# THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.


SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas. }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 29, 1893, was as follows:

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|---|---|
| Sunday, July 23 | 26,050 |
| Monday, July 24 | 23,791 |
| Tuesday, July 25 | 23,706 |
| Wednesday, July 26 | 23,830 |
| Thursday, July 27 | 23,899 |
| Friday, July 28 | 23,775 |
| Saturday, July 29 | 24,413 |

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

SEAL } SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this 29th day of July, 1893.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

**THE BEE IN CHICAGO.**

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places:
Palmer house.
Grand Pacific hotel.
Auditorium hotel.
Great Northern hotel.
Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
Files of THE BEE can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

**Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216.**

HOKE SMITH has been hanged in effigy. Hoke has now reached the pinnacle of glory.

SPECULATIONS upon what might have happened had Siam refused to capitulate may now be relegated to the rear.

BOHEMIANS from Nebraska will play a prominent part in the exercises on Bohemian day at the World's fair.

EVERY day gained without increasing distrust in business circles is by so much a step in the restoration of confidence.

THE fact that many of our ministers are now enjoying their vacations does not detract from the interesting character of the sermons of those who remain behind.

THE next development in the maximum freight rate law complications will have to be startling indeed in order to make any surprising impression upon the people.

A LINCOLN railroad organ decants upon "the pass scandal." We need not advise our readers that it refers to passes at the World's fair and not to those upon the railways of Nebraska.

RAILWAY officials are over-eager to reduce the charges on freight and stockholders have no other way to restrain them than by applying for an order from the courts. Ye gods, has it come to this!

THE Manufacturers and Consumers association continues to receive and act upon new applications for membership. The constant growth of this enterprising movement is an encouraging sign in these dubious days.

THE international controversy between Commissioner Garneau and Auditor Moore will prevent Nebraska from competing in several agricultural contests at the World's fair. There is cold consolation for the public in the quarrels of its servants.

THE stagnation in Colorado mining fields is only beginning to be felt. Stopping the earning capacity of the miners also stops their buying capacity. The merchants and traders cannot stand without customers and the announcement of extensive failures of retail businesses must not be permitted to occasion surprise.

A COMMITTEE of congress intends to report that the Postoffice department is being conducted with an inadequate force. The force was just as inadequate under the preceding administration, but the democratic house had then no such solicitude for that service. The employment of 500 to 700 new clerks now will probably give the democrats more places than they would have secured two years ago

THE spectacle of the Lincoln policemen suing for pay for working more than the eight hours fixed as the limit by state law is paralleled by the suit of an Indianapolis letter carrier who wants a salary for 1,543 hours overtime under the federal eight-hour law. If the plaintiffs prove successful in these cases the downpour of overtime litigation will bid fair to deluge the courts.

THE device of a Brooklyn Presbyterian clergyman to attract young men to his services by the employment of young ladies as ushers has secured him much notoriety but little commendation. If spectacular features are necessary to draw a legitimate attendance at any particular church, it is most charitable to infer that what that church needs is a change in the minister at its head.

ONE of the most unfortunate features of the situation of the unemployed miners in Colorado is the unavoidable incorporation of tramps and toughs into the body of honest and well-intentioned workingmen. If the people were certain that the relief went to none but those who are merely unfortunate they would no doubt be more liberal than they now are. It is the admixture of the vicious element that makes people reluctant to afford aid, and it is this that justifies the application of the work test in the distribution of all public funds. Whoever is unwilling to work does not deserve assistance that would be fully appreciated by others more meritorious.

## THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The convention of the American Bimetallic league which will meet in Chicago today will be largely attended and will command the attention not only of the American people, but of all countries interested in the silver question. It would be useless to pretend that this convention is not important or that it will not exert an influence. The league represents a very large number of the American people and there are enrolled in it many able men, not all of whom can fairly be charged with advocating the cause of silver from motives more or less selfish. Representing a very extensive and widely distributed constituency, the action of the convention cannot fail to exert an influence. One tendency it may reasonably be expected to have is that of encouraging the advocates of free silver in congress and holding them firmly up to the conflict that awaits them.

