brush, and yet
Console themselves in spite of dirt:
"At least we wear a modest skirt!"
Did you ever!

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