Until this is done these violent inter-

ferences with railroad trains are likely

to occur with increasing frequency.

However drastic may be the punishment

of the marauders when captured it is only

by throwing proper safeguards over the

OFFICES. Oranha, The See Building. South Omaka, corner N and 25th Streets! Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 217 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Booms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.

Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

RUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remattances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-pany.

Parties leaving the city for the summer have the like sent their address by leaving an order at this office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Newcasta.

Countr of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tisschneck Secretary of The Bez publishing company does solemnly swear that the actual pirentation of The Datt. View for the wock ending July 15, 1802, was as follows: SWORN to before me and subscribed its my presence this 12th day of July, 1893 N. P. Fett, Notary Public.

The Bee in Chicago. THE DAILY and SUNDAY like is on safe in Chicago at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pactic notel. riam hotel.

Auditorium hotel.
Great Northern hotel.
Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
Files of The Ber can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216 How can Secretary Morton be away on his vacation and be interviewed at

A MAN can ride six hours for 50 cents on the transit facilities of New York. It costs 10 cents to ride ten minutes on the Omaha and Council Bluffs bridge motor cars.

THE discovery of a comet within the tail of another comet by means of telescopic photography is a crowning evidence to the recent strides made in the advancement of astronomy as a science.

ONE by one the commercial organizations of the country are making public their demands for the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law. The latest resolution of this kind comes from Rochester.

SUNDAY'S storms created havor in various sections of Nebraska. Farmers have to expect losses to a greater or less extent at this season of the year, and if conditions continue favorable they ought to be able to repair most of the damage

THE expected rush for excursion tickets to Chicago at reduced rates did not materialize to the extent anticipated. Can it be that the railways delayed the concession so long that the people have given up their intention to visit the fair and have made other plans Instead?

THE Mormons are again doing active proselyting down south and are said to have converted thirty-three women in Nirginia. We trust that husbands have not become so scarce in that great state as to drive women to rely upon the slender chance of reintroducing polygamy into the United States.

THE answer filed by the managers of the impeachment case in reply to the application of Judge Doane for an order enabling him to secure the balance of the sum which he claims was promised him for his services, is that the services have not been performed. When lawyers resort to the law in their own behalf laymen may stand by and enjoy the never ending complication of technicalities.

COMPARE the Winnebago fandango with the public ball given at New York in honor of the Spanish infanta and they will be found to differ in degree rather than in substance. In neither did the scanty attire of the participants mar their enjoyment of the occasion. But the New York affair relieved the city treasury of about \$10,000, while the Indian jamboree was comparatively inexpensive. This is a distinction with a vengeance.

ENTRIES for the stock show at the World's fair have closed with but two names on the exhibitors book registered from Nebraska. This is a deplorable state of affairs. Stock raising is one of the most important agricultural pursuits in this state and an exhibit worthy of the industry would form a most attractive feature of Nebraska's contribution to the exposition. As it is, visitors to the fair can scarcely fail to be impressed with the smallness of our stock exhibit, especially when they have a perfect right to expect one much larger and more varied.

THAT co-operation in business enterprises may be made a success has been amply demonstrated. Brigham Young demonstrated it is his management of the commercial institutions of the Mormons in Utah, and the same of the Rochdale Pioneers, the oldest of co-operative societies in England, is another illustration. But this very sucof the Pioneers suggests that there is within the system itself the elements of disintegration. With a bandsome accumulation of profits, it is charged that now the members who own the largest blocks of the capital think more of their dividends than they do of the patronage on which the continued prosperity of the society must depend, and that they expend the least in co-operative purchases. The incident is merely indicative of the impossibility of the social millennium pictured by Edward Bellamy so long as human selfishness remains a characteristic of mankind.