So far as the declarations of the convention are concerned it is easy to foretell what they will be. They will oppose the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act; they will insist that the only true solution of the currency problem is to be found in the restoration of silver to an equal standing with gold in the mints of the country; they will denounce the legislation of 1873 and assert that the present movement against silver is a conspiracy of the money power against the people; they will claim that it is the constitutional duty of the government to recognize silver on equal terms with gold; they will affirm that the utilization of silver to the fullest extent in the currency is desirable in order to supply the circulation necessary to do the business of the country; they will say that if silver is ignored the effect will be to still further lower the price of wheat and other agricultural products, to the serious injury of the farmers of the country; they will demand that the ratio between gold and silver be continued as at present; and they will urge that the American people should have a currency system of their own regardless of other nations and particularly of Britain.

It is entirely safe to predict that these will be the salient features of the platform, which the convention of the Bimetallic league will adopt and of the address which it is expected to send out to the country. The American people are already familiar with every statement, assertion and claim which this convention is likely to make. The advocates of silver have nothing new to offer in defense of their cause, and they are confronted by conditions which confute most of their arguments. All expedients to elevate silver to a parity with gold at the old ratio have failed, and the intelligent and unprejudiced judgment of the country now demands that no further attempt be made by legislation to bring the two metals to such an equality. Under existing law the government has for three years purchased the silver product of this country, and still the price has declined. The treasury is glutted with silver which cannot be made to circulate because the people do not want it. To continue purchasing silver would inevitably result in depleting the country of gold and in depreciating the whole body of the remaining currency. To make the coinage of silver free would be to force upon the people an inferior dollar for the sole benefit of the silver producers, who have no right to such special consideration on the part of the government. No one proposes the total abandonment of silver. It will continue to do service as currency, as it has done since the beginning of the government, but under changed conditions from those which have prevailed for the past fifteen years. A majority of the American people have made up their minds to this as being absolutely essential to the maintenance of a sound and stable currency and the preservation of the public credit. We do not apprehend that anything which the convention at Chicago may do or say will materially affect this decision. The work to be done by the convention is already largely discounted.

## WHAT BECOMES OF THE LAW.

The maximum freight rate law, known as "an act to regulate railroads, to classify freights, to fix reasonable maximum rates to be charged for the transportation of freights upon each of the railroads in the state of Nebraska and to provide penalties for the violation of this act," goes into effect today. Nominally it goes into effect and attains a place upon the statute book; in reality its provisions have for the time being been shorn of all power, and no visible change will be accomplished by the consummation of that much contested piece of legislation. But the law exists. As yet its constitutionality has not been prejudiced, in spite of the temporary injunction which prevents the enforcement of its provisions.

"Every statute," said the late Chief Justice Waite, "is presumed to be constitutional. The courts ought not to declare one to be unconstitutional unless it is clearly so. If there is any doubt, the expressed will of the legislature should be maintained." The constitution of Nebraska expressly confers upon the legislature the power to "from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charge for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this state." The exercise of this power need not necessarily be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and if the legislature has succeeded in passing an act consonant with that constitution the law will stand although the executive officers may be temporarily enjoined from enforcing its penalties. The act remains law until declared to be void. Every shipper has a right to damages resulting from its violation, which right may possibly be suspended, but cannot be destroyed so long as the law is really a constitutional exercise of legislative power. In testing its validity by injuncion the railways lay themselves liable to an accumulation of damage suits in case the injunction is finally dissolved.

In the meantime, what rates are now in force upon Nebraska railways? It is not so long ago that notice was given to the State Board of Transportation that all existing tariffs would cease on August 1. Since that time no further notice has been given as demanded by law that any other rates than those prescribed in the maximum freight rate law were to supplant them. The injunction proceedings forbid the railway officials to make, establish or post a schedule of rates under the terms of that law and leaves them in a peculiar predicament. They will, of course, continue to make the same charges that are now in force, but these charges have been declared by the legislature to be unreasonable and unjust. It comes to this then that we have a law upon our statute book which prescribes the maximum rates to be charged for the transportation of freight between points within this state. We have the enforcement of this law temporarily enjoined by order of a federal court. We have the railways exacting charges without a legal tariff. In a word, we have a living law without the means of securing its immediate observance.

