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Comed Buildin, 12 Fearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street

CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and iterial matter should be addressed: To the RUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omain. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the BEE sent their address by leaving an order at this office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Netraska.
County of Douglas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bee publish
Geo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of the Bee publish Ing company does solemnly swear that the acti-circulation of The Daily Bee for the week end: July 8, 1833, was as follows:

The Bee in Chiengo. The Bee in Chicago.
The Daily and Sunday Bee is on saic in Chicago at the following places:
Palmer house.
Grand Pacific hotel.
Auditorium hotel.
Great Northern hotel.
Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
Wells B. Sizer, 189 State street.
Files of The Bee can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

-- , SWORN to before

Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216

THE managers of the Lake Manawa pleasure resort are not opposed to a reduction of bridge motor tolls. Neither are the Omaha patrons of the lake

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH has reached the latitude of North Dakota on his expedition to the Indians of the northwest. We may now expect an early and complete settlement of the Indian question.

WORK has been resumed after an intermission of several weeks in one of the extensive hog packing establishments at the Magic City. This move will be appreciated by the laborers of this vicinity.

FOR years THE BEE has contended that the Douglas county hospital should not be used as an asylum for the incurable insane. It is gratifying to note that the authorities have come to view the matter in the same light.

THE general freight agent of the Elkhorn road has not yet explained why the lubricating oil rate from Wyoming to Chicago is \$258 per car, while the rate on a car load of cattle is but \$110. Nor is he likely to do so.

ONE by one the obstreperous whisky trust seceders swing gracefully back into the fold. With them it is sink or swim, survive or perish, and so far the little fellows have been unable to navigate outside of the protection which the trust affords.

THE season of the annual county fair is close at hand. It is to be hoped that they will not be permitted to degenerate into mere horse racing hippodromes. Every fair ought to exhibit the varied products and give an idea of the resources of the county.

THE saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, now being held at Cleveland, is one of the few national events which Chicago failed to gather in this year. An effort ought to be made to have the next assemblage of west.

WE SUGGEST to the advertising committee of the Commercial club that daily newspapers are the best mediums by which to tell the world of the wonderful advantages and resources of a city. THE BEE has been engaged in that pursuit for over twenty years with flattering

THE new crop bulletin issued by Director Hunt of the Omaha weather bureau will be of great value to the people of this section. It shows that the Omaha station has been elevated to the rank of stations of the larger cities of the country. This distinction was a long time coming, and will be appreciated accordingly.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that an effort should be made to secure the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Lincoln in 1894. We endorse the idea. It would advertise the state and would be in the nature of a recognition of the claims of the west, where the larger portion of union veterans reside.

Two Michigan young ladies are so anxious to see the World's fair that they are willing to forego the luxuries of modern railway transportation and to rely upon the privileges of a tie pass in order to reach their destination. Perhaps a desire to gain notoriety forms one of the inducements that have led them to take this thorny path.

THE supreme court meets this morning in special session to hear the Omaha paving case. A decision may be looked for within a few days which will doubtless break the deadlock that obstructs the much-needed work of public improvements. This city is under special obligations to the court for its distinguished consideration in the matter.

THE request of the Commercial club that the date from which the city taxes for the year 1893 become delinquent be postponed by the council was necessarily refused. If the council could postpone the time for delinquency of the whole levy, it might do so in special cases and might even abolish the penalties of delinquency altogether. It would scarcely be advisable, not to say safe, to vest such a power in a body of municipal officers. | feeling against the law is becoming

FREE SILVER MADNESS. More than sixty years ago the cotton planters of the south were arrayed in opposition to the tariff legislation of that period and Calhoun proclaimed the dectrine of nullification, which was swept away by the strong hand of Andrew Jackson and the invincible logic of Daniel Webster. History records that from that date began a serious division between the north and the south. Something of the same spirit is now being manifested by the free silver men, who threaten resistance, even to the point of shedding blood, to any legislation adverse to the policy they advocate and seek to array the west against the east. The arrogance of the southern cotton planters of 1830 is being emulated