A POTENT CAUSE OF DISTRUST. There can be no reasonable doubt that

THE STREET WAS DODING

one potent cause of the business distrust and depression is the apprehension that the coming congress will make a revision of the tariff that may injuriously affect most of the industries of the country by subjecting them to a more or less destructive foreign competition. It is sentiment of the democratic party is favorable to a radical departure in the fiscal policy of the nation. That was clearly shown by the large majority which adopted the plank in the national platform denouncing protection as a fraud and a robbery and declaring it to be 'a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only," and there is no evidence that there is not now a majority of the democracy prepared to support this view. Nobody of ordinary intelligence needs to be told what a tariff "for revenue only" means. Such a policy would necessarily do away with all protection. Where the purpose is solely that of producing revenue the duties must necessarily be made with a view to encouraging and promoting importations. It is but a short step from an exclusively revenue tariff to free trade.

The democratic party is distinctly pledged to tariff legislation of this kind, and the fear that it may carry out this piedge is exerting a depressing influence upon every class of industrial enterprise. In the presence of such a danger manufacturers are naturally disposed to curtail operations and in many branches are doing so. Capital cannot be induced to embark in new undertakings that may be affected by the tariff. The disposition is to wait and see what will develop, and this waiting must result in an enormous loss to labor and an enforced economy which will be felt in every department of business. Even with the return of financial confidence which now seems assured, a complete restoration of Washington at one and the same time? business activity cannot be expected so long as there is fear of a radical departure from an economic system that has prevailed for more than thirty years and to which the business of the country is fully adjusted.

> There is reason to believe that President Cleveland is conscious of this condition and would like to have the country understand that the danger is not so great as is apprehended. This inference is fairly to be derived from the language of an editorial which recently appeared in the Philadelphia Ledger, that paper being recognized as reflecting more nearly than any other the views of the president. That journal said: "Upon the silver question it is known to every one that there is no one in authority, no one in the country, whose financial policy is safer or sounder than Mr. Cleveland's, and it is, if not absolutely known, at least confidently believed, that his economic policy is opposed to any revision of the tariff which will injure the people's industrial interests or jeopardize their prosperity. Mr. Cleveland is known by his own declarations, which are conclusive, to be favorable to a revision of the McKinley act, but he is also known by his own declarations to be like free trade, or to anything that would be unjust or harmful to our great manufacturing interests." Although somewhat ambiguous this is in a certain degree reassuring. Mr. Cleveland has never expressed any sympathy with the anti-protection declaration of the democratic national platform and it is doubtless true that he is unfavorable to free trade. But there is uncertainty as to how far he may be disposed to go in that direction and no one can assume to say how far he may be compelled to yield to the will of a majority of his party. So far as known Mr. Cleveland has no very well defined ideas about schedules His study of the question of tariff reform has not extended to details, and

with the president's view of what tariff revision should be. However, there is reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland intends to prevent any extreme action by his party in congress that would be destructive in its effect upon the industries of the country, and he can do a most valuable service when he communicates with congress in August if he will tell the country in clear, unequivocal terms that such is his intention. Nothing would more effectually help to restore business confidence and activity.

in the preparation of a new

tariff law it is possible that those

whose duty it will be to arrange the de-

tails may not do so in all cases to accord

DISMISSALS FOR DRUNKENNESS. In the controversy now pending between the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers and the officials of the Union Pacific railway system over the discharge last month of certain employes on the ground of drunkenness, it is a mistake to assume that either party defends drunkenness as not being a sufficiently serious case to warrant dismissal. On this point there can be no difference of opinion. The labor unions in general and the railway engineers in particular have never ceased to discourage the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. Railway employes hold positions involving a double responsibility. They owe their employers the faithful performance of their duties and they owe the public a due regard for the protection and safety of the passengers. To subject either passengers or property entrusted to their care to the dangers incident to the control of trains by drunken trainmen could never be tolerated for a moment in a civilized country. On this all are

any railway employe. The point at issue then is not drunkenness as a cause for discharge, but the proof of the fact that the employes were drunk. The representatives of the railway engineers maintain that the charge should be supported by indisputable evidence before any action be taken upon it; that the accused be considered innocent and retained with all his rights unimpaired until the cause assigned has been found well grounded by a sort of informal trial. On the other hand, the rail-

agreed-drunkenness while on duty is

good cause for the instant dismissal of

ways insist that they must rely upon the word of their agents and that to retain men who have forfeited all claim to confidence would be detrimental to both the company and the public. Their plan contemplates immediate dismissal with reinstatement in case the discharged man can satisfactorily prove his innocence. They also want the decision upon not to be questioned that the dominant | the sufficiency of the evidence to rest with themselves.