## CLOTURE IN THE HOUSE.

Those who remember the storm of denunciation which the democrats showered upon the rules of the Fifty-first congress, framed to allow the will of the majority to prevail, and the abuse with which they persistently pursued Speaker Reed, will be interested in the fact that the democrats who support the financial policy of the administration now propose the adoption of similar rules by the Fifty-third congress in order to prevent the defeat of that policy. The democratic majority of the last house of representatives promptly went back to the old method, this being necessary to save the party from stultification, but the results were not altogether satisfactory. Democrats themselves abused the prerogatives, the denial of which they had so rigorously denounced in the preceding congress. The redoubtable Kilgore of Texas and others brought ridicule and humiliation on the party by the free use of filibustering tactics to defeat measures objectionable to them, although of democratic origin. Numerous object lessons were furnished in the house of the last congress in vindication of the "gag rules" which enabled a republican house to make one of the most notable records of legislative work in the history of congress.

Possibly if the present exigency could have been foreseen the Fifty-second congress would not have been so ready to rebuke its predecessor in the matter of the rules, but it was not. As soon, however, as it became known that a democratic administration and congress would have to deal with the silver question and the policy of the administration was declared, those in sympathy with that policy announced that the only hope of its success was in a change of the rules that would put an effective check upon filibustering. At first it was proposed simply to apply to "cloture," which would be but one feature, though a quite important one, of the rules of the last republican house. It is probable that this did not go far enough to satisfy the administration, but at any rate the further consideration of the matter seems to have led to the conclusion that a radical change from the rules of the last house will be necessary in order to prevent a protracted battle over silver. Mr. Crisp is reported to have admitted that if congress is to be controlled and filibustering prevented, rules practically similar to those hitherto condemned would be absolutely necessary. Mr. Cockran of New York, who will be a very conspicuous figure in this congress, is said to be of the same opinion, believing that it is better to be inconsistent and to pay tribute to the parliamentary genius and skill of the last republican speaker than to allow "the respectable element of the democratic party to be controlled by a rabble." If this distinguished representative of Tammany is correctly reported he is prepared to go even further than the Reed rules went in order to insure the success of the administration's financial policy.

The indications are that ex-Speaker Reed will have the gratification of seeing practically the same rules which brought upon him unstinted democratic abuse adopted by a democratic house, and those who know anything of his nature can understand how he would enjoy and appreciate such a vindication. Republican votes will probably be required, however, to effect the desired change, and it remains to be seen what view the minority party in the house will take of their duty in the matter. It is doubtless safe to predict that they will be found standing by the parliamentary record they have made.

ACCORDING to Washington advices Speaker Crisp does not intend to announce the composition of the committees in the lower house of the coming congress until two weeks after it has convened. He bases his action in this respect upon a desire to consult with the various members of congress in order to ascertain what positions they may prefer. To pursue a course as thus outlined savors greatly of imposing on a long suffering people. Judge Crisp has expected to be re-elected speaker from the time of the democratic victory last fall. He has had ample time to select his committees and could have secured from the various congressmen an expression of their desires months ago. He knows and has always known that congress cannot do active work without its committees, yet he proposes to act in the matter just as if he were making up the list for the first time. A speaker who is re-elected has no excuse for delaying the announcement of committees for a single day.

MR. JAMES M. GILLAN today assumes charge of the position of secretary to the Board of Education, to which he was recently elected. Mr. Gillan's familiarity with the affairs of the board gained by five year's experience in reporting its meetings for the local press enables him to assume the duties devolving upon him without the preliminary schooling which would be necessary for a man entirely unacquainted with the work. He has had the faculty of holding up to the public gaze the various actions of the different members of the board without antagonizing any one of them and this gives promise of his ability to continue in harmony with those whose co-operation he will require. We do not hesitate to assure the board that it will not be disappointed in its new secretary.

