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State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

Goo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of Tor Ber publish
hy company does solemnly swear that the actus
freulation of Ture Datity Ber for the week endin
July 8, 1893, was as follows: SWORN to before me and authorities my presence the 8th day of July, 189
N. P. Feri. Notary Public.

The Bee in Chicago. The Daily and Sunday Bee is on saie Chleago at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Partic hotel-Grand Parific hotel.
Anditorium hotel.
Great Northern hotel.
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Leland hotel.
Wells B. Sizer, 189 State street.
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SECRETARY HOKE SMITH has smoked the pipe of peace. We trust that his copper-colored wards will permit him to participate in a war dance before the entertainment ceases.

IT is evident that Receiver Hayden of the broken Capital National bank is not strictly in line with the men who rlaim to own the town of Lincoln. They may soon be expected to tell him "where he is at."

Iowa prohibitionists are trying to get after saloon keepers by a new path. They now make complaints alleging that the saloon is a nuisance. Are we to infer that the prohibitive law has been recognized as ineffective?

FORTUNE often compensates for reverses. A pardon, a wife and a saloon, all in one month, ought to go far in reconciling Anarchist Neebe to the years of suffering which his conduct at the time of the Haymarket riots entailed tipon him.

THE offer of a purse at Cleveland for any trotter that will beat a mile in 2:08 on the track there with the old-style sulky suggests that doubt is entertained whether any of the flyers which have made better records with the pneumatic sulky on the kite-shaped track can clause of the Sherman act will lower the record of Maud S.

AND now the prospects indicate a year's continuous session of the congress about to convene. After imposing such an affliction upon the people there ought to be no fears regarding an overwhelming republican victory at the congressional elections which follow the adjournment of that body in 1894.

SAN FRANCISCO people are congratulating themselves on the fact that the Pacific Postal Telegraph company has almost completed its line of copper wires from Washington to that city by the southern route. Soon the new company will be in a position to transmit transcontinental business and the people will no longer be at the mercy of an indifferent corporation.

WHAT to do with the stock of silver bullion now lying in the treasury seems to be the question over which many brains are being racked. The New York Evening Post suggests in one of its most sarcastic moods that it be transformed into silver souvenir spoons and distributed as a loan among the people. Such a course would turn us all to free coinage. Every one would then have silver to sell.

THE new democratic administration is inaugurating its plan of economy by having the white house redecorated. The work upon the bed room is alone to cost the government about \$5,000. No one objects to the president being supplied with all the luxuries of a mansion befitting the residence of the head of this great nation. But for one who banks so high upon his reputation for economy, economy should begin at home.

A KANSAS rain fakir is in sore distress. During his operations at Goodland recently a cloudburst happened that way and destroyed the crop of a man who had contributed to pay the fakir to produce rain. The disconsolate farmer has sued the alleged rain maker for damages, and of course, expects to recover. Just what a court and jury will do with the case is open to conjecture. A verdict for the plaintiff would impute to him the powers of the Almighty. There may be some difficulty in proving that he is in possession of such power.

INDICTMENTS have been found against the officials of the failed Plankinton bank at Milwaukee charging them with illegal banking and obtaining money under faise pretenses. While the greater number of the recent bank failures are due to circumstances over which the bank officials have have had no control, yet a popular belief has arisen in relation to certain particular --- institutions that the honesty of their transactions is not above suspicion. A few criminal prosecutions where the banking laws have been flagrantly violated esanot but have a salutory effect in impressing upon bank officials a due grand of their great responsibility to the

A PROLONGED FIGHT PROMISED. Washington dispatches say that the idea that the extra session of congress might be made a short session, dealing promptly with the silver question and leaving other matters to be considered at the regular session, is dying out, and that those members who are best qualified to judge as to what is likely to be done are of the opinion that when congress meets in August there will be no intermission until the work of the first regular session shall have been accomplished. We have never had any doubt that this would probably be the case, and the attitude of the free silver men, the determined spirit they are manifesting, and the preparations they are avowedly making, promise a prolonged fight that

is almost certain to carry the extra ses-

sion up to the date of the regular ses-

There must be no misunderstanding

regarding the spirit and disposition of

the advocates of the free and unlimited

coinage of silver. They mean to battle

for their cause to the bitter end, employ-

ing every nevice known to parliamen-

tary warfare in order to defeat, if possi-

ble, the opposition to their policy. They

are not proposing or asking any sort

of compromise. The address issued by

the Denver meeting does not con-

tain a single suggestion or intimation of

a desire on the part of the free silver

men to accept any sort of compromise.