today by the western silver mine owners. The spirit and the utterances of the mass meeting at Denver will show to the country the true character of the people who are championing a policy whose only possible result would be the destruction of national credit and general financial and commercial disaster. The threats uttered at that meeting voice the desperation of inordinate greed and selfishness in the presence of an overwhelming popular demand for a change of financial policy that will deprive the millionaire silver mine owners of further opportunity to increase their wealth at the expense of the whole people and at the risk of national disaster. The men who bave piled up their millions through the patronage of the government during the past fifteen years, and who have constituted the most aggressive and arrogant and grasping money power this or any other country ever had, now when the great majority of the people of the country, fully awakened to the mistake that has been made, propose a change of financial policy, boldly and defiantly proclaim their readiness for "war" in order to defeat the popular demand. There is no serious danger in these threats. The millionaire silver mine owners will not adopt the suggestion of one of the speakers at the Denver meeting of "another revolution, another appeal to arms." But it is well to note and to carefully remember the menace and bluster of these people as illustrative of the character of the class whose purpose it is to place the country on a single sil-

ver basis. It is, of course, altogether useless to argue with these people. Greed and selfishness are not accessible to reason. The free silver champions will go on falsifying history and distorting facts, as they have been doing for more than twenty years, but their influence is rapidly declining. The utterances of the Denver meeting should help greatly to reduce it. If the cause of free silver had not been hopeless before it would assuredly have been made so by this gathering. The people of the United States will resent and rebuke the dictatorial spirit of the millionaire mine owners. Perhaps nothing could have happened ; int would have done so much to hasten the desired change of policy regarding silver as will this demonstration at Denver of the real character and purpose of the free silver advocates.

ONE WAY OUT OF THE DILEMMA.

The failure of the city of Omaha to sell the paving and sewer bonds authored to defray the expenses of this season's public improvements is embarrassing alike to the public and to the contractors for public work. The contractors took upon themselves the obligations of their agreements in honesty and good faith. Contracts of this kind are binding upon both parties and if the work were not carried out according to the specifications the city would expect to hold the contractor down to the terms of his contract. The latter, on the other hand, undertook the work with the understanding that he was to receive his pay in cash and as the construction of the improvement progressed. To attempt to read into the contract, as some of our singing societies in this region of the city solons have attempted to do, any provise to the effect that the contract was only to be binding and the work to proceed in the event of selling the city's bonds for the same, is absurd, inasmuch as the contracting parties had no such condition in mind at the time of making and accepting the offers.

The present financial condition of the city treasury was altogether unforseen a few months ago. It is useless to bewail the fact that the bonds were not promptly disposed of in the spring, and to transfer money from one fund to another is out of the question. The charter is very plain on this point and forbids in so many words both the diversion of one fund for the expenses chargeable upon another and the application of the proceeds of any bonds to purposes other than those for which they were voted. Either the work of sewer construction must cease entirely or some arrangement must be made with the contractors by which they can receive part payment in bonds. There is also another set of parties who might be expected to come to the assistance of the city treasury. The local banks are holding on deposit large amounts of the public funds. These funds are being loaned to citizens on short time notes. If the banks would accommodate the city by returning to it some of its own money, with the bonds as security, they would still be making a neat little turn by pocketing the difference between the 2 per cent which they pay the city and the 5 per cent which the city is willing to pay them. A slight accommodation in this direction if coupled with an amicable arrangement with the contractors might enable the city to at least have those sewers completed which are now

well under way. ALTOGETHER Governor Tillman is having a pretty hot time with his scheme for running the bar rooms of South Carolina. Now it is General Wade Hampton who indignantly denounces the experiment. He says that it degrades a commonwealth that has always occupied a place in the front rank of the American sisterhood to the position of a barkeeper. The money that will be lost when the scheme is exploded is the least serious feature of the matter, he thinks. "It is the malodorous reputation of it that will cling to us for years to come that hurts most." There is no doubt the

stronger every day. Nor is the opposi tion confined to the state alone. In North Carolina a large brewing company is preparing to ship beer into South Carolina on a wholesale scale. In connection with the railroad company which will transport the beer this brewing company proposes to carry the case to the United States supreme court and have it finally settled. There seems to be but little doubt that if a favorable decision is rendered the official saloon will be permanently closed.