IT is an interesting fact that the financial disturbance in the United States seems not to have produced the slightest effect in Canada. No Canadian bank depositor has had the faintest ground for suspecting that he might at some future time be paid in any coin or currency not equal to gold. Neither has any capitalist feared that loans would be scaled or endangered by changes in the legal standard of values. Therefore Canada has been comparatively free from distrust and the industrial stagnation which lack of confidence begets. In every department of material development this country has long outstripped the Dominion and been better prepared and strengthened for hard times. Yet we find Canada moving along in its wonted course, while the United States are under a cloud of financial distrust and business depression. Of course the obvious explanation is in the better money system of our northern neighbors and the object lesson is one which may very properly be commended to the attention of the people who are demanding that this country shall go further along the mistaken road on which it has been traveling for some years. The Canadian people may claim superiority to us in at least one respect—there is no question as to the soundness of their monetary system.

### The Yellow Fever Coming This Way.

*St. Paul Globe.*

There has just been shipped $3,000,000 of gold in Europe for the United States. Holy smoke! but the yellow metal will become a drug on the market here pretty soon.

### Turning of the Golden Tide.

*Philadelphia Times.*

The news of more gold being shipped to this side is encouraging. Even if money can't go as far here as it does in Europe, it's a satisfaction to have it come for all that.

### The Bent of Hill.

*Globe-Democrat.*

Hill's position appears to be that he is in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law, provided that he can thus get a better chance to make himself troublesome to Cleveland.

### Free Coinage Suspended.

*Globe-Democrat.*

It is encouraging to observe that Secretary Morton has suspended the free coinage of interviews on subjects which have no relation to the business of his deparsment.

### First Blood Don't Count.

*Kearney Journal.*

The maximum freight rate bill has been tied up by the courts granting an injunction as applied for, pending a hearing in September. The railroads score the first point in the legal battle now on.

### More Scared than Hurt.

*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Hon Chauncey M. Depew declares the present financial perturbation to be a needless and senseless panic. And it is. It is a panic resulting from fear of what will be done, more than what has been done. It is virtually crossing the stream before getting to it.

### Does Advertising Pay?

*Tilden Citizen.*

If it were not for an occasional mention of the World-Herald by THE BEE, but few people in the state would know that Dude Hitchcock was trying to run a newspaper. Nebraska was deprived of a democratic daily organ the moment Dr. Miller severed his connection with the original Omaha Herald.

### An Object Lesson.

*New York Post.*

There is nothing like an object lesson to open the eyes of the people to the working of a principle. For twenty-five years the Iowa republicans have been insisting that southern negroes were entitled by law to vote as freely as white men, and that this legal provision settled the question. But for ten years their own state has had a law which prohibits the sale of liquor, and this law is openly and flagrantly violated in every city and large town with the consent of the local public. At last the more sensible begin to appreciate the situation.

### Suspended, Not Insolvent.

*Philadelphia Times.*

Of the hundred or so of national banks which have lately closed their doors, nine-tenths of them are entirely solvent. They have ample resources to meet all their liabilities, but the best of securities cannot be converted into money, and they were compelled to suspend to protect their assets and their creditors. Already some of the banks which suspended have resumed, and it is entirely safe to say that no more than one in ten will fail to resume on an entirely solvent basis. It is safe to say, also, that of the few that will not resume, a majority of them would have been entirely solvent under any ordinary conditions of business and values.

### A Unit for Repeal.

*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A New York firm addressed a circular letter to representative manufacturers throughout the United States asking for the views of these practical men touching the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The replies, without a single dissent, are strongly for the repeal. An interesting feature of these letters is the force with which they insist that this is in no sense a party question. In some cities all the manufacturers in certain lines joined in the reply. The flouring mill machinery firms of Indianapolis call attention to the value of public meetings to show the deep concern the manufacturers have in the issue. A Chester county, Pennsylvania, firm asserts that the manufacturing interests of this state are a "unit in the desire for the early repeal of the clause." These letters, as a whole, forcefully impress the reader that these men regard the repeal as of the greatest importance to their business.

## NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A new Catholic church is to be built at Red Cloud.

A Kearney man has invented a typewriting machine.

H. T. Clarke has stocked his farm near Louisville with 343 Mongolian goats.

The Pawnee county fair will be held at Pawnee City September 5, 6, 7 and 8.

A corn husker invented by a Norfolk man promises to prove a valuable machine.

The Kearney Evening News has quit business and democracy is without an organ at the Buffalo county seat.

B. T. Merritt, a wealthy farmer and stock man living near Fairmont, was stricken with paralysis upon his return home from a trip to Omaha, both his legs being affected.

