Omaha, The Bee Building. South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago office, 317 Charaber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune New York, Booms Building.
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Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-nany. pany.
Parties leaving the city for the summer can have THE BEE sent to their address by leaving an order at this office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

County of Dourlas.

George B. Tracebuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of Trie Daily. Here for the week ending July 20, 1803, was as follows: Sunday, July 23 Monday, July 24 Tuesday, July 25

SWORN to before me and subscribed I my presence this 29th day of July, 1893. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. The Bee in Chicago.

The Danky and Sunday Ber is on sale in Chicago at the following places:
Paimer house.
Grand Pacific hotel.
Auditorium hotel.
Groat Northern hotel.
Gore hotel.

Great Northern notes.

Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
Fites of The Bee can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds. Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216

FRANCE has raised the blockade.

Siam must now raise the indomnity. POSTOFFICE appointments are coming

this way-and they are coming fast. THE pienie season is now in full blast. Be ready for reports of poisoned ice

cream. THE royalists in Hawaii cannot advance their cause by antagonizing the

ACTING the hog has become a very low practice since the price of the porker went down with a thump.

American minister.

Iowa prohibitionists must now look around for another gubernatorial candidate to be sacrificed at the head of their state ticket.

WHAT became of those \$236,000 does not interest the people of this state so much as the question whether it is to be returned to the treasury.

The people of Nebraska do not feel called upon to pay \$236,000 in taxes as a contribution to the wreckers of the defunct Capital National bank.

THE success of the Superior reunion should bestir the state encampment committee to make the assembly at Grand Island equally attractive to the old soldier.

IT is to be feared that it is the fiat in the silver dollar that is making the loudest noise at the Chicago convention. The real silver part of the dollar is doing the thinking.

NO EFFORTS should be spared by the management of the coming state tennis tournament to make that event one of interest to the entire state. A state tournament cannot well be conducted with contestants from this city only.

THE reductions in the salaries and working forces upon the railways throughout the west is not a local affliction. It is due to the general policy of retrenchment, not to any depression traceable to so-called hostile legislation.

THE fact that the veteran soldiers of Nebraska refuse to recognize the factional quarrels of politics was pointedly illustrated at Superior the other day, when the same band served as an escort for the ubiquitous Church Howe and his bosom friend and ally, Tom Majors.

THE slump in the pork and cattle market last week is the first shock the Nebraska producer has sustained this year. Corn, eggs, poultry, hogs and cattle have brought gilt edge prices especially the past six months and the farmers of the west have profited immensely thereby.

IT HAS come to pass in this state that the little stockholder of a big railroad has found a way to make himself heard in its affairs. He has got himself into a novel predicament and is bound to get the worst of it in time. The little stockholder, however, is accustomed to rough

JOHN J. INGALLS, once the irridescent statesmen of the Sunflower state, is showing many signs of mental decay. His latest sensational prediction that the transmississippi valley is hanging on the verge of anarchy and ruin proves conclusively that a statesman out of a job is sure to run rapidly to seed.

THE gold reserve in the treasury at Washington has again reached the \$100,000,000 limit. It dropped below the limit about the time that the present financial stringency began in all severity. If there was any causal connection between the two events, the silver crisis should now be approaching its end.

WHEN the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver are forced by the meagerness of their numbers to put such a man as Vandervoort upon the committee of ways and means as representative of the great state of Nebraska, the time seems to have arrived for them to fold up their tents and disband.

MINISTER BLOUNT will return from Hawaii by the next steamer. Perhaps his report will be of sufficient interest to detract the attention of the public from the tiresome discussion of the silver question. If it is, the mission of the paramount statesman from Georgia will achieve a new and added distinction.