GROWTH OF BANK CIRCULATION. The demand for money of late has had

the effect to induce the national banks to add materially to their circulation. A recently published statement shows that the increase in national bank circulation during June amounted to nearly \$2,000,000, and the increase for July will probably be quite as large. The circulation secured by bonds reached the lowest point November 1, 1890, when it was in round numbers \$124,000,000. It has since steadily increased month by month, having reached \$157,000,000 on July 1 of this year. It is estimated that the circulation of national banks secured by bonds will probably exceed \$160,000,000 by August I, and make the total circulation of bank notes more than \$180,000,000. A Washington dispatch says that this increase of circulation, in spite of the high price of the bonds and the small profit in circulation, is regarded by friends of the national banking system as significant of a very considerable increase if the volume of circulating notes were increased by law to 95 per cent of the par value of the bonds deposited as security instead of being left at 90 per cent, under the existing law. It will be proposed at the coming ses-

sion of congress to allow the banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited as security, and it is also probable that it will be proposed as a further encouragement to the banks to issue more notes to take the tax off of circulation. As to the first of these propositions it is not apparent what valid objection can be made to it. When the national bank system was organized there were good reasons for limiting the amount of notes that a national brak might issue to 90 per cent of the face value of the bonds deposited as securities, but the same reasons will not apply now when the bonds are at a premium and there has been a change as to other conditions. If this proposition were to prevail it would result in adding within a short time between \$30,000,000 and \$40,-000,000 to the circulation, a fact which ought to insure it the support of everybody who thinks we have not enough currency to transact the business of the country. But such a proposition has been urged upon the attention of congress a number of times and has never received a very vigorous support. As the democratic party is not friendly to the banks, and the coming congress is in control of that party, it is not to be expected that any sort of proposal that would help the banks will receive serious consideration, although its effect would be distinetly in the interest of the public also. Still a change in the direction noted is urged by some democratic organs. The free silver advocates would undoubtedly oppose showing the banks any such consideration, those institutions very generally being hostile to the free coinage of silver. As to the proposition to relieve the national banks of the circulation tax there is not the least probability that it could obtain any considerable support in the coming congress.

Meanwhile the growth in the bank circulation is an interesting and reassuring fact in the financial situation.

IT IS a rather arbitrary proceeding for the pension bureau to compel every person who is suspected of having had his name placed upon the total disability pension list without such proof of the disability as will satisfy the present bureau officials to show cause why he should not be dropped from the rolls. When a man applies for a pension it is no more than right to require him to furnish evidence that he is entitled to payment which he is asking. But when a petition has once been favorably acted upon and the name has been placed on the list of pensioners the prima facie inference is that it is there of right. In order to have it removed from the rolls the party challenging it on the ground of fraud or negligence ought first to make out his case. To put upon the pensioner the burden of proving that he is legally drawing the sum allowed is simply heaping double costs upon him. The present ruling assumes that in all these cases the former pension officers openly violated the law. It practically reverses the commonly accepted rules of legal procedure.

THE suggestion from the Agricultural department that at the present prices for hay abroad shipments would doubtless prove a profitable venture comes a little late. For several weeks exports of baled hay have been on an unprecedentul scale. When it brings \$45 to \$50 a ton in London, and even more in France and Germany, it is easy to understand how .profitable the ventures have proven. In view of the utter failure of the European fodder crops this would appear the opportune time for the Agricultural department's agents to enlighten the people of foreign countries as to the great value of Indian corn for forage. They might more readily be induced to feed it to their cattle than to eat it themselves.