Their unequivocal demand is that the

law relating to coinage which was in

force before the legislation of 1873 shall

be restored, which means that the two

money metals shall stand on a perfect

equality in the mints of the country.

This they profess to believe "will imme

diately place every coined American

dollar upon a par value, both as coin and

bullion," and although all the argument

of experience is hostile to such an

attitude of the leading nations

of the world toward silver, there

can be no doubt that the free silver men

will firmly adhere to their position.

They are desperately in earnest and

neither reason nor persuasion will move

There is reason to believe that the op-

ponents of a repeal of the silver pur-

chase clause of the Sherman act will

have a better organization when con-

in the house, but doubtless the former

will know their strength to a man

and will be able to hold it together

for every exigency. The first that

will arise will be the contest over the

question of changing the rules so as to

put a check upon filibustering. The

free silver men have already announced

that any proposition of this kind they

will fight relentlessly. It is not easy to

say how long they may be able to carry

on a contest of this kind, but it would

seem possible to continue it almost in-

definitely. But if the free silver men

should be beaten in the house more

easily than is now expected, they have

a yet stronger bulwark of their cause in

the senate. While those who have

carefully canvassed the situation believe

that ultimately a bill to uncondi-

tionally repeal the silver purchase

such a measure can be passed in the sen-

ate. At any rate it seems entirely evi-

dent that the country must be prepared

for a prolonged fight over the silver

question, however desirable it may be

for the public interests that that issue

FETE DAY IN FRANCE.

The 14th day of July in France stands

for the establishment of popular govern-

ment upon the decaying ruins of a mon-

archic despotism. The successful storm-

ing of the Bastile was not the consum-

mation of the political revolution; it was

only the mark of its beginning. The

monarchic form of government persisted

for some time, and since then has reap-

peared upon the soil of France upon

more than one occasion. But never

again in the 104 years that have elapsed

since that fateful July morning in the

summer of 1789 have the rights of the

to the depths from which they

were rescued. Historically the day

has no great significance. The

destruction of an ancient fortress

by itself has little import. The date is

connected neither with the first repub-

lie nor with the last, although it is ac-

cepted as having relations with both.

When the French rejoice today they do

so in acknowledgment of the boon of

popular liberty-a boon with which they

Fete day in France is a festival for

high and low. It is celebrated with that

enthusiasm and earnestness for which

the French are noted. In Paris it is a

cosmopolitan holiday, and while the

tricolor predominates in the decorations,

the flags of all friendly nations are con-

spicuous in the multitude of banners.

This year in particular the friends of

the existing government have much

cause for rejoicing. They have gone

through a year that was beset with

many dangers and pitfalls now happily

First the anarchist troubles, then the

Panama scandals, the ministerial crises,

and finally the so-called student riots

have given them ample cause for offer-

ing thanks that they have so well with-

stood the adverse happenings of the

period. Over the recent riots they are

not yet in perfect case and outbreaks

are anticipated in Paris during the

festivities today. Demonstrations by

the restless elements are common

features of the day. So it is nothing

denoting unusual conditions that the

government has ordered the police to be

in readiness for any disturbance. The

argency of these orders is probably en-

hanced by the fact that a congress of all

the sce'alistic municipal councils is now

in session at St. Denis. If outbreaks

occur the government feels able to cope

easily condoned as symptoms of the

Frenchmen in this country are gen-

orally observant of their national fete

day. In New York City the French

e lony is holding a special celebration

under the direction of the French am-

boisterousness of the national joy.

with them and they will no doubt be

will never consent to part.

avoided.

shall be promptly disposed of.

them from the stand they have taken.

ANTI-TRUST LAW AND THE RAIL-ROADS.

government in France.

bassador and the French consul general.