For inciting some men to attack a policeman, a Red Cloud bartender was arrested, but when the case came to trial nobody was on hand to prosecute and he was released.

The West Union Gazette, after having been in a state of suspended animation for some time, has been revived and has made its appearance printed on wrapping paper.

Another paper has been started at Hubbell, the Saturday Blade. The town has had many papers in the past ten years, but all of them have died after a brief existence.

The Christian church at Bartley is nearly finished, but it will not be dedicated until the building is free from debt, which may be for some time yet, owing to the stringency of the money market.

When George Kackhlorles, a cream gatherer for the Falls City creamery, drove upon a small bridge with a span of forty feet, it broke down, precipitating his team and wagon down twenty feet to the bed of a creek. His wagon and cream cans were completely destroyed. One horse was killed and he received very serious injuries.

## THE COMMONS SCRIMMAGE.

New York World: The House of Commons should have an umpire and a bottle-holder.

Chicago Post: A free fight in the "finest body of gentlemen in Europe" is a spectacle which any man may well weep to have missed seeing.

Philadelphia Times: Instead of the speaker's mace better order might be kept in the House of Commons if they had brought in Jem of that ilk.

Chicago Herald: The British critics that have always been so prompt in denouncing lack of dignity in American national and state legislatures will perhaps modify the pungency of their comments hereafter.

Minneapolis Tribune: One of the most disgraceful and surprising features of the fray was that it was conducted in such rank disregard and violation of Marquis of Queensberry rules.

*Indianapolis Journal.*

It was what might be expected, boys, in Italy or France,
And we know the Yankees riot every time they get a chance;
But woe's the day to Britain, boys, when such a thing occurs,
And statesmen fight in Parliament like bloody foreigners!

Philadelphia Record: At least one man is emphatically disgusted with the row in the British House of Commons. His name is Dr. Tanner; and he came into the chamber just too late for the shindy.

Boston Globe: And yet, despite all the outrageous doings at Westminster, we suppose certain of the fine old-crusted English press will continue to descant complacently upon the superior manners of Parliament as compared with congress, just as of yore.

New York Post: Mr. Astor's new Pall Mall Magazine lately offered prizes for the best drawings of an imaginary session of the Irish Parliament in Dublin. An instantaneous photograph of the scene in the House of Commons last night would have taken first prize.

St. Louis Republic: If such a row as that which recently occurred in the British House of Commons had taken place in the congress of the United States, we should have had ere this a great deal of moralizing from the British press, cabled over here for our edification and improvement.

*Chicago Record.*

'Twuz whin O'Connor shpoke the crowd
Grew pathriotic, truly;
For thin O'Dooley hit O'Dowd
And Healy shtruck O'Dooley;
And Redmond giv Muldoon a swat
And all wint well, begorry.
And there wuz home rule on that shpot
Till to his fate O'Connor got
An' sez, sez he: "For sayin' phwat
Oi did," sez he, "Oi'm sorry!"

Washington Star: If Thomas Power O'Connor had to apologize to the House of Commons for his reference to Judas why should Joseph Chamberlain's allusion to Herod be passed by? Which of those New Testament worthies is the more estimable in the eyes of Speaker Peel?

Indianapolis Journal: Altogether, the event brightens a dull season, and the great regret of most American readers must be that they were not there to see. The average Briton, as an individual, is not always pleasing, but collectively he can be depended on to add to the gayety of the frivolous outside world.

## 'ROUND ABOUT THE FAIR.

Souvenir spoons made of South Dakota tin are for sale as great curiosities in the South Dakota building.

The insect enemies of vegetation in their myriad forms, make up a large and discouraging collection in the Forestry building.

The roof promenade on the Manufactures building is soon to be opened to the public again. Fire escapes and other protections are now being provided.

There are 360 incandescent electric lights on the outside rim of the Ferris wheel, and when they are in motion at night they present a fairy scene indeed.

Seven barrels of water from the river Jordan, pieces of wood from the olive trees growing on holy ground and a crown of thorns have been received at New York for the Palestine exhibit at the exposition.

In the South Dakota building is a great book, a register, so large that in making the cover the whole of an ox's hide was used. It is intended to direct attention to the fact that South Dakota is a cattle-raising state.