THE Railway Employes association seems to have been organized solely for political work. At any rate it views the wholesale discharge of railway employes with philosophic complacency. Its sole contention during the campaign in this state last fall was that the enforcement of a reduced freight tariff would throw hundreds if not thousands of railway employes out of work, because decreased earnings in consequence of the law would eripple the roads. The only solicitude seemed to be for the welfare of employes. THE BEE combated this theory of the case and argued that if reductions in the working forces were made the cause

would be found in slack business, consolidations of roads, short crops and the purchase of rolling stock of eastern manufactories. In other words, the operations of the new maximum freight law would have little effect in the premises. In the light of recent events and in view of the fact that the new tariff law has not yet gone into effect we see a confirmation of our original views on the sub-

Now the concessionaires on the Midway Plaisance ask to have the 25 per cent clause in their contracts either modified or suspended. They are far behind in the payment of the portion of gross receipts agreed upon, and at the same time complain of partiality shown to particular companies. It the great fair itself is running short of all calculations, it cannot be surprising that the side shows are failing to make out. It is to be hoped that an amicable adjustment of the differences will be made. so that the fair may go through to its close without impairing the number of ts attractions.

THE attorney general of Kansas views the acceptance on the part of his assistant of feer for the collection of a judgment from an insurance company, which he threatened in default of payment with a revocation of its license to do business in that state, as ample cause for his removal, and has dismissed him accordingly. There are several officials in a state not many miles from Kansas who confessed to more serious abuses and misuses of public power. They were elected, not appointed. Removal by impeachment is a different remedy from removal by orders of a superior officer.

No sooner was the duke of Veragua said to be bankrupt than a proposition was made to raise a purse in this country for the relief of his highness. We have not yet heard of anybody rushing up and donating any money, so that anything we may say will not deprive the duke of a dollar. But it is indeed difficult to see why any American should be called upon to succor a royal bankrupt who has nothing in common with the people of this country and nothing to recommend him to our notice save the blue blood that courses through his veins.

A RESOLUTION of the city council of South Omaka calls upon the county commissioners to reduce the assessed valuation of that precinct by one-half because the assessors proceeded on a basis of one-fifth the actual valuation, whereas it is claimed that the other precinct assessors took one-tenth the actual value as their guide. Why not ask to have the assessment for the entire county raised to the plane of the South Omaha assessment?

IT is doubtful whether the bone of contention between Commissioner Garneau and Auditor Moore can be buried until the supreme court has made a ruling in the celebrated case. Each has declared his position and is confident of self-righteousness and unswerving rectitude. Both cannot be right. Further pyrotechnics will be to their discredit. Let a court of equity and good conscience put a quietus upon the whole business.

THE innocent-sounding phrase "impecunious and garrulous" is enough to raise a fair-sized storm in the British House of Commons when applied to characterize the Irish as a race. The little parliamentary tilt occasioned by these remarks of Mr. Broderick shows that our English cousins are equally ticklish with our American congressmen upon points of professional etiquette, although perhaps not quite so pugnacious.

IT IS understood that both the city and county treasurers are candidates for re-election. We make no charge for of the suggestion that a public statement from each as to the interest earnings on public funds that have been covered into the treasury during their present terms office would be interesting, and if these officials have done their duty the statements will make strong campaign thunder.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON of West Virginia wants congress to contine its sessions into December in order to take up the tariff problem at the earliest possible date. Just now the tariff has almost dropped out of the public mind. The country is doing quite well under the circumstances with the present schedule of import duties. The revision of the tariff can await the convenience of con-

The Presidential Clam.

New York Sun.
It is a fact tilustrating Mr. Cleveland's powers of self-restraint and secrecy that after four months no more is really known of his ideas and intentions on the subject of Hawaiian annexation than was known when his term began.

Uneven Tenor of Justice.

St. Paul Globe C. W. Mosher, who wrecked the Capital National bank of Lincoln to the tune of \$1,400,000, gets only five years at Sioux Falls. Had he been poor and stolen \$1,000, he would no doubt have been sentenced to ten years. Such is the uneven tenor of the American criminal career.

> A Question Awarting Solution. Springfield Union.

But what will the democratic party do That is the disturbing question. If it abandons its policy of ripping up and extermi-nating protection, it must either adopt the existing republican system or formulate some definite policy which the country can appreciate. The business interests of the country will not tolerate the present uncer-

Protection in South Carolina,

Every mill and factory-that we build and operate successfully is a big helper in the cause of our independence. Every shop that gives employment to one or more efficient workmen is a smaller but important help. Every wheel that turns and every wheel that cuts, in town or country, does its part in the great work. What we need more than all else, as a people, is to make what we need, instead of depending on the other people to make it for us.