Their exercises include sports of every

description and the ascension of a bal-

loon, "La Republique Française." At the

World's fair the representatives of the

from that country are joining in the

day's festivities. All over the United

States the whole people share in the

spirit of the French holiday and wish

for a long continuance of republican

French government and the exhibitors

The question as to whether congress intended the anti-trust law to apply to railroad combinations is important. We believe there has been one judicial decision in a case involving this question in which it was held that the law is not applicable to freight and passenger associations, although these are clearly in the nature of combinations contemplated by the statute. On the other hand there is eminent legal opinion that the law does apply to every form of railroad combination, and that it was intended by congress to do so. Senator Sherman, who introduced the original bill, said in a recent interview in reply to a statement that the railroads claim that their associations or combinations were exempted from the operation of the act: "That is a mistake. There were no exemptions, as the act itself will show. Railroad combinations, or any other combinations, that fix unreasonable rates, or prevent natural competition, would be in restraint of trade. The public has the right of the benefit flowing from free competition, whether in freight and passenger rates or in price of any product that is a necessity of life." Senator Cullom, who was chairman of the interstate commerce committee, holds a similar view. He says it was not the intention of congress to exempt the railassumption, to say nothing of the roads from the operation of the law and very properly observed that "there is no reason why railroads should be permitted to form combinations to fix prices and destroy competition when all other branches of business are denied the right." Senator Teller declared that there is no doubt that the law applies to railroads-that it was so intended by congress and the wording of it embraces any combination whatever that destroys competition. Exgress meets than will those who favor Senator Edmunds, who was chairrepeal. There will probably be some man of the senate judiciary committee uncertainty about the force of the latter when the law was passed, expresses the unequivocal opinion that the law is applicable to railroad combinations of the

ciations. The judgment of men of such distinguished ability, all of whom voted in the national senate for the anti-trust law and must fairly be presumed to know what application and scope congress intended the act to have, will be regarded on all hands as entitled to the very highest respect and consideration. The obvious suggestion of these expressions of eminent legal opinion that the law should be given a thorough judicial test as soon as possible. If the views of Senator Sherman and the others quoted are correct every railroad association to fix freight and passenger rates exists in violation of the law and by the terms of the pass the house they doubt whether statute it is the duty of the United States district attorneys to institute proceedings against such associations. The present time is peculiarly auspicious for doing this. There is a universal popular feeling that the railroads are dealing most unfairly with the public in the matter of passenger rates to the World's tair, and this they are enabled to do through combination. The whole people would therefore heartily approve of action on the part of the federal authorities to test the legality of such combination in the form of freight and passenger associations. It is true that if such proceedings were instituted now the public might not be materially benefited so far as the World's fair is concerned, because a final decision could hardly be reached before the close of the fair, but this consideration should not be allowed to interfere with a proper effort to have the question determined whether not railroad combinations to people then asserted been dragged fix rates are in violation of the anti-trust law. According to the definition of them given by the distin-

character of freight and passenger asso-

importance and ought to be settled with as little delay as possible.

guished persons quoted there would

seem so be no doubt that they do exist in

violation of the law. Manifestly the

question is of great and far-reaching

PREVENTION INSTEAD OF RELIEF. The dreadful holocaust on the World's fair grounds at Chicago is only another illustration of the happy-go-lucky methods pursued by the officials in American municipalities. The structure was known to have been built for use, both for storage and dwelling purposes. It was at first intended to be erected of material that is fireproof, or nearly so, but alterations of the plans were permitted without the addition of supplementary means of exit for persons in case of fire. Now after the calamity has occurred, after the victims of the disaster number a score, after the injured and wounded have been found almost too numerous to count, the parties upon whom at least some of the responsibility rests, have become unceasing in their efforts to gather together a sum of money to relieve the families of the dead. The people are not slow to assist in relieving distress whatever the cause may have been. The World's fair directory have decided to donate the entire gate receipts of the exposition on Sunday next to the families of the brave men who were killed while fighting Monday's fire. All these efforts are no doubt prompted by generous motives. They ought to succeed in raising a fund sufficient to keep the bereaved families from immediate want, but to repair the injury inflicted by the loss of life will always be an impossibility.