Montana people want the silver statue of Justice exhibited in their state building. The complaint is that it has no adequate setting in the Mines building, but is there crowded by a book case and a copper kettle.

South Dakota exhibits great blocks of the soil from different parts of the state. These blocks, four feet deep, are the surface soil and are as black as coal. Maps of the state show just what sections are covered by this well nigh inexhaustible richness.

A collection of 4,000 cannas can now be seen east of Agricultural hall. They were raised in France. Some of them are now in bloom and all of them will be within a month. It promises to be a sight of blooming beauty such as has rarely been seen.

The Japanese temple of Hooden or Wooded island is never opened except in fine weather. When clouds in the sky threaten rain the panels are kept closely shut and the public is denied admittance till the weather permits the dainty buildings to be opened.

Theodore Thomas and his orchestra has cost the exposition nearly $500,000 and the directors are beginning to investigate how much this expensive organization has brought in in receipts. So far the concerts have realized only $100,000 and the audiences are not growing.

In the Government building a case of stamps is shown valued at $10,000. A thief cut the glass of the case with a diamond, but failed to get the ten stamps making up the set. A guard has now been detailed to watch the exhibit to prevent another attempt to steal it.

In the Transportation building is a pile of very old boards inclosed by a wire screen. The inscription over it tells that it is from a plankway laid in Germany by Dominitus about the time of the birth of Christ. This old road is now overgrown with a covering of moss sixteen feet thick.

August 29 should be the high water day at the World's fair in point of attendance. It will be Poets' day. If all the poets within a radius of 500 miles put in an appearance the exposition grounds will be well filled by 10 o'clock in the morning and overflow meetings will have to be held on the lake front north of the Spectatorium and in the vacant lots in Hyde park.

Chief Bonfield has rounded up sixty-five lads whom he believes to belong to a regularly organized band for pickpocketing and other lines of thieving on the fair grounds. They are all very neatly dressed and, when herded together, pretended to be total strangers to each other, but several were detected in making signs to others, and there is much evidence which goes to prove the chief's theory. When one is arrested he is immediately bailed out and forfeits his bail.

## PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Peace broods over the murky Menam and France has annexed her piece.

Campmeeting or picnic makes no difference. The clugger covers a multitude of shins.

It does not follow from recent events that British statesmen favor the free coinage of black eyes.

News comes from Scranton, Pa., that Powderly will not resign, notwithstanding popular readiness to accept his resignation.

The board of lady managers and the free coinage convention are in full blast in Chicago. The House of Commons must look to its laurels.

Frank Stockton dubs Mark Twain "the Bismarck of humorists." Statesmen out of a job nowadays are obliged to put up with a vast amount of undeserved obloquy.

The new collector of the port of New York is an anti-snapper, which means no custom house pie for Tammany. The Victoria hotel joker appears to have been lost in the shuffle.

Since the Erie railroad fell into the hands of a receiver it has been discovered that a surplus of $10,000,000 had been transformed into a $6,000,000 deficit in 21 months. Financial Napoleonism is not a bank monopoly.

A veracious and sedate correspondent avers that the difficulty of Thursday night was the first blow struck in the British Parliament in 223 years. Doubtless those of intervening years are classed as cyclones, tornadoes or hurricanes.

Colonel William Allen Huntley Sillowaye, who, in May, 1863, took President Lincoln from a disabled steamer under fire from a confederate battery and carried him in safety to the Maryland shore, is said to be living penniless and destitute in Boston, willing to work, but unable to get employment. "I am getting along in years," he says, "and younger men have the call."

It is now claimed Governor Waite of Colorado once edited a country paper in New York state. It is due to historic truth and to a chivalrous, peaceful profession to say that his appetite for that flowing gore was acquired in bleeding Kansas later on.

George B. McClellan, not yet 28 years of age, only son of the great war general of the same name, formerly a newspaper reporter and president of the New York Board of Aldermen, is the acting mayor of New York while Mayor Gilroy is sojourning down in Maine. He is the youngest man who ever sat in that chair.