State Boozeries Won't Work. Philadelphia Ledger. South Carolina's dispensary law has been South Carolina's dispensary law has been declared unconstitutional by a judge of good reputation, and this decision may put an end to an experiment of very doubtful issue. The trouble with any law of this kind is that it depends almost entirely upon the sentiment of the communities to which it applies. It can easily be enforced in temperance communities, where restrictions are scarcely needed, and fails just where regulation of the liquor traffic is most desirable. And

hus contradictory evidence is furnished as to the value of all such legislation. Maine's prohibition law has been a subject of dispute for scores of years, its advocates pointing to the strict enforcement of the laws in com-munities of temperance people and its op-ponents to the exceptionally bad record of Portland for drunkenness. So it may be with South Carolina if the law should be upheld, in spite of this decision as to its unconstitutionality.

Iowa's Disaster.

Washin ton Star Sympathy will go out freely from all parts of the country to the people of Pomeroy, the lowa town that suffered so severely from the tornade that whirled through its streets Thursday evening, that swept more than fifty men, women and children into eternity and left behind to suffer, a little longer at least, twice as many more. It was an awful occurrence, destroying life and property without more than a few moments' warning ng, and although money cannot restore the dead nor stop the aching of bereaved hearts, it can give relief, and there should be a great deal of it contributed by those who have enough and to spare.

The Versatility of J. Sterling.

Cincinnati Times. Hon, J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, seems to be a gentleman of unusual versatuity. He is a master not only of the science of government, but of social economics in general and in particular. The other day he settled the financial question in a letter dashed off between winks. To him the study of fiscal affairs is a frolic. Moreover, in a single moment of leisure recently he made and announced the discovery that cities are large aggregations of people and that political corruption is most common where there are the most folks.

Returning Confidence.

New York Times. One of the most reassuring features in the financial reports of the first week of July is the fact that throughout the country generally the savings banks depositors have shown no unreasonable apprehension. There has been, necessarily, a larger amount of withdrawais from the savings banks than in ordinary times, because the actual and immediate needs of depositors have been somewhat greater, but these withdrawais have not been so great as had been expected. On the other hand, the new deposits, made to take advantage of the interest reckoned from the first of the month, have been larger than had been looked for.

The Silver Industry in Colorado. Philadelphia Record. Even in Colorado the outery of the silver producers is altogether out of proportion to the importance of the silver industry as com-pared with other established industries. pared with other established industries The total yearly value of the metal output according to consus returns, is about \$50,000,000. This is exceeded by the aggregate value of manufactured products, \$70,000,000; of coal, \$75,000,000; aggicultural products, \$60,000,000. The cattle and wool industries yield annually \$36,000,000. Scarcely more than one-tenth of the available arable land is cultivated. Besides corl and iron, the petro product of Colorado last year exceeded 1,000-000 barrels. The closing of the silver mines, if it should bring capital and labor to bear upon the other special resources of the state, might turn out to be a blessing in disguise. There is a hazard in mining operations for gold and silver that is attractive to the speculative instruct of men. Occasionally great fortunes fall into the hands of lucky gamesters; but, comparing outlay and out-turn, there is more profit in corn, cattle and

LEGISLATION AND BUSINESS.

St. Paul Globe: Cheer up. Better times are coming. It may look like a long distance ahead, but give your note for ninety days and go fishing. The rapidity with which the time will arrive to renew the note will convince you that you are liable to live to see the dawn of a more prosperous era. Louisville Courier-Journal: But, when ongress meets, what! After the Sherman act, what? As the Courier-Journal has often said, there are many things in financial philosophy which are yet hidden from the sight of the naked eye, and whatever is done must be in the nature of an experiment. It is not well that any of us should be too confident. But all of us can and ought to keep cool.

Kansas City Journal: If there is in congress a desire to help the country, and to af-ford time to gauge the working of a policy of suspension, why not pass a joint resolution suspending for six months, a year, or duri the life of this congress, the purchase of silver and hold the parity between the two metals as now? That would give ample time to deliberate and pass new legislation, and still Teave the country at liberty to continu the suspension by repeal, or resort to it again should that be seen the better policy.