There is not a city in the country in which examples of culpable negligence in the department of building inspection similar to that just evinced in Chicago have not been given time and time again. These lessons, however, have to be taught over and over in spite of their fearful costliness. When plans are submitted for new buildings, the usual

rule is to approve them with a mere perfunctory examination. Minor alterations may be suggested but the case seldom occurs where radical changes are required or the whole project is rejected. Again, buildings when once constructed are permitted to be used for purposes entirely different from those for which they were originally designed and altogether unadapted to them. These are the points at which our building inspectors ought to inter-fere. Much of the loss of life occasioned by fire and falling buildings in our large cities could be avoided if the laws and ordinances were rigidly enforced. Prevention is the remedy demanded, not relief after the disaster has happened.

THE Mexican government has been compelled to make a general reduction in the salaries of public employes owing to the decreased revenue from imports. It has been known for some time that the Mexican treasury was threatened with a deficit and doubless this action in cutting down salaries is the last resort for preventing a shortage that might prove a serious matter to Mexico's credit. The decrease in the customs revenues is naturally to be regarded as indicati ng a decline in the general prosperity, although it may not be wholly due to this. Still it is well known that the falling price of silver has had a more or less damaging effect upon the material welfare of Mexico, and that country, being on a silver basis, is very likely to suffer more severely before a readjustment of the relations of silver to the money of the world is accomplished. Of course the reduction of salaries of those in the public service will not tend to improve the general situation and will probably produce some dissatisfaction, considerations which show that it had become imperative. The future of the distinctively silver countries is not bright.

The Austrian commissioner-general at Chicago wants foreign exhibitors at the World's fair to be allowed to sell articles forming a part of their display and to give immediate delivery He says that such privileges had been granted at previous international expositions and that the expectation of selling the exhibit was one of the chief inducements that led the foreigners to come over with their goods. Inasmuch as the rules of the fair distinctly forbid the removal of articles until the close of the exposition, none of the exhibitors had any reasonable grounds to anticipate a suspension of those regulations. While all participants in the fair, American as well as foreign, ought to be treated with absolute impartiality and freedom from discrimination, it would be a manifest injustice to the public to allow the fair to be gradually despoiled of its attractions. The last patron who pays his money at the gate has a right to expect to see as complete a display as any who have gone before him.

THE acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Robert P. Porter as superintendent of the eleventh census, to take effect July 31, will remove from the head of that bureau one of the most efficient men who have ever been employed on the census. Mr. Porter was among the first to place his resignation in the hands of the new administration, and it seems a pity that the president, after having retained him five months in his position, has not deemed it wise to allow the work of the census to be finished by the same man who began it. What remains to be done upon that great undertaking consists chiefly in compiling and arranging the materials. Mr. Porter has the satisfaction of having performed all the work of direction and of carrying the elaborate plan outlined by congress into successful operation.

REV. WILLARD SCOTT, D.D., of Chicago, who was formerly the popular pastor of one of the most inntelligent congregations in this city, has refused a re-election as president of the Crete Chautauqua assembly. The success of the annual meetings at Crete have from their inception been largely due to his conscientious work in their behalf. It is to be hoped that severing his official connection with this organization will not cause Dr. Scott to relax his interest in the welfare of the Chautauqua movement in Nebraska.

THE Cramps will launch the cruiser Minneapolis on August 12. Then all the warship building at this yard will be in the water. The New York is receiving her guns and will go into commission early in the autumn. The Minneapolis is a sister ship of the Columbia, popularly known as the Pirate, which is also nearly finished. The vessels of this class will be the swiftest ever launched and are especially designed to catch and destroy the fast ocean liners while keeping out of the way of the great battle-

ships. THE populist government of Kansas has begun to reorganize the militia with a view to insuring to themselves its assistance in case of another legislative deadlock. There may be some fanatics who approve the employment of force for political ends, but the rank and file of all parties, populist as well as others, prefer the peaceful rule of the majority, as shown by the electoral returns.

Don't Attempt too Much.

There are more questions before congress than it need be in any hurry to answer. A little perspicuous discrimination will discover the essential and a little energetic wisdom should accomplish it in short order.

A Slander on lows. Philadelphia Record.

Statistics of train robbery show that Iowa heads the column of states in this nefarious industry. Such a staid old moral state, so thickly dotted with little red school houses, should be ashamed to take part in any such procession. any such procession.