There is some plausibility to the contentions on both sides of this argument. But the question is not yet so pressing as to justify extreme measures. A little concession by both parties might easily tide over the difficulty. The railway, for example, might keep its authority to dismiss upon a charge of drunkenness but leave the decision whether the charge is sustained to some kind of an arbitration committee. Acquittal by the committee should then entitle the accused to reinstatement. The subject is sufficiently important to attract serious attention.

PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Up to this time in the current month the treasury has purchased less than 1,000,000 ounces of silver or not onefourth of the amount which the law requires shall be bought by the government each month. It has been the habit of the treasury, until the market for silver became so unsettled, to have about completed its purchases before this time in each month, buying on stated days three times a week, thus giving some advantage to the silver owners. Secretary Carlisle has changed this policy, so that now the owners of silver seek the treasury fastead of the treasury seeking them, and the gov-

ernment gets the benefit. It is not at all surprising to learn that the silver men are storming at the 'refusal of the department to purchase silver at the prices they name, but they are wholly wrong in asserting that the policy which the treasury is pursuing does not conform to the law. The silver purchase act requires the secretary to purchase 4,500,000 ounces each month, "or so much thereof as may be offered at the market price," so that it is clearly within the discretion of the secretary to buy all or only a part of the amount designated in the act monthly, depending upon the offers he receives at the market price. The Bland act was mandatory in requiring the coinage of not less than 2,000,000 silver dollars a month, but it appears that John Sherman, when secretary of the treasury. did not strictly comply with the law. It is stated that in 1879 he had coined but 21, 000,000 silver dollars and in 1881 but 22, 000,000, whereas the law required the coinage of 24,000,000 in each year as the minimum amount.

The secretary now has a discretion that he did not have under the Bland act and in using it in the interest of the government he is doing what every fair minded citizen will approve. Had this policy been adopted sooner, instead of allowing the silver men to combine and bull the market, it is not to be doubted that the government would have saved a considerable amount during the past three years. There is manifestly no reason why the government should have a different policy in buying silver ing other commodities-that is of geting it at the lowest market price established by competition among sellers. The secretary of the treasury is complying with the law and his course has the general popular endorsement regardless of the views or wishes of the silver owners.

FAIR PLAY FOR OMAHA. Through the unceasing efforts of Omaha jobbers culminating in an organized move through the agency of the Commercial club, the railroads leading to the northwest have been brought to recognize the just demands of our local merchants. The practice has prevailed among these roads up to this time of discriminating in favor of the towns lower down on the Missouri river by giving them the same rates as those placed upon goods shipped from this city, notwithstanding the greater distance over which the goods had to be transported. This was plainly depriving Omaha of the advantages to which its situation entitled it and building up rival towns at the expense of our jobbers.

A new tariff sheet, to go into effect on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and the Sioux City & Pacific railroads on the first of next month, is said to have remedied this long standing abuse so far as those lines are concerned. It will place Omaha jobbers in position to extend their trade in that territory, which naturally ought to be tributary to this city. Omaha does not ask for differential rates discriminating in its favor. But it unhesitatingly denounces differential rates discriminating against it and in favor of other towns. Fair play is all that is demanded and that is what we have been led to expect from the new tariff. If the Commercial club has been the instrument by which this concession has been gained, it has justified its existence even if it should fail in all future efforts to further the business interests of this community.

PUBLIC attention is excited by the steady increase of the train robbing industry, and the Railroad Gazette sug gests the organization of a state police as a restraining influence. It was such a force that cleared Spain and Italy of these highwaymen and bandits, and it is pointed out that every other civilized country except this has a force of this character. It would seem that an organized rural police, at least part of it mounted, subject to the authority of the state to keep guard on the farm roads, the highways and the railroads, will become an absolute necessity before long for the protection of the traveling public. Within the past six months no less than sixty-one attempts to wreck and forty-one to rob trains have been made. The attempts at train wrecking have been most numerous in the states from Massachusetts to Illinois, and the roads between Pittsburg and Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis have been the greatest sufferers in this respect. Tramps are assumed to be the perpetrators, and the great route of these nuisances is along these roads where the mfleage is great and the trains frequent.