Mr. A. W. Lyman, a former Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, now editor of the Helena, Mont., Independent, and Collector of Internal Revenue for Montana and Idaho, was recently appointed a National Bank Examiner and placed in charge of one of the Helena banks that have failed. If there are any more federal plums, in the vicinity of Last Chance, the fact should be promptly conveyed C. O. D. to Mr. Lyman.

Lieutenant Powhatan H. Clarke of the Tenth United States cavalry, who is reported to have been drowned near Fort Custer, Mont., was the beau ideal of a soldier, being of commanding physique, muscular and active. Many stories are told of his bravery on the frontier. On one occasion, in 1885, he rescued a colored corporal who had been wounded by the Apaches and left on the field. At the risk of his own life Lieutenant Clarke carried the corporal on his back to a place of safety. For this act he received a medal.

Congressman Holman of Indiana and O'Neill of Pennsylvania bid fair to beat the record. Each is now entering upon his fifteenth term and no man has ever served thirty years in the house of representatives, though Judge William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania would have done so had he lived to the end of the term he was serving when he died. Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont has been in the house and senate together thirty-eight years, and Thomas H. Benton, "Old Bullion," was in the senate thirty years and afterwards in the house.

General George W. Morgan, said to be the last surviving general of the Mexican war, whose death is announced, was a soldier of great merit. He came of good stock, his grandfather being the colonel of the same name who informed Jefferson of Aaron Burr's conspiracy, and his mother a daughter of William Duane, the famous editor of the Philadelphia Aurora. General Morgan fought as a boy for the independence of Texas, during the Mexican war rose to the rank of general and during the war of the rebellion was, until incapacitated, the colleague of General Sherman in command of an army corps. Subsequently he served two terms as a member of congress.

## NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

### List of Changes in the Regular Service as Announced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The following army orders were issued today:

Major Augustus A. Deloffre, surgeon, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board at Fort Logan, Colo., convened June 27, vice Major Valery Harvard, relieved.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver barracks, Wash., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Byrne, deputy surgeon general; Lieutenant Colonel Hugh A. Theaker, Fourteenth infantry; Major John W. French, Fourteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas U. Raymond, assistant surgeon; First Lieutenant Alfred Hasbrouck, jr., adjutant Fourteenth infantry, recorder.

The leave of absence granted to Post Chaplain Delmer R. Lowell, U. S. A., July 20, is extended one month and twenty days.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect September 15, is granted Captain William W. Wallace, Sixth cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Henry J. Hunt, Fifteenth infantry, June 20, is extended fifteen days. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Alfred M. Fuller, Second cavalry, is extended one month.

### Department of the Platte Notes.

Captain William Stanton of the Sixth cavalry, stationed at Fort McKinney, was in the city yesterday enroute to rejoin his regiment after a leave of absence.

Colonel James J. Van Horn of the Eighth infantry, stationed at Fort McKinney, has been ordered to inspect the companies of his regiment, stationed at Forts Washakie, Niobrara and Robinson.

Colonel James Biddle of the Ninth cavalry, stationed at Fort Robinson, will inspect the troop of his regiment stationed at Fort McKinney.

A general court martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Omaha at 10 o'clock this morning, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to try such persons as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the court: Captain Charles Keller, Second infantry; Captain James Ulio, Second infantry; Captain Sidney E. Clark, Second infantry; Captain Horace B. Sarson, Second infantry; Captain John K. Waring, Second infantry; Captain John Kinzie, Second infantry; First Lieutenant William R. Abercrombie, Second infantry; First Lieutenant Frederick T. Van Lieu, Second infantry; Second Lieutenant Peter E. Marquart, Second infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas H. Wilson, Second infantry, judge advocate.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Muir, Second infantry, Fort Omaha, is directed to report to the commanding officer, Fourth regiment of infantry, Iowa National Guards, at Sioux City, Ia., for duty with the battalions of that regiment from August 5 to 11, both dates inclusive, vice Second Lieutenant William J. Lutz, Second infantry who is relieved of that duty.

Colonel David S. Gordon of the Sixth cavalry, stationed at Fort Niobrara, will inspect the troops of his regiment stationed at Forts McKinney and Washakie.

Major John M. Hamilton, First cavalry, acting inspector general Department of the Platte, has been ordered to make an inspection of Forts Robinson, Niobrara and Washakie.