Too Creditable to Be Possible.

Kansas City Journal The nomination of ex-President Harrison to the vacant place on the supreme bench would be a graceful and creditable thing for the administration—so graceful and credit-able that there is not the remotest probabil-

ity of its being made. Increase of Railway Earnings.

New York Times. Gratifying reports of the earnings of railads are coming in from every section of e country. The statements for May and the country. June show a steady increase in both gross and net earnings over the corresponding periods of last year, and there is abundant

reason to believe that the percentage of in-crease will be maintained for some months to come. Seventy railroad companies that have reported their earnings for June show an aggregate increase of \$2,155,500 over the carnings of the same roads in June of last

Make It Short. Indianapolis Journal. There is a general demand for a short special session of congress, but no certainty that congress will respond to the demand. Under the constitution the president can get

a congress on his hands without much trouble, but getting it off is another matter. Like a Pea lu a Dram.

Don M. Dickinson's friends mention him as a possible successor of Mr. Justice Blatch-ford on the suprementations. ford on the supreme court bench. The Michigan man is a good politician, but to think of him in the dead jurist's shoes is as absurd as to to imagine the guant form of Secretary Carlisle arrayed in the cast off garments which have wrapped around the rotundity of Postmaster General Bissell. Besides he does not belong to the right

The Policy is Pinin.

Philadelphia Record. The democratic policy when congress shall have assembled is as plain as the nose on one's face. The first thing to be done should be to repeal the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act of 1800. A majority of both houses, according to a recent canvass, are in favor of repeal. It will be time enough to consider substitutes afterward. When, by stopping silver purchases, we shall have dissipated the financial fog in which the country is enveloped we may better see what course to take thereafter.

The Right Dectrine.

New York Tribune. "The republicans in congress will be in the attitude, to a certain extent, of spectators." This remark of Senator Sherman in an in terview yesterday is true in a sense, but its truth depends upon the force given to the clause "to a certain extent." The republican members will fail in their duty if they sit with foided hands, as idle lookers-on, watching the majority tangling themselves up inextricably or putting themselves in a hole. There will be serious business before congress and the minority is in duty bound to lend a helping hand to the best of its ability in the solution of the grave and vexing problems that confront both congress and the country.

KANSAS COAL MINERS.

They Will Continue Their Fight Against the Mine Owners-Promises of Aid.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 13 .- The Home nine, where the trouble with miners occurred yesterday morning, has shut down again and not a man entered the shaft to day. The influence brought to pear by the strikers and their wives kept so many workers from resuming that the company realized that it would be useless to attempt to work with less than two score of men and at the same time risk the chances of a riot.

This morning women and men again surrounded the shaft, but no men appeared to go to work. No attempt has yet been made by the strikers to stop the men who have gone to work at the North Leavenworth shafts.

NEVADA, Mo., July 13 .- The hundreds of coal miners of Vernon county are now dis-cussing the great Kansus strike. Several leaders of the United Mine Workers of America are making efforts to organize the miners into a union to strike about August They believe they will then win the

victory. PITTSBURG, Kan., July 13.--Con Kelliher the delegate sent to Arkansas by Secretary Lacey to see the miners in that section, returned this morning, with a copy of resolu-tions passed by these miners, recommending suspension of work at the call of the Kansas

miners, and pledging all union men to do so.
P. H. O'Donneli, the delegate to Indian Territory, was heard from this morning. He reports that at Hartshorn, Colgate, McAlester and other camps visited by him, the men have signified their intention of standing by the Kansas miners.

FJUND A HUMAN ARM.

Another Ghastly Discovery in the Ruins of the Cold Storage Warehouse. CHICAGO, July 13.—The day opened clear and hot, but the scorching rays of the sun ce to keep people away from the World's fair grounds. The workmen on the ruins of the cold storage warehouse made another ghastly find this morning. It was that of a human arm, and from a ring on the tinger it was identified as that of Raiph Drammond, a part of whose remains was taken out yesterday. The total list of fa-talities from the fire now numbers seventeen. with three or four still unaccounted for. It is now believed the total will not exceed twenty or twenty-one, though there is coniderable uncertainty as to the number of straugers in the building when the fir broke out. Besides the gate receipts at the fair Sunday, to be donated to the relatives of the dead firemen, several city theaters will give benefits for them, so that a handsome sum is sure to be netted. Memorial services will be held at the grounds Sunday.