THE VOLUME OF CIRCULATION. One of the arguments of the free silver men is that the supply of money is not sufficient to do the business of the country. They put this forth among the declarations of the Chicago convention and there can be no doubt that it is an influential argument with millions of people. Belief in the efficacy of an abundant currency to create wealth and business prosperity has been a dominant financial heresy from the beginning of the government. Because rich countries have more circulating medium than poor ones it is illogically inferred that all that is needed to make a country rich is to give it plenty of money, no matter of what kind. The original colonies went through various phases of this delusion, emitting such uantities of paper money that at the close of the war of the revolution it had little more value than confederate scrip at the close of the rebellion. The country has since experienced numerous financial collapses, all preceded by an excessive issue of currency.

According to the statement of circula-

tion just issued by the Treasury department the per capita on August 1, based on an estimated population of 67,000,000, was \$24.02. The general stock of money issued is given as amounting to \$2,213,968,649, of which \$512,869,632\_ is in the treasury, leaving as the amount in circulation \$1,701,099,017. For twenty years the per capita of circulation has been higher than on August 1 of this year but once before, in 1892, but then the estimated population was less by at least 2,000,000. One of the most prosperous periods this country has known was between 1879 and 1883. There was no lack of money felt. The supply was sufficient not only to fill the treasury, but to meet the demands of commerce and an extraordinary business activity followed by very high prices. Yet the average per capita circulation during that period was only \$20.61. In the period from July, 1890, to the present, a period of great monetary stringency, the average per capita circulation has been \$23.65, thus demonstrating that there may be hard times and scarce money with the most abund-ant circulation. With the single exception of France the United States has more circulation per capita than any other of the great commercial nations of the world. According to the latest trustworthy data the per capita circulation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain is \$19.34. Of this, \$14.49 is gold, circulating freely among the people. Of silver there is only \$2.63 and of paper \$2.24. The per capita circulation in Germany is still less, being only \$17.56. France has a seemingly large per capita circulation, \$41.07, but of this \$17.95 consists of silver which was coined prior to 1873, while silver maintained its relative intrinsic value to gold. The finances of France are steadied and made secure by the possession of at least \$800,-000,000 in gold, furnishing a per capita circulation in gold coin alone of \$20.52. More than half of its depreciated silver, a total of \$700,000,000, lies idly in the Bank of France, where it is likely to remain unused. The disastrous panic of 1857 followed a period of unbriissues of state bank curdled panic of 1873 was the direct induced by the greenback era. Taking the example of other great commercial

cient for the wants of business. It is not an inadequate supply of currency but the reckless abuse of credit which is chiefly responsible for the crisis through which the country is passing. An inflation of the volume of currency, whether with silver or paper, with the certainty of its ultimate depreciation, could not help matters. What is needed to restore financial confidence is legislation that will insure the maintenance of the currency we have on a sound and stable basis, making provision at the same time for increasing it as the growth of population and business shall demand, and removing for years to come, if possible, the danger of a change of

nations-which the free silver people,

however, propose to ignore-and it is

plain that there is no good ground for

the claim that our currency is insuffi-

ENFORCING SUNDAY OPENING.

standard.

The officers and directors of the World's fair little dreamed of the trouble which they were preparing for themselves when they began the agitation for opening the great exposition upon every day of the week. When a comparatively insignificant stockholder, in anticipation of the injunction proceedings that were being pressed in the federal court to insure Sunday closing, succeeded in securing an order from one of the state courts restraining the directory from closing the gates on Sundays, everybody applauded the act as showing a commendable cunning. Every one connected with the exposition was so eager to have the grounds kept open to the public that their enthusiasm scarcely knew bounds when the decision of Chief Justice Fuller established their right to pursue their long cherished plans. In the general jubilation the injunction granted by Judge Stein dropped completely out of sight and the directors held their breath in expectation of

enormous Sunday receipts. If the financial results of Sunday opening had turned out all that had been expected or had even proven sufficient to justify the procedure, no further legal complications could have arisen except perhaps in relation to the return of the money advanced conditionally by congress. Sunday opening ended financial failure and rather than have the expenditures for that day exceed the receipts, the plausible excuse that the people did not want to attend the fair on Sundays was conjured up to justify a reversal of the previous decision. The gates to the White City were closed on July 23. The fact that they were opened again a week later indicated that the directors had gotten the wind of an impending calamity and that calamity soon appeared in the form of several generous fines imposed by Judge Stein for the violaton of the order of his court. The aggregate fines amount to \$5,750 and if that rate is to be the minimum, the directors displayed excellent judgment | force in Iowa as will permit separate in ordering the gates to be opened on