Boston Advertiser: The past week has witnessed a decided improvement in the general financial and business situation. This improvement has manifested itself not so much in any increase in the volume of trade transactions as in a change of sentiment among the business men. The prevalence of a better tone to the money market, due to the successful completion of July settlements, is largely responsible for this feeling. Still the difficulty of obtaining money is restricting the volume of trade to a considerable extent and makes collections slow. With the gradual restoration of confidence, the signs of which were apparent last week, normal mon-etary conditions are likely to rule ere long.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The country will wait in vain for proof hat official pie provokes indigestion When the calams of Colorado take the floor the brethren of Kansas scoot for the Fresh discoveries of gold in Colorado come

n time to confuse and confound the silvery shricks at the foothills. Reports from the sea shore agree that the are possibilities of last season's bathing suits are this year "lost to sight, to memory

Ex-Secretary Foster, strange to say, is a pronounced opponent of silver, although his creditors do not expect more than 50 cents

One of the members of the czar's cabinet wears the name Pobledonoszeffi. the efforts of nihilists to blast off a

or two have been futile. The housewife who scrutinizes the iceman's morning delivery can understand how easily a premature skater may become the head of a funeral procession.

The man who enters a race for office with

a promise of a majority and receives one vote should not be rebuked if he hurls a few sulphurous bombs at the art glass dome. The explosion of two tons of dynamite near Denver was a preparation for the explo-sion of silver lungs two days later. The latter was more destructive at the breach than at the muzzle.

Even in far-off Russia the women are beginning to get the rights so long reserved to men. The government has ordered that smoking compartments for ladies shall be provided on all trains.

There are far more evictions in New York City than in the whole of Ireland. In 1890 the evictions in New York numbered 23,895; in Ireland, during the same period, there were a little over 5,000. In the Burlington revenue district of Iowa the government collected \$360,000 in special

taxes for the past fiscal year, an increase of \$20,000 in a year. The bootleg industry is not affected by prevailing financial disturbances. Gradually the problems which agitate and perplex the country are simmering down to a few vital ones. The vexing question whether the tomato was a fruit or a vege-table has been settled by the United States supreme court in favor of the latter.

A Missouri farmer, tiring of the search for private treasure, exchanged \$5,000 in good money for \$25,000 of the queer. He threw in his farm as a bargain clincher, but the shovers graciously declined to carry off his acres.

Colonel Batchelder, the historian of Gettysburg, is anxious that the next reunion on the battle field should be a reunion of fed-eral and confederate soldiers, and he in-tends to labor to that end. He is also desir-ous that the confederate position on the field should be marked with monuments, the same

Three British admirals besides Sir George Tryon have lost their lives by shipwreek or disaster unconnected with warfare since the beginning of the last century. In 1707 Sir Clondesley Shovel went down with the frigate Association; in 1782 the Royal George carried Admiral Kempenfeldt to the bottom, and Admiral Reynolds and 2,000 sallors perished off the coast of Jutland in 1911, when the St. George, the Defense and the Hero

were wrecked The king of Greece complains that a salary of \$200,000 a year is insufficient to enable him to keep up with the royal procession. Let him resign. No obstacle in the way. Nebraska has an abundance of patriots who would jump at the jop with reduced salary. And Nebraska would cheerfully spare them

Lagrand Larow of Barton county, Mis-souri, who is six feet in height, has whiskers just soven feet in length. He was born in Tompkins county, New York, and comes from a family whose men were noted for their long beards. Some of his friends think he ought to become a populist statesman, but he refuses to leave his farm for the uncertain prizes of political life.

TO RESUME RUSINESS.

Omaha Men Enroute to Washington Help the American National, WASHINGTON BEREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOUNTER STREET, WASHINGTON, July 12.