GENERAL ENOCHS GONE.

The Well Known Ohio Congressman Found Dead in Bed. IRONTON, O., July 13.-General W. H. Enochs, congressman from this district, was found dead in bed this morning.

found dead in bed this moraing.

General Enochs was a native of Ohio. He was born near Middleburg. Noble county, March 29, 1842. He was brought up on a farm, and secured his education is the common schools. He enlisted as a private at the outbreak of the war, and was promoted to corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, capitain, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier general. After the close of the war he graduated from the Clincinnati law school, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Ironton. He was twice elected to congress as a republican. Killed a Mexican,

EL Paso, Tex., July 18 .- News has just reached here that one of the Gabaldons, who have been noted members of the Island Bosque gang, killed a Mexican at San Ignacio, nearly opposite Camp Rice and not far from the island, last Sunday night. No particulars have been received, but it is be-lieved that the murderer is the same Ga-baldon who shot one of the Alarion brothers on this side of the river some time since, and against whom are standing one or two in dictments for horse stealing in this country

Will Try to Execute the Choctaws. FORT GIBSON, I. T., July 13 .- It is reported that Governor Jones will attempt to execute the condemned Choctaws and that the courts will try to stop him. The opinion is general that federal soldiers must interfere as a last resort.

Washington, July 13.—The special Indian agent at Muskogee, I. T., telegraphs that the execution of the nine Choctaws has been suspended till August 4.

Malietos and Matasfa Fighting Again. SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 13 .- Latest advices from Samoa are to the effect that active hostilities have broken out between the followers of King Malietoa and Chief Mataafa. The king's forces are the stronger, but the chief's have better arms. Both refuse to hold any district neutral.

HUBBARD, Neb., July 13 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-The body of a young man, well dressed, was found beside the railroad track near here this morning. It is believed he fell from the train bound for Omaha and was killed. Mexico's Iron Industry.

Feli from a Train and Killed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 12.-S. H. Mc Cracken, largely interested in Mexican mines, has arrived here and reports as almost consummated the proposed consolidation of all the iron industries of Mexico.

Pomeroy People Need Stoves. POMBROY, Ia., July 13 .- The cyclone suffer ers are badly in need of stoves. A formal appeal was issued today for help in this direction. The committee asks for 100 stoves, old or new.

Trouble on the Annam Frontier, BRUSSELS, July 13 .- The Independence Belge says trouble between French and the Siamese on the Annam frontier is spread-ing and all trade is stopped.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The assessed valuation of real estate in Philadelphia is \$749,358,447. A June bug cavorting on a picnic girl's back furnishes an object lesson on individual

The man who springs a burning question these torrid days deserves a Kentucky

Now that the pinic season is at its height the industrious chigger is coming up to the

serntch If Cleveland's rhoumatism has the effect of condensing his August message, the coun-try will cheerly condole with him.

Colorado's loyalty to the white metal may be accounted for by the claim that many of the residents were born with silver spoons.

Denver banks subscribed \$1,000 to defray the expenses of a delogation to the bimeta He convention to be held in Chicago August ! John J. Columbus, a resident of Camden, N. J., claims to be a lineal descendant of the great admiral, but for various reasons has deemed it necessary to shield himself from public notice.

A Pittsburg preacher charges the Chleago calamity to Providence. Every tinder box is therefore an invitation to Providence to play the role of firebug. Verily, our asylums do not get their due.

The proposed tower on the city hall of San Francisco is estimated to cost "about \$400,-000." The design is lofty and pretty, and the cost is in keeping with the prolonged haul which the city building has made on the taxpayers.

Justice Blatchford's wealth was partly inherited. His father once lost \$50,000, related, having set a valise containing that amount down in Fulton street, New York, to buy some peanuts and gone off forgetting it. But he was so wealthy that the loss did not hurt him much.