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

### Award of a Contract Causes a Loud Complaint from Other Bidders.

The Board of Public Works yesterday afternoon awarded the contract for making the water, gas and sewer connections on North Nineteenth street, between Nicholas and Ohio, to J. B. Huse. The other bidders protested and set up the claim that as Huse was neither a licensed plumber or drain layer that the contract could not be awarded to him. Chairman Winspear and Major Balcombe investigated and reached the conclusion that they would award the contract on condition that Huse employ a licensed plumber to do the work.

The monthly pay rolls of the board were approved and ordered sent to the comptroller.

Jim Stevensen's sweeping estimate for July amounting to $2,637 39 was approved. Major Balcombe said this was done to prevent Jim from throwing himself into the angry waters of the Missouri because of hard times as he had threatened to do.

The board again deferred action on Samuel Katz's bid for sloping banks of earth and filling nuisance lots. The prices quoted were from 22 to 35 cents per square yard. The members will ascertain whether the lots are really nuisances and whether the city will be justified in proceeding.

## HOT SPELL JABS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The question which now confronts us," howled the orator, "is how to confront the question."

Life: Brush—So you're going to give up art and study medicine, eh? Pencil—Yes, it's easier to be a doctor; you don't have to bother about anatomy.

Philadelphia Record: "I'm afraid this is a dead heat," remarked the car horse just before it keeled over from the effects of the excessive warmth.

Harper's Bazar: "Here, poor man," said the charitable old lady handing the beggar a Canadian dime. "Here is 10 cents for you."

"Thank you, madam," he said, inspecting the coin, "but I cannot take it. I do not receive, clipped, mutilated or foreign coin."

Philadelphia Times: The clamor kept up by the silver states proves they are not by any means disposed to rest on their ores.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Now we have money enough to send our minister away for a two months vacation."

"Isn't that a long holiday?"

"Yes, but then we feel as though we deserve it."

Chicago Record: Maude—I don't see how men can bear it to watch a prize fight.

Ellen—Oh, I don't know. I've seen a session of the board of lady managers.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Fan-tan is a popular game at the seaside resorts this season.

Kate Field's Washington: A little knowledge is sometimes a dangerous thing to the party about whom it is known.

Washington Star: "I am glad to see that jokes about the bathing suit are growing less frequent," she remarked.

"Yes," replied her brutal brother, "it got so small there wasn't enough of it to make fun of."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The bravest man on earth has been found in Indiana. He organized all the church singers in town into one choir.

### QUESTION OF THE DAY.

*Harper's Bazar.*

The man who asks the question, "Is it hot enough for you?"
Has met his match in him who greets you with a great ado,
And claps you hard upon the back, and with an eager stare
Remarks, "Why, Blank, how are you; are you going to the fair?"

## MERRY VERSES.

*Buffalo Courier.*

In winter we kick and we growl and we swear,
When the ice on the sidewalk does gather;
But in summer we pay just to get it put there;
And rave if it fails. Well, now, rather.

* * *

*Kansas City Journal.*

"Both north and south, both east and west,
I have a lead-pipe cinch;
I hold my court in every state,"
Says old Judge Lynch.

* * *

*Washington Star.*

I love to roam on sandy spots
Where sport the ocean gales,
Ignoring every sale of lots
To view a lot of sails.

* * *

*Troy Press.*

Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, oh sea;
I have been broke so oft
Thou hast no terrors for me.

* * *

*New York Press.*

But though the youth may press her hand,
The period's short of love's young dream
For him if he neglects to stand
The soda and ice cream.

* * *

*New York Herald.*

For things long past and days of yore
I do not often yearn,
But now I wish that for a time
The ice age would return.


BROWNING, KING & CO.

Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

It's Funny

How people will rise up and slay the umpire, and it is just as funny how people will wait till the last of July to buy a summer suit—May be they don't—may be they buy a suit somewhere and it wears out before July. They don't get it here. At any rate we have had quite a run on our summer suits in the past, probably on account of the phenominally low prices. We never carry over any suits, even if we do sacrifice on them. We are also making some extraordinary prices on straw hats to close out the few we have left. A $2.50 brown stiff hat for $1.50.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.30. Saturday till 10. | S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.