Two-thirds of the train robberies have been in the 10 States from Iowa and Nebraska to Texas, including Kansas. But no section of the country seems to be exempt from these depredations. Sheriffs and constables do little to protect the country and their servvices are only eatled into requisition after the bandits have done their work. A Favorable Outlook. Public indignation has been so accused Boston Globe, by late outrages that the vocation of the wrecker and robber is not likely to tempts to deny. hereafter prove a safe one in any section, yet nowhere is there any organized provision made to guard against them.

lines of travel that the safety of passengers can be assured. THE fact that sixteen second lieutenants remain over from this year's West Point graduating class after filling the vacancies in the branch of the army in which they are entitled to serve, has occasioned the suggestion that congress abolish additionals, except in the engineer corps until all vacancies are filled. Such action is not probable. Even should an increase in the army organization, of which there is some prospect, fail to render necessary a greater number of officers than are added to the army annually from the academy and by promotion from the ranks, there is need of every officer now on the roster. With the detail of seventy-five officers from the line as instructors in colleges and universities, of twenty-two as Indian agents, and scores of others on special duty with the militia of the states and elsewhere, there are not officers enough now to meet the requirements. So urgent, indeed, is the demand for mili-

tary officers for special assignment that a number of regiments are now without a sufficient number for the purposes of drill and discipline. In view of this fact the War department is about to curtail the detached service, and many captains and subalterns now absent from their commands will be returned to their regiments. It is stated that of the 200 odd officers thus officially employed less than a dozen of them are engaged in civil pursuits. But the demand is sure to continue. The unusual number of requests for officers as military instructors at the institutions of tearning will probably induce congress to increase the number who may be detailed for that duty. Instead of objecting to the number of additionals, if the increased work that congress has put upon line officers of late years is continued, it will more likely be necessary to add to the number.

THE returns now coming into the Bureaut of Industrial Statistics from the various Nebraska counties indicate a marked improvement in the mortgage indebtedness in this state. While a certain number of mortgages are renewed continually and new ones drawn, the amount of releases exceeds that of the documents field. If there were any way of securing figures for the payments made upon mortgage indebtedness beunfavorable to free trade or to anything | from that which it adopts in purchas- | fore the mortgage is canceled and a release filed, there is no doubt that the process of paying off farm incumbrances would appear to be going on much more rapidly than has heretofore been acknowledged.

> Tommy's Glory Pales. Cincinnati Commercial

For a man of his years, Mr. Gladstone is developing activities that are phenomenal As a master of cloture, he makes ex-Speaker Reed of Maine gasp.

The Retort Courteons

Louisville Courier-Journal. Colorado men are talking about wading in blood up to the bridles of their horses These brothren do not knew the real value bridles or they would put some on their

> The Issue Plain. Globe-Democrat.

Sound money men make no war on silver. They see that the silver element of the currency is as large as the country can carry and in order to keep up the parity between it and gold they demand, in the interest of silver, that it be restricted to its present

Now is the Time to Strike. Cincinnati Commercial.

It is evident the Treasury department is not bulling the silver market. If the gover-nor of Colorado proposed to strike with the battle-axe of freedom tightly grasped in his red right hand the gold bug king full in front, now is his time. He who would be free himself must deal the blow that smites oppression.

Plugged to Railroad Size.

Paul Vandervoort and his mouth are make kota, and the reports say the latter is work ing at a tremendous rate, insomuch that ter-ror strikes even the populist heart as soon as he gets warmed up at a meeting. His vagaries are distasteful even to independents, and who rever he goes the wake of disgust he leaves is as broad as a railroad track.

Kansas City Times.

Iowa democrats are still anxious that Governor Boies should be a candidate for re-election, but that gentleman has a senatorial bee in his bonnet and cannot be pended upon to ask for the governorship for the third time. The democracy of Iowa should not impress its republican opponent Boies. Any good, strong democrat will be elected, and Governor Boies will be sent to the United States senate, where he will be a foremost figure.