The widow of Captain James Sheppard The widow of Captain James Sneppard Thornton, the executive officer of the Kear-sarge in its fight with the Alabama, is to build a costly memorial to him in Merri-mack, N. H. Captain Thornton was a descendant of Matthew Thornton, one of New Hampshire's three signers of the Declaration of Independence. The state recently erected a monument to the latter's memory and Mrs. Thornton's memorial, it is pre-dicted, will be more claborate and imposing.

William Dean Howells was in Buffalo the other day and a reverential reporter who got a glimpse of the great man as he strode into the hotel dining room describes him thus: "The man was a little below the average height, thick-set and erect. His head was large and well shaped. His face was stern, rugged and leonine. Heavy gray brows shaded sharp blue eyes. A gray, re-bellious moustache covered a determine bellious moustache covered a determine upper lip. A white straw hat with curing rim was set evenly upon slivered hair banged carefully upon an immobile forehead." Mr Howells ordered pork and beans.

'ROUND ABOUT THE FAIR.

A New York house exhibits a cape made of sable tails; it is worth \$17,500. In Colombia's building there is \$80,000 worth of ancient pottery, idels, incense burners and household utensils. The Catholic congress will assemble at the Art institute, Chicago, September 4. Mgr. Satolli and Cardmal Gibbons are to present.

The bible brought over in the Mayflower by the Winthrops is to be shown at the fair ow the property of Mrs. James L. Gates of Milwaukee. The log cabin in which Sitting Bull was

killed is on exhibition in Midway platsance. It is occupied by Rain-in-the-Face, the chief who is said to have killed General Custer. So true to history are the caravels that the sailors dipped up the water needed to clean the decks with queer shaped canvas buckets made in the fashion of those used in the time of Columbus.

The big hotels at Chicago are not as crowded this month as they were during June, but the smaller hotels, where lower are charged, have more guests than they had a month ago. In the Manufactures building a New

York firm has fitted up an ivery and gold room. The furniture is all expensive, the bedstead being valued at \$3,500. It is cherry, with ivory ilnish, and is hand carved. It is now proposed that the geological specimens at the exposition be used to found a museum in Chicago, as collectively the exhibits are invaluable, but separately they

are not worth shipping back to the counties from which they were gathered. The American housewife can learn how to make any number of different jellies and sweetmeats from vegetable products by a study of the Japan exhibit. The Japanese have the happy faculty of combining any number of fruits and vegetables into one particular dish or jelly in such manner as to make it not only delectable, but highly nu-

tritice as well. Of the sixty-nine engines which furnish power to the machinery at the exposition Pennsylvania furnished twenty-three and Ohio fourteen. There is one engine of 2,000-horse power and twelve of 1,000-horse power. The Corliss engine, which was the wonder of the Centennial, was 1,400-horse power. The 2,000-horse power engine is really caps ble 3.000-horse power. It weighs 650,000 pounds; its big wheel could make 120 revolu tions a minute: it is valued at \$80,000.

In the Nebraska building there is a Nebraskan idea of Justice wrought out by a resident of Dorchester of that state. The statue is of tin, about seven feet in height and represents Justice holding the tradi-tional scales and sword, but with her eyes wide open. It simply suggests that if Jus-tice is to be bribed she wants to see the sizand color of the "dust" which is expected to turn the scales. It is not the only nowever, on the grounds in which the proper form is given, but in which the expression

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

It cost George Hill of O'Neill \$100 to steal There is talk of changing the name of the own of Elk Creek.

Buffalo county has paid out \$872.91 for opher scales this season.

Rev. F. M. Bacon is the new pastor of the Broken Bow Episcopal church. The Southeastern Nebraska Poultry asso

ciation has been organized at Beatrice with S. S. Barton as president. Ben E. Glazier and Pleasant Richardson, two former Lincoln men, are in jail at Den-ver because of crooked transactions.

Abbie Haven, a 15-year-old Fremont young lady, while on a visit to Danbury, Ia., was killed in a rusaway accident. Her body was taken to Fremont for burial. It is said that Beatrice has a resident who

is a bigamist, having a wife there and one at Chicago. The Chicago woman and her five children are reported to be destitute. A team of mules belonging to Charles Snyder of Colon is missing, and a tramp is believed to have helped himself to the ani-mals and indulged in the luxury of a ride. C. C. Dalby, wanted at Oskaloosa, Ia., for burglary committed February 4, has been captured at his brother's home near Repub-

scene of his crime. William Hartley, who was foreman of con-struction of the big bridge at Nebraska City, and who later murdered his wife at Memphis, Tenn., while intoxicated and was sen-tenced to death, has had his sentence com-

ican City and will be taken back to the

muted to imprisonment for life.