Comptroller Eckels today received a dispatch from Cashier Wyman of the American National bank informing him that Mr. Wyman would arrive in Washington tomorrow. Cashier Wyman is the advance guard of a delegation representing the stockholders of the American National who will arrive early next week. They will endeavor to persuade the comptroller to consent to grant the bank until September 1 to get its affairs straightened out so as to be able to resume business on that date.

The commissioner of pensions today appointed Dr. T. T. Blaise of Sigourney, Ia., an examining surgeon of the pension bureau.

H. C. Evans of Ottumwa, Ia., son-inlaw of James B. Weaver, late populist
candidate for president, was appointed chief
of a division in the second auditor's office at
a salary of \$2,000. He was recommended by
Congressman Hays and other lows democrats. crats.

SILVER PURCHASES.

But a Small Part of the Required Amount Bought so Far This Month.

WASHINGTON, July 12 .- It looks very much

as if the treasury of the United States would be compelled to do some active work in order to carry out the provisions of the Sherman law, which require the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month. July is now almost half gone and still the treasury has purchased only a fraction more than 16 per cent of the 4,500,000 ounces, the purchases amounting in ounces to 738,000. The price paid when the June purchases were completed was \$0.8220 per ounce. 1,278,000 ounces were offered and only 100,000 ounces were taken at \$0.72. The next day 538,000 ounces offered by telegraph at \$0.7230 were accepted. The 100,000 ounces pur chased Monday at \$0.7230 completes the purchases so far made this month. The directo of the mint today made a counter proposi-tion of 375,000 ounces, offered at prices rang-ing from \$0.72 to \$0.7350, in which he agreed to take the silver at \$0.7150. This may be accepted before the end of the calendar day, and, if so, will not figure in the result until tomorrow, even should this offer be accepted. The total purchases will amount to a fraction less than 25 per cent of the total requirements for the mouth.

Increase in the Gold Reserve. Washington, July 12 .- The gold reserve today increased \$599,898, the total amount being \$97,886,755. The currency balance remains at about the same figure—\$27,353,881.

SITUATION AT POMEROY.

Detailed Report of the Loss to Property The Death List. FORT DODGE, In., July 12.- [Special Telegram to fue Bes.]-Over one hundred laborers and mechanics were at work in the ruins at Pomeroy today. About one hundred in jured are still in the hospital and a dozen surgeons and fifty nurses are kept busy. Mr. Dahlgren and two children have been removed to Fort Dodge. Katie Davey, another the fatally wounded, died this morning. There are hopes of Mrs. Davey's recovery. Mrs. Nick Feeht, who died yesterday, was buried at Mrs. Nick Fecht, Fort Dodge today. The total number of leaths that can be verified is forty-four Company C of Webster City has come to the aid of Company G of Fort Dodge. Both will remain on duty for the present. A tour of the rained district, with the aid of well informed residents, has given a pretty accurate estimate of the property loss in Pom eroy. The figure are: Damage in business portion of town to buildings, \$6,000; black tile factory, \$2,500; seven churches and school houses, \$25,000; over 100 houses, \$120. 300; contents of houses, barns, stores, etc. \$50,000; total, \$178,000.

OTTOWNA, In., July 12.—[Spec.a Telegram to The Bee.]—The committee on the Pom-eroy sufferers collected \$500 and forwarded it tonight.

Killed for His Politses. FORT GIBSON, I. T., July 12 .- George Mc-Daniels, a half-breed Cherokee Indian, was

shot and killed at Braggs Station this evening at 4 o'clock. McDaniels was prosecut ing attorney of Illinois county and was highly respected. His slayers, it is said, were George Sanders and John Fields, both Cherokees. Politics is the supposed cause or the killing.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Aurora has voted to put in an electric light

The Blair Republican has entered upon its twenty-fourth year. The ninth annual Boone county fair will be

held September 20, 21 and 23 at Albion. Thomas Ball, a Table Rock young man, was prostrated by the heat, but he has re-

vived and will recover. Kearney now thinks she ought to have a Chautauqua. She claims to have the finest grounds for the purpose in the state.