made the seriousness of contempt in his court depend upon the magnitude of the operations involved in the judicial order. He allowed the directors who were fined an appeal from his decision, but it is unlikely that they will venture to again order the gates closed unless that appeal results in overruling the judgment that imposed the fines. Sunday closing at the price of \$5,750 per day is altogether too expensive a luxury for even the pampered World's fair directors. The prospects for continuing Sunday opening are at present exceed-

DANGEROUS RAILROAD CROSSINGS. Once more a coroner's jury summoned to investigate the death of a man wantonly sacrificed to the deadly railroad crossing has returned a verdict that no blame attaches to any one in the matter. It was developed during the inquest that the accident occurred shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening, at which hour the flagman retires from his post of duty. The railway authorities evidently proceed upon the theory that while a flag of warning is necessary in the daytime, people crossing the tracks at night, when it is more difficult to see the passing trains, require no further protection than is afforded them by their own eyes and ears. If it is necessary to keep a man at a crossing in order to protect life and property previous to 6 o'clock it appears to be indefensible carelessness to withdraw such protection just at a time when it is most needed.

The condition of the railway crossings in this city is a menace to the safety of the community. Unprotected by gates of any description, pedestrian and driver are allowed to enter upon the tracks, and even when trains are passing no efforts are made to stop persons approaching until they are within a few yards of the danger line. At some points the grades are so deep as to prevent pedestrians from obtaining a clear view of the field until they are practically upon the brink of the precipice. A situation of this kind would not long be tolerated in other cities. Everywhere gates are required in the larger municipalities at all crossings over which heavy traffic is maintained, and flagmen are required to be present at all hours of the day and night. It would seem ordinarily to be to the interest of the railways to provide proper safeguards at such places and thus to avoid the possibility of damage suits consequent upon accidents. Here, however, they prefer to save the present expense and to assume the risk of fighting litigation to the courts of last resort. The lives of the persons using the crossings cut no figure whatever in their calculations. So long as exonerating verdicts of the coroner's jury are so easily obtainable, no adequate provision will be made by the railways in this connection until compelled to do so by the public authori-

TARIFF REVISION BY COMMISSION. The plan of having the tariff revised by a commission, to be composed of practical business men and political economists, their work to be subject, of course, to the approval of congress, is not new. There was a tariff commission rency and the equally damaging appointed in 1882 and it reported a bill hardly any consideration from congress. The measure reported by the commission provided for a reduction of duties of about 20 per cent, but it was rejected and a bill passed which did not make so large a reduction of duties. Thus the work of the commission was practically to no purpose and the time and expense involved wasted. There is no reason to suppose that another tariff commission would have any better

Doubtless most people will conclude on first thought that a body composed of practical business men and learned economists, free from political and partisan influences, could make a much more judicious revision of the tariff than a committee of politicians necessarily more or less under partisan influence. It seems reasonable to assume this, but, if it be admitted, the difficulty is that congress will not abdicate its function of tariff making. The men who will compose the ways and means committee of the house of representatives cannot be induced to believe that they are not as well qualified as any other set of men to frame a tariff bill, and however admirable a measure a commission might present it would not be accepted. When it was suggested some months ago that congress be called together to create a commission the proposal found very few supporters among the democratic representatives. They may generally have thought this an insufficient reason for calling congress together, and so indeed it would have been, but a stronger consideration than this was the feeling that the duty of revising the tariff according to democratic views could only be properly and safely committed to the men