The grocery store of S. C. Stubbs & Co. of contents, causing a loss of \$4,500. The ladies of the town turned out, formed a bucket brigade and helped to save other property from destruction The origin of the fire is

mystery. It will be remembered, says the Norfolk News, that several months ago Levi Innes, a brakeman on the Scribner branch of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road, was seriously injured while switching at Scribner. His case was watched with great interest, as his back was badly crushed and supposed to be broken. After lingering on the brink of death for weeks, Mr. Innes began to improve very slowly until he is now able to be taken around in an invalid chair, and is fast regaining his strength. This is one of the remarkable cases that occur n and then to puzzle the medical fratenity.

SMILING LINES.

Washington Star: It is when a woman gets rought in a shower with a new hat on that you may realize what a rain of terror is.

Buffalo Courier: "He is certainly the most

"Indeed?"
"Yes. Got mad 'cause his wife wanted him to beat a carpet."

Detroit Free Press: They call them selling races because a big majority of those who take a chance at the pool box are sold. Boston Transcript: "Well, do you call that thing a trunk," said the cultured Boston bag-gageman, surveying a lure shapeless box on the truck. "I don't call it a trunk; I call it a torso Belvedere."

Philadelphia Ledger: A Mr. Howe is said to raise more honey than any other man in New York state, which brings to mind the familia: line, "Howe doth the little busy bee."

Kate Field's Washington: Son-What is that fitcher twisting himself so much for, father?
Father—He is in the throws of pase ball.

Atlanta Constitution: "Town's got a new railroad, hasn't it?"
"Yes; just built."
"How's the stock going?"

"Don't know; but yonder comes the receiver, ask him." New Orleans Picayune: The only suspicion or crookedness in heaven came about when an astronomer discovered that some of the stars had been fixed.

Atchison Globe: When a man reaches the age at which he is ready to settle down and stop giving his wife trouble, his sons have reached the age to begin.

Philadeiphia Record: At the Theater— "Manma, doesn't papa like music?" "Yes, my child; why do you ask?" "He always goes out between the acts when the band plays."

Washington Star. "He's rich," she murmured, "I believe, And while his style is very neat, His sense of grammar, I perceive, is altogether incomplete. Alas, I don't see how he can

A proper sort of husband be; He cannot be a peaceful man Whose parts of speech will not agree." Dire Predictions Unrealized.

Ohio State Journal During the fiscal year ending June 30 om imports amounted to \$935,000,000, which i nearly \$200,000,000 more than for any year since the enactment of the McKinley bil What has become of the Chinese wall that lemocrats said would be erected around the country when that measure became a law! Alack and alas, it has gone the way of all

the other dire predictions indulged in by our friends, the enemy. TALKING NOW,

Indianapolis Journal. I fell in love with her sweet voice,
And swore I'd make my lifelong choice
Of her, who, when for times a score,
I'd asked for nought-nix-forty-four,
Would bid me my impatience stray,
And say, in such a dulcet way,
"They're talking now."

Ah, well! We wed; she's now my own. No longer does she 'tend the 'phone; And now, I think it's safe to say, No matter what the time of day. She's showing her, linguistic power, And I may say, at any hour,

Saturday morning we begin to clear up our lines of summer wear. In men's suits we have made some very stiff reductions.

## Men's Suits \$13.50.

Some suits are marked down to ONLY \$5.00. These are our regular line of this season's summer suits, all cloths

## \$3.50 Boy's Wash Suits \$2.00

A good boy's suit worth \$2.50 now on sale at \$1.50.

All Summer Goods Must Be Closed Out

## Men's and Boys' Straw Hats.

HALF PRICE.

\$1.00 hats are now 80c.

50c hats are now 25c. Summer coats and vests at big reductions. A nice coat and vest

BROWNING, KING & CO.

\$20 suits for \$15. Corresponding reductions in the several grades