They are bolding "grave yard picnics" at Minatare, the proceeds to be used in purchasing ground for cemetery purposes. W. P. Rogers, the absconding professor of

the Wesleyan Business college at University Place, was seen last week at the World's fair, but no effort was made to arrest him. While bathing in the Blue river, near Cordova, Leonard Wibley, a young man, was drowned. He was subject to fits and it is believed he was attacked by one while in the water. His body was recovered.

At the recent meeting of the American Academy of Medicine at Milwaukee, Dr. George H. Littlefield of Syracuse was honored by an election to a fellowship in the academy. This is the first time such an academy. This is the first time such an academy has been conferred on a Nebraska physician.

Pail Bauer of Lincoln was credited with being mixed up in a quarrel over a picuic row which resulted in his being stabbed by a youth named Newberry. But it wasn't Phil at all, but Leonard Bauer had the difficulty and was wounded. He had refused fo dish out beer to the 15-year-old offender.

FLASHES OF FANCE.

Philadelphia Times: The right to bare arms a constitutional with the mosquito. Also bare necks and other parts.

Atlanta Constitution: She-How high the cean rolls! He—Yes; #6 a day and bathing sults extra. Cleveland Plata Dealer: The rush of bust-ness is always on with the basket maker. Texas Siftings: A deaf man cannot be leg-ally convicted. It is unlawful to convict a man without a hearing.

Vogue: "Do I make myself plain?" asked the angular lecturer on woman's rights, stop-ping in the middle of her discourse. "You don't have to mum," replied a voice from the rear, "the Lord done it for you long ago."

Yonkers Statesman: The hammock is out on the lawn again from evening to dewy morn, and the girl who tried to get in it too quick is likewise out on the lawn

Tid-Bits: Swayback (to Importunate beg-gar)-Leave the house, sir! tBeggar-Cer-tainly. I would not think of carrying it off with the heavy mortgage it has on it. Flordia Times: Blount looked into the

crater, but the press dispatches don't mention whether or not he took a drop of it. Washington Star: "What's Bill Jones takin' so much time thumping that one trun around for?" asked one railway employed

another. "S-S-Sh! Don't bother him. He's enjoyin' himself. That's the first trunk marked 'glass' that has come his way in a month." Pittsburg Chronicle: "I suppose it is quite cool in the Scotch Highlands, even in summer," said a Pittsburger to a friend who had been in Scotland. "Yes," the latter replied, "the hills wear their furze all the time."

Buffalo Courier: "Did Bilkem leave anything when he died?" "Yes; his creditors. They're the worst left lot you ever saw."

ANOTHER CLAIMANT. New York Press. There was once a maid in Hordeaux,
Whose heart was overwhelmed with weaux,
And unsettled her mind,
For she never could find
The author of "Beautiful Sneaux."

Then a maid who belonged to the Stoux "I'll tell you, my dear, what to dioux,
For the fame, not the pelf,

I would claim it myself; would, yes, indeed, were I yioux." The maiden from Bordeaux thought it rough On the author to play such a blough—
Yes, a sin and a shame—
But she put in her claim,
And the claimants before her cried, "Stough!"

Preaching and Practice. Globe-Democrat.

If Secretary Morton was as good at effecting reforms as he is at proposing them as would be the greatest boon of the period.

A TRUE STORY.

Somerville Journal. He was a bold and dashing youth, She was a dainty maid; But she had pluck, and little things Would not make her afraid.

It was the evening of the Fourth, He called for her to go to hear. The concert at the park.

They heard the music, saw the show Of fireworks, and then
She said she thought that it was time
That she was home again.

And so they turned their steps that way, And—you'll be shocked at this— As they passed through a shadowy street He tried to steal a kiss. "And did he in his bold attempt Succeed?" you ask. Not much! For she had no idea that he

Her pouting lips should touch. She seized him by the collar first, With several lively jerks. Then she let out her rounded arm And he saw fireworks.

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He said as he fanned himself through the door, he never had seen such weather before, and to save his life he could not tell, whether it came from heaven or not-Still it's great weather for corn, likewise for

> still livelier for the shirts. We have a lot of \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 negligee shirts in madras and oxford cloths, all colors, stripes,

shirts; and we are going to make it

plaids, checks, etc. We have put them all in one lot at \$1.00 for your choice.

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