chosen by the people for this duty. There can be no reasonable fault found with this view. The party in control of congress is committed by the platform on which it was elected to a certain policy regarding the tariff. It has declared that protection is a fraud and a robbery and without constitutional warrant; that the government has no right to levy duties except for revenue. This position of the party must be borne in mind in revising the tariff, which would not be done by a commission. The suggestion of such a body to revise the tariff, which is again made, is not, therefore, likely to be heeded. The administration has on hand a measure framed by a committee of the Tariff Reform league, and it will perhaps be able to give valuable assistance to the ways and means committee in this way, but this is doubtless as far as congress will go in seeking outside aid in the matter of revising the tariff. At any rate it is entirely safe to say that there will be no tariff commis-

sion. POTTAWATTAMIE county republicans come out squarely with a resolution of their convention favoring such a modification of the present prohibitory law in counties, in which a majority so ex-Sunday last. The judge has evidently presses itself by ballot, to inaugurate a

system of high license. A policy of this kind, they say, will place the saloon in legal subordination in localities where the existing law is thoperative. No one familiar with the stuation in Iowa still ventures to assert that prohibition has proven a success in that state, and so the sooner a law which violates the sentiment of the people is taken from the statute book the sooner will a healthy regard for law and order develop in those communities which have never pretended to observe the prohibitory enactment. So long as the saloon must continue to exist to cater to an effective popular demand for intoxicating liquors, some kind of regulation remains an absolute necessity. As yet no better device has been invented for this purpose than the restriction of the liquor traffic by means of high license. The success of high license in other states ought to commend that system to the consideration of Iowa legislators without respect to political party.

WE REMEMBER the cry that arose during the last presidential campaign that Grover Cleveland was better than his party. Some thought this a point in his favor, others regarded it as weighing against him. Now we are informed that the president does not represent the democratic party because he is said to misrepresent it on the question of money. The silverite who gave vent to this expression of his disgust with the president's actions meant by it to read Mr. Cleveland out of the democratic party and did not hesitate to class several other prominent democrats in the same category. If we will now wait patiently for a little while we may be entertained by the sight of two factions, each claiming to be the true democratic party. The prospect for democratic harmony does not appear to be rapidly

improving.\_\_\_ THE serious problem which most concerns the west at the present time is the question of securing sufficient funds to move the immense crops of small grain to the markets in the east. The crop movement requires large sums of money every year and heretofore the banks have advanced the necessary funds with alacrity. At the present time, however, the banks are declining to advance the needed cash and the grain men are seriously embarrassed. In the emergency it is likely that the farmer and the grain men will be compelled to adopt some plan of mutual credit by which the grain can be moved without the resort to cash payments at the time of delivery to the elevator.

THE governor of Colorado attached another string to his recently acquired fame by repeating his bloody bridles speech at Chicago the other day. The distinguished exponent of populistic doctrines is evidently determined to hold fast to what little notoriety he has already achieved, even if he does so at the expense of the reputation of the sober-minded members of his party.

THE same telegraph wire which on yesterday brought the intelligence that Congressman Bryan is to be dropped from the ways and means committee brought the mournful news that the silver convention passed over the young to congress which by many was regarded | congressman in making up its ways and result of speculation and overtrading as a very good measure, but it received means committee, and gave Nebraska's place on that committee to an individual named Paul Vandervoort.

It is barely possible that the time may come in Nebraska when the candidate for state treasurer who pays the highest cash bonus for the privilege of handling the public school funds will be given the keys of the treasury. The state will then be sure of collecting the bonus, even if it is certain to lose what money there happens to be in the several funds.

IF POLITICAL considerations will be ignored during the extra session and an honest effort is made to extricate the country from the predicament that has followed as the logical result of the panic stricken imaginations of the people of the whole country, the outlook will be greatly improved and confidence will once more be restored to a gold basis.

TOBIAS CASTOR, confidential adviser to the appointing power of the Postoffice department, wishes it distinctly understood that he is not to blame for the terrible situation that permits numerous republican postmasters to continue in office under a democratic administration. He is doing all he can to remedy the evil.