Yankton Press
Attention is directed to the interview with
Hon. H. L. Loucks, taken from The
OMAHA BEE. Mr. Loucks admits that "a season of poor crops means corresponding gains for the third party." In other words he depends upon a public misfortune to strengthen the ranks of the independents, and he asserts that South Dakota crops are going to be very light. In this statement Mr. Loucks either lightantly or willfully, is guilty of gross misrepresentation. The southern counties of the state promise as bundant harvests as have ever been known While the newspapers generally, throughout the northern and central regions of South Dasota, are not complaining, but speak hopefully of a fruitful season. No one can read the language used by Mr. Loucks with-out reaching the conclusion that he views the success of the independent party as of vastly more consequence than abundant har-

Ridiculous Discussions.

Chicago Herald, The most ridiculous thing connected with the excited discussions at the west in regard to the financial question is the denunciation of the "gold power" and of the "money power." The legislation of this country for ten years shows that the silver power has dominated politics and that the gold power has had very little to say. The silver power now is threatening revolution if its demands

shall not be conceded. The few silver states, with only a score of electoral votes and with less than a twentieth of the voting population, have controlled the politics of the country for a decade. Both parties have sacrificed everything else to secure the votes of the silver states. It is time that some other "power" should have the privliege of interposing a word or two as to the financial policy of the government.

That a tidal wave of yellow money is setting in toward America, not even the most persistent of professional pessimists now at-

At this moment a million of money in gold is on its way hither. As it finds resting place in this country this great accession of world-honored coin will offer most solid and substantial evidence of a highly significant fact—the purpose of Europe to purchase heavily before the season closes from Amercan hands.

There is no such thing as delaying or ig-coring the question of food supply in Europe. Whether the old world is willing or not her people must look largely to us. Crops are likely to mean money in this country the present year more than ever be-fore. The nations across the water must buy of us, if at all; and, in view of the large

home demand that is assured, they must buy at good, remunerative prices. at good, remunerative prices.

What wonder, with an outlook such as this, that the alarmist for partisau purposes with about overtee simply laughter! What only should excite simply laughter! Wha wonder that even the chronic croaker who seeks to make a living by decrying his country's prosperity should realize that hi occupation is gone, and that this year of all years the people of the United States are not to be frightened or stampeded!

No Alliance with Monarchy.

Kansas City Tines. The action of the Russian government in stablishing dry docks and headquarters for its North Atlantic squadron at New York indicates that the government of the czar proposes to cultivate us more vigorously than proposes to cultivate us more vigorously than ever. It is now apparent that the Russian emperor looks for a war in Europe, a struggle that we probably involve all of the important nations of the continent and including Eugland, perhaps. Russia should know that all of the overtures that that government makes, and all the display of friendiness that it ness that it may make will not cause the United States to form an alliance with it against any European power. Russia is a land of internal and external troubles. United States is peaceful and for peace. An alliance with Russia would be decidedly a one-sided affair.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Work has been begun on Phelps county's new \$4,000 jail. The German Lutheran church near Firth has been dedicated with proper services. Work has been begun on the A. O. U. W. temple at McCook, which is to cost ₹25,000. A well known resident of Loup City has been caught tapping the till of a meat mar-

Three valuable horses and a cow were killed by lightning during a storm at Red

Several barns and windmills in the neighborhood of Oakland were destroyed lightning the other night.

Overstudy unbalanced Miss Maud Colton's brain and she had to be sent to an asylum by her parents, who reside at Tecumseh. Lightning struch R. J. Cullen's barn near and destroyed the building with all the fodder and machinery it contained. The Fullerton News, the third paper in

the city, has made its appearance under the direction of J. W. McClelland as secretary and manager. S. C. Woodruff has disposed of the Stromsburg News to J. A. Westenius and is now devoting his entire time to the publication of the Tekamah Burtonian.

The shock caused by the death of Mrs. Van Arsdale of Beatrice, who was fatally burned by a gasoline explosion, resulted in the demise of her father at Port Huron,

While trying to catch a horse James Hruska, a 12-year-old Coifax county lad, was kicked in the face, his teeth knocked out and his cheek and lip badly cut. He will re-

James M. Patterson has qualified as county judge of McPherson county, and several people who were about to go into some ther county to be married wil home and patronize home industry in the matter of taking out licenses.

Two Holdrege girls were induced to join a dressed-up tramp last week in an alleged theatrical enterprise. They succeeded in leaving town before their friends learned what was going on, but a brother of one of the girls followed them up and interrupted the initial performance by artistically thumping the tramp and carrying away the young heroines.

A man from Yankton came into town Thursday on a horse, says the Hartington Herald. Tying the animal to a post he pro-ceeded to look for an individual who, he claimed, owed him a bill. The man was found and for some reason could not or would not pay. Whereupon the stranger proceeded to "take it out of his hide." The cries of the unfortunate debtor attracted the marshai, who arrived just in time to see Mr. Yankton Man astride his horse and going at full speed "o'er the hills and far away."

ROUND ABOUT THE PAIR.

Boston shows how to catch lobsters as her contribution to the fisheries exhibit. In the library in the Illinois state building are twenty-six newspapers and thirteen magazines edited and published exclusively ov women.

Bands of music are to be stationed in the galleries of the Manufactures building in order to attract visitors to the exhibits placed there. The plaisance is a place of many strange

acquaintances and not a little love making. Material for a first-class romance can be had there any day. Most of the Viking crew are to remain in

America. Several of them he e relatives in Chicago. Two men are to be retained to watch the ship; the others are to be paid off British Columbia has sent to the Forestry

building specimens of pine trees which will square four feet for the length of aimost 100 eet. She is admitted to have carried off the honors for spruce, pine and cedar. There is an ostrich farm on the plaisance," where the public finds much amusement in

seeing the California birds swallow oranges It seems to be very funny the fruit take its course down the length of The new steam mocking bird in Machin-

ery hall is ready for its duties of calling stray firemen and guards to a fire. The bird has a compass of two octaves; of these different notes are to be so arranged as to indicate what portion of the grounds the fire A bit of white silk in the Woman's build-ing nas a romantic historical interest. It

was found in the Trianon just as Marie Antoinette left it, set in her tambour frame. It is embroidered in bunches of flowers, tied with blue bow knots. The colors are as fresh as when the beautiful queen worked it. The meek and lowly lunch-basket of the free and untrammeled American citizen has wrought havec with the expectations of the restaurant concessionaires at the World's They threaten now that if the directory does not remit the "take-off" of twenty-five per cent, they will close their restau-

Harriet Hosmer has cabled from Rome that she has completed the Isabella statue and considers it the great work of her life. She wishes to leave a copy of it in Rome, for fear that the original may be damaged coming over. Making the duplicate will delay the shipment of the statue for several

Many people go away from the fair and never learn that back of the Manufactures building, on the lake front, can be found lit-tle chocolate booths where you can get a cup of chocolate and two crackers for a nickel And there are other places on the ground where the same article can be had also for 5 cents.

A copy of Queen Elizabeth's bible, the cover heavily embroidered in gold thread in the design of a rose, the leaves filled in with green silk, is included in the South Kensing-ton exhibit in the Woman's building. Queen Victoria owns the original of this bible and ent it to the school, that the cover might be

Chickens are now being batched out daily in the Agricultural building by electricity. The new invention seems to accomplish the

than any previously invented incubator. The heat is created by a very light current of electricity, and there is no trouble whatever in keeping the heat at the desired degree. The hatchery attracts a great deal of atten-

Near Midway plaisance a Ransas exhibi-tor shows a section of an old rail fence. It is overgrown with a complete crop of weeds, representing the pests of the Kansas armer, cookle burrs, from weed, mullen, junson weed, milk weed, rag weed and pushey. This novel exhibit is intended to bring lay. This novel exhibit is intended to or me out the beauties of an adjoining fence of woven wire which affords no troublesome corners for the weens to lodge in, but is bordered by clean, close-shaven turf,

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Denver is paying a high price for the governor's whistle Colorado's executive popgun proved more disastrous at the breech than at the muzzle.

gone to protest

Accumulated evidence proves that Gover-nor Waite's "blood to the bridle" notes have

Emily Faithful smokes cigars, but does so in order to relieve the chronic asthma from which she suffers.

A heated July is said to mean a cool August. Comfort may be extracted from pleasant anticipations.

Now that Sunday closing is assured the pious calamities in store for Chicago will be indefinitely postponed. The ruction between Mataafa and Malie-

toa comes at an opportune moment for para-graphers who hanker for Samoa gore. Mrs. Lease has given \$50 to the relief of the striking Kansas miners. She did not ask Mr. Lease's permission to do so, either. If his parents overlooked the matter, Blantan Duncan succeeded in expunging the

center "n" from his monitor and tailed it Governor Stone of Missouri, is not wrapt with the majesty that doth hedge about a sing, but is guarded a Jefferson City by a big Danish watch-dog.

Lemuel Stevenson, for twenty years a clown with Barnum's and other circuses, has connected himself with the Salvation army at Fringfield, Mo.

Sarah T. Bolton, Indiana's poincer poetess. is lying at death's door in Indianapolis. Among her productions is the famous poem Among her productions is "Paddle Your Own Canoe."

Thomas C. Platt has retired from New York politics. The announcement has a wealth of whiskers sufficient to provoke the envy of Nebraska railroads. Senator Voorhees of Indiana is credited

with the prediction that the session of con-gress to begin on the 7th of August at the call of the president will last until the middle of August, 1894.

There is a painful lack of patriots hungering for the consulship at Santos. Yellow jack is holding court there and death rides the breezes. The pieless do not regard the salary sufficient to justify suicide.

Although dire mutterings echo in the foothills and freshets of blood threaten the gulches, the oppressed and distressed list in vain for a cheery word from Pennoyer Gadzooks, have the witches of Salem gagged the governor?

John P. St. John has written a letter to General James B. Weaver, which indicates that he is endeavoring to break into the people's party. Past experience of other parties ought to convince the leaders of the populists that he is too heavy a load for them to attempt to carry.

Secretary Lamont has been down at Gray Gables with the president, and the New York democrats are hopeful that he has fixed a satisfactory plan for the distribution the federal patronage to the Empire state. Some of the patriots are becoming very hun-gry, and Secretary Lamont will have a diffi-cult task to keep the peace between the anti-snappers and the Tammany men if cur-rant runer is convert. rent rumor is correct.

Hulitt Hazwell of Windham county, Connecticut, has roosted for twenty-five years in the branches of a chestnut tree as the re-sult of a bet made in 1868 that Horatio Seynecticut, has roosted for twenty-five mour would be elected president. He has built a snanty in the forks of the tree, twenty feet from the ground, and has made friends with the birds and squirrels. At least this is the story told by the Boston papers, which are nothing if not veracious.

Editor W. T. Stead of the Review of Reviews has turned his attention to spooks. He has been investigating spiritualistic phenomena and has decided to publish a quar-terly review to be called Borderland, which is to be exclusively devoted to the study of the manifestations that lie on the borderand which science has hitherto contemptuously relegated to superstition Mr. is not likely to get into trouble in this line of investigation as he did when he exposed some of the diversions of the aristocracy of

England a few years ago. ANTIDOTES FOR BLUES.

Reading Times: Be sure you're right, then agree with your wife.

Atchison Globe: Almost every one who can't sing was at one time a member of a church choir. Philadelphia Record: "Miss Blank, who bloped with the Chinaman, has returned

"How did her father receive her?"
"Very coolie." Somerville Journal: A fish story should always be within the three-mile limit that we have always heard so much about.

Troy Press: No matter how hopeless the fu-ture may be to other men, the good mathema-tician always has something to count on. Clothier and Furnisher: Young Mr. Sapley-

I wish I could get a hat that was suited to my head. Miss Pallsade-Why don't you get head. M

Washington Star: "What is the difference between a cook and a cheff" "Two or three thousand deliars a year."

Boston Transcript: When Fogg was thrown lown by the electric car into the lap of a lignified old lady he said he now knew what it was to sit in the seat of the scoraful.

Baltimore American: Unmixed evils rarely occur. The fact that money has been tight it said to have resulted in a good deal of sober

thought. Union County Standard: Mature delibera-tion; planning to meet a note.

Chicago Record: Lawyer-What change did acquiring the cigarette and morphine habit?"
Witness-Well, at first he began to talk incoherently and then he took to wearing pink
shirts." you first notice in the patient as a result of his

A CATASTROPHE. Somerville Journal. Swinging in the hammock slowly,
In the restful caim and noly
Hush of eventime,
Fanned by gentle breezes straying.
She was listening to the playing
Of the distant chime. But alas! as she was musing Came a swift descent, confusing, Though no loss of life; For her brother Johnny under-Neath had cut a rope asunder Trying his new knife.

TRANSMISSOURI TOPICS.

The Pike's Peak mine, Cripple Creek, is shipping ore running from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a

The cattle marketed from Sheridan, Wyo. the next two months will bring in \$200,000.

Montana in 1891 sheared 1,200,000 head of sheep; in 1892, 1,800,000, and this year the number will be still larger. The big stories of a gold mountain at an extine' volcano ninety miles west of Phoenix

Ariz., have been proven false. There was a fearful hall storm near San-born, Colo., killing 400 sheep at the Gler Falls live stock ranch. The hall lay thirteer

inches deep, At Epley's camp on Willow creek, fourteen miles from Hot Sulphur Springs, Middle park, some Denver men are making from \$6

to \$8 a day at placer mining. A prospecting party has left Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, for the headwaters of the Tahk river. They will thoroughly explore the country, and expect to make some valuable discoveries.

Rain fell the other day about half an inch throughout southern Arizona. The rainfall has been bountiful and everything promises a good cattle season. This, in view of a dry and disastrous year in 1892 for cattlemen, is encouraging.

The Johnson County Canal & Reservoir company was incorporated at Cheycano with \$100,000 capital stock. Irrigating litches will be built in Johnson county water being taken from the north fork of Crazy Woman creek.

J. W. Smith and W. H. Michels, two Pueblo street car conductors, who were recently discharged for "knocking down" fares, have brought suit against the City Railway company for \$5,000 damages for defamation of character. A lot of nuggets were brought in from

East Eagle, Idaho. The largest piece weighs

about \$100, but the others range from \$40 to \$1. With the exception of the large piece and a few weighing an ounce or so, the collection indicates heavy wash, as they are smooth. The lot is worth \$450. Senora Carmende Maytoreno and the foreman of her ranch, Felipe Maytoreno, her nephew, were shot from ambush and killed by Yaqui Indians within a few miles of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico. Several bullets pierced the man's body, and a ball went through the woman's heart. The horse was

also killed. The only motive assigned is the general hatred by the Yaquis for the Mexicans. Fourteen years ago a Mexican named Pedro Lopez was killed in cold blood at Tres Pinos, Cal., by Mariano German, who then escaped by riding quickly away and shooting right and left at his pursuers. Two months ago a Mexican who has lived in Tuscon for years under the names of Pedro Garcia and Antonio Bartolo was positively identified as German. He was arrested and is awaiting the sheriff of San Benito county, California.

AN UP-TO-DATE SOLILOOUS

London Truth. To paint or not to paint? That is the question; Whether 'tis better on one's cheeks to suffer The marks inflicted by a wearing season, Or to take steps against increasing paleness, And, with the rouge pot, end it? To paint, to

rouge—
That's all; and by a simple smear to mask
Time's onset, and to change the pasty hue
Our flesh is heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd, To paint, to rouge,
To rouge, perchance to daub—aye, there's the

rub; For, of that simple smear, the mess some make Must give us pause, and bid us hesitate Ere we supply ourselves with new complexions, For who would bear the marks of dining out: Of crowded balls, of visits to the opera; Of smart reunions and sleep curtall'd; When she herself might bring youth's roses

With a soft hare's foot? Who would still be pale.
But that the dread of rouging badly done,
Of paint put on with ineffective touch.
And clumsily withal, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather wear the hue we hav nan rouge a new one when we scarce know Thus does self-consciousness and fear of ridi-

cule
Makecowards of some of us, though not of all;
And keep us, in the midst of painted blushes,
Still sicklied o'er with a pale cast of cheek.

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