RECEIVER HAYDEN of the defunct Mosher bank has just made a declaration that will not contribute to the personal comfort of the bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Hill. Little by little the impression gains that Mr. Hayden means business. To whose advantage this new aspect of the case will work remains to

IF THE free silver men had their own way they would impeach the secretary of the treasury for not construing the provisions of the Sherman silver purchase law in the way most favorable to the silver owners. But if the free silver men had their way, what would they not do?

GOVERNOR BOIES still insists that there are no strings attached to his formal retirement from Iowa politics. In order to make sure, the people of Iowa should require-the governor to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful execution of his withdrawal.

THE gold reserve is once more intact and every steamer from Europe is bringing fresh supplies of the yellow metal. Uncle Sam will soon have more gold than he can dispose of at a profit if the influx continues at the present ratio for another year.

A Candle Land Grabber, Detroit Tribun France is at least entitled to the respect which the world grants to frankness. If England were engaged in gobbling up Siam, the dispatches would be filled with columns of pious pretense about civilization and humanity, and everything else except the truth.

The Hunger for Land. Chica jo Record. For 200 miles along the borders of the Cherokee strip in the Indian territory there is one unbroken camp of prospective settlers.

bent on a rush into the promised land when President Cleveland shall declare the coun-try open to settlement. Ten thousand peo-ple are supposed to be waiting for this proclamation, and every day their numbers

proclamation, and every day their numbers are growing larger.

While this demonstration is not wholly new, it is, nevertheless, a remarkable exhibition of a spirit truly American.

There have been hardships endured in the long months of waiting on the borders of this new territory. There will be additional troubies to be borne. From the deserted mines and manufactories of the yest work. nines and manufactories of the west work ingmen have trooped to this borderland and will join in the scramble. No one has as yet more than a fighting chance for place, and if the territory is opened late in the season thousands of people must suffer during the winter in preserving their rights.

The wisdom of miners and mechanics flock-

ing to the territory may be questioned. It is a wild country, destitute of agricultural or manufacturing resources. How shall these penniless people maintain themselves until another crop season? And how can they hope to successfully till the ground without money for implements and without a knowl-edge of seed-planting and cultivation?

> Time for the Tables to Turn Howette Journal.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company has filed a petition in the courts praying for an injunction to prevent the authorities from compelling it to obey the authorities from compelling it to obey the laws of Nebraska in regard to freight rates. In other words, the company refuses to comply with the maximum freight rate law passed by the legislature of Nebraska and will attempt to prove it to be inoperative, because not constitutional. It seems as though the railroads have finally come to the point and refuse to submit to the will of the people, whereas it would be much better for them to comply with the popular demand and respect our laws. Another legislative body will meet and pass laws two years hence. It would have been policy to have allowed the law to go into effect, given it a fair trial, and then if they could not do a paying busi-ness they would at least have convinced the people that they were willing to acquiesce to the public demand, and no doubt, steps would have been taken to rectify the wrong. It has been very little mercy the railroads have shown the masses when a different state of affairs existed and the railroads dictated the laws to be enacted ought to be compelled to take a dose of their own medicine and see how they relish it.

Iowa Politics and the Railroads.

Sioux City Journal. If it be true that corporate influence is being used unduly, within the democratic or within the republican party, with a view of determining action at the approaching state conventions, some evidence now would be more important than at any time later. The membership of either party, on the whole, prefer to attend to their own business; they prefer to be free of dictation from corporate nbination, and they are certainly opposed to the nomination of men for responsible public service who may be under embarrassing obligation to the corporations. After the nominations have been made it is not so easy to get impartial public attention. The presumption is strong that partisan influence, then, is the source from whence disclosures spring; and so far as mere partisanship is answerable for what is said, rather than purpose to protect the cause in court of the people, the public is quite justified in heedlessness. The very best time to warn the people is now.

Blair Courser. Judge Dundy issued some four or five temporary injunctions on Saturday, the intent and purpose of which appears to be the con-stitutionality of the new maximum freight

Ought to Have Tried 1t.

rate law, but the real purpose of which is aimed to defeat all its provisions and pur-poses. The injunction is at the instance of shoreholders and restrains the railroad comand county attorneys from putting the maxi mum freight rate law into effect. they had tried it, inasmuch as the multitude of Nebraska people want it. If it would prove to be a good thing we all want it. If it would prove to be a bad thing we would soon find it out and could then get relief from supreme court. As the case now stands the new freight law hangs on the court hook and nobody can tell when it will be taken

Protense and Population.

Chicago Herald. The population of the states and territories producing silver is a little over 1,000,000, or one-sixty-fifth part of the total population of the country. The total popular vote of the country in 1892 was 12.154.542. The vote of the silver states and territories was one fiftieth of the total vote; the vote of the states separately was less than one seventieth of the total vote. The electoral vote of the silver states was but 13 less than one-thirty-third of the whole. To hear the vociferous declamation, the stormy harangues, the lurid menaces and the furi ous denunciation of the shouters and beam ers this week, a person who knew no better might suppose that they constituted the vastly greater majority instead of the in-significantly smaller minority of the population and the voters.

The Opportunity of a Lifetime. Philadelphia Inquirer. Here is an opportunity for a great man. If

President Cleveland sizes up to the situation he will force a brief and most direct policy upon congress. It will be this: Repeal the silver act without condition; adjourn at once and give the country a chance to settle down before taking up the tariff And on the repeal of the silver act every senator and representative who believes it honest money and in putting an end to the panic ought to unite without regard to political affiliations. Drop partisanship.

Jack's Bluff Called.

The failure of "Jack" Cudahy in Chicago. while it may have its effect on prices for the time being, ought not to make any impress upon the financial situation. Mr. Cudahy was a heavy dealer in phantom wheat and phantom pork. He hardly ever saw a bushel of actual wheat or a barrel of actual pork, and yet he deals by the million in each of these articles. His failure should have no more commercial importance than the ing of a big gampling house at Long Branch

As Good as the Wheat.

While we read daily of banks, business ouses, great manufacturing enterprises, etc., closing up and suspending payment, nobody has yet read of a farmer making an assignment. The farmers all over the United States are in better shape than anybody else. When the farmers begin to make assignments woe be unto the people. Cold Comfort for Botes.

Denver News, Governor Boies of Iowa announces his withdrawal from politics, and will not be a candidate for senator or governor next fail. It is well and wise. These are cold days for

Unreliable Even as an Acrobat.

Kearney Hub. The World-Herald has flopped to the bimetallic side of the fence, but in doing so nearly broke its neck. It proposes silver coinage at a ratio of 25 to 1. Don't all faint

Reaching Out jor Snaps.

Each day adds to the eagerness with which London reaches out after our stocks and bonds. As a rule, in matters of this kind, London knows a good thing when she sees it. Stated Just a Little Too Strong. Kearney Hub.

Omaha's council is engrossed with a scheme to clean the city. It needs it. Omaha leads every other western city in dirt as well as in everything else. Indianapolis Journal. The man who invests in American securi-

ties at present knows a good thing when he sees it. Nothing but Wreekage Found. SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Aug. 3.-A telephone message from Lompere says a party of men who went to find the reported wreck of a steamer at Point Conception have returned. No sign of a vessel, save the wreckage, was seen, and it is thought she was lost with all on board. It is supposed she was a small freight steamer and got close in shore dur-

ing a heavy fog.

PROPLE AND THINGS.

The duke of Veragua should be tendered the leadership of the calamity band. It is estimated there are 150,000 idle workingmen in Chicago. The fair city is ap proaching a winter of discontent.

The press of the country is a unit in the laudable work of enlightening congress on its duty. Now is the time to subscribe. The author of "After the Bail" is said to have cleared \$100,000 from his song, besides contributing to several private asylums.

The turning down of Holman, Springer and Bland, if carried out, will raise a ruction that will strain the arnica market to reduce.

From the peaceful remarks emitted in Chicago it is evident Governor Waite's appetite for gore was appeased by masticating the ear of a Denver reporter.

Finding his popularity at zero in this country, John L. Sullivan is about to sail for England. He is determined to rejuvenate his record in the British Parliament. Admiral Humann, the French naval command of the Newfoundland squadron. The Siamese are inclined to think his name a sad misnomer.

William Zegler of Detroit is said to be growing a new tongue immediately over the one that nature originally gave him. The name of the insurance company he is solicit-

ing for is not given. Dr. Rupert of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, is the father of fifteen children, whose names all begin with the letter L and end with a yower. The children's names are Ledona, Lavira, Livigua, Lorena, Lycena, Luaizo, Leaney, Lacelia, Ladura, Leonida, Launa, Lydaho, Lomega, Lenida and Lesiie. A San Francisco genius has planned a bridge to span the bay and connect that city with Oakland. The structure would be six miles long, cost \$60,000,000 and require fifteen years to build. Two very serious obstacles appear to be overlooked in the project-th cash and the cordial approval of the South-ern Pacific company.

A Boston paper reports that the rajah of Kapurthala did Boston pretty thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and displayed a wonderful greed for seeing things, it being remarked at the theater that only the manyeyed son of Arestor could have succeeded in the task that he appeared to have set him self—that of seeing everything on the stage and everybody off of it at the same time.

THE YELLOW TIDE COMING IN.

Philadelphia Record: Gold continues to flow from Europe to America. The tide is a little late in setting this way, but very

Chicago Record: Gold is coming back from Europe just in time to inflame the silver conference brethren to a white heat of indignation.

Globe-Democrat: Whether we need it o not we will have to accept a good deal of gold from Europe in the next few months. Over \$4,000,000 of it is on the way to this Kansas City Journal: Gold is returning

o this country at a rate which indicates that European capitalists have bought about all the American securities at bear prices they care for. Philadelphia Press: Gold imports are the

first result of the general conviction that congress will suspend silver purchases. The suspension itself will start them toward this country in a flood, for exports have never moved more fully abroad. Chicago Tribune: Considerable quantities of gold are now in motion from Europe toward the United States, reversing the

current which for many months past strongly the other way. The price of strongly the other way. The price of ster-ling exchange is now so low that the inflow would be much larger were it not for the difficulty of making the requisite financial arrangements at our seaboard.

Colorado's Eastbound Tourists. New York Tribune.

It would be the highest and truest benevolence to halt these mistaken men, and oblige them to take such work as they can get on western farms and ranches. Thousands of them could there find opportunity to earn a living, if nothing more, and it is to be presumed that those who have started eastward thus blindly have not families behind them. Any occupation, however poorly paid, which will give them shelter and food until better opportunities arise, would be far better for them than the struggle for subsistence in which they will have to engage if cities further east ward. Colorado itself is a state so rich in land and in climate that they could hardly have hoped for better opportunities else vhere in times like these dently the worst misfortune of these men that they have little knowledge of their country or of the time, and are listening to advice which no man of sense or uprightness could give them.

> Safety of Savings Banks. New York Times.

As an unwise persistence in drawing de posits out of savings banks, in spite of all reason, might after a while compel them to sacrifice their investments in an unfavorable market to obtain cash, to the actual injury of the depositors and to the peril of the banks themselves if the process was long kept up, it is necessary to put in force the rule re-quiring notice for the protection of all conceraed. The savings banks are in no danger of being hurt by anybody but their own depositors and the latter should rest easy in the assurance that they are the one class in the community whose financial security is impregnable if they do not assail it themNEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A new fire company has been organized at Hartington with twenty-five members. There are five Tecumseh horses partici-pating in the Silver City races this week. A rally of the Sunday schools of Adams county will be held at Hastings August 30. According to the names in the new Beat-

rice directory, that city now has over 15,000 The Kearney papers are booming Judge Holcomb for the populist nomination for the

supreme bench. Tramps burgiarized the residence of Farmer Jelinek, near Crete, but they se-cured little of value.

O. P. Hettler, for many years a resident of Crete, dropped dead of heart disease at Kingfisher, Okl., where he had settled just a week ago. On complaint of the president of the Cheyenne county alliance, L. C. Stockton, editor of the Sidney Pomard, has been arrested on

charge of embezzlement and released on While cutting heavy timbers in the planing

white cutting heavy timbers in the planing mill at Plattsmouth, W. O. Moore had two fingers ripped open by the "hungry hum-mer," and he will leave the machine alone for some time to come. Burglars secured a few dollars in change, a quantity of liquor and several boxes of cigars from Twinborn's saloon at Ponca, but

when they tried to break into the safe they Some sneak entered the house of C. D. Palmer at Nehawka and mutilated and de-

stroyed the furniture, evidently just out of pure spite. A reward of \$50 has been offered for the conviction of the miscreant. A party of railroad trackmen living at A party of railroad trackmen living at Ponca met with an accident near Newcastle when going bome from their work. They were on a hand'ear and coming along at a lively rate, when without any warning whatever they ran into some barbed wire that some fiend had stretched across the track. O. E. Vedder and J. W. Gillette, who were on the forward end of the car, were hadly cut with the wire. The others

A Plea for the Banker.

escaped with a few bruises.

were badly cut with the wire. The others

Chicago Inter Cecan. People who have the idea that banks and bank officials are antagonistic to the public interests are narrow-minded. They are men dependent upon the prosperity of the whole people. The people's interests are their in-terests. As a rule there are no clearerheaded, more straightforward men of business than the bankers of the country.

BRIGHT AND BRIEF.

Washington Star: The glad season is here when a man cannot tell whether he is being pursued by a mosquito or a small boy with a jow's harp.

Galveston News: A great many people express opinions that should be sent off by freight.

New Orleans Picayune: The girl who had a alling out with her friend will not try

Boston Globe: "I wish I were an ostrich," said Hicks, angrily, as he tried to eat one of his wife's biscuits, but couldn't. "I wish you were," returned Mrs. Hicks. "I'd get a few feathers for my hat."

Indianapolis Journal: Watts—I can't see what reason you have for comparing old man Gotrox to a sausage.

Potts—Because his stuff is all that makes him of any consequence

Lowell Courier: When a parliamentary division ends in a free fight both the eyes and nose are apt to have it. Philadelphia Record: New Boarder-Mrs.

Skinley, will you please pass the goat? Land-lady—Sir! New Boarder—I beg pardon—I should say the butter. Somerville Journal: Although some women lately have adopted burglary as a profession, woman generally is not adapted for such work. If there is a pier glass in the room she enters, she is almost certain to be caught.

New York Press: "Why do you go on those sprees?" "Because I always feel religious when I'm getting over one. I tell you, it's a good thing to think of your hereafter now and then."

Chicago Tribune: "What shall we name him, Hiram?" said the wife and mother.

The poor, honest, hard-working husband and father looked at his fourteenth cherub, blinking helpiessly in its cradie, and sighed.

"I think, Mary Jane," he said, "we'll call him Dennis."

Life: She—I had a dream last night that you gave me a beautiful dress for my birthday.

He—It's curious what highly improbable

OUTDONE. Washington Star.

A bailet girl went to the seashore one day
Where seekers for pleasure were flocking.
She gazed for a moment, then hied her away,
"It is pleasant," she murmured. "but such a display On the beach is too dreadfully shocking."

HARD TO CONQUER. Detroit Tribune. There's the girl who's stuck on fencing, and the girl who's just commencing to be somewhat interested in the art of self-defense;
There's the girl who's good at riding, and the girl who takes to striding over leagues of dale and mountain with energy intense;

There's the girl who worships rawing and the

dale and mountain with energy intense:
There's the girl who worships rowing, and the
one who's fond of showing a markmanship
astounding in a person of her sex;
There's the girl who's always ready, with a
nerve both true and steady, when woeful dangers threaten or difficulties vex;
But despite the maniy carriage and the open
scorn of marriage, which the independent
ladies seem to think so very nice,
You may, perhaps, have noted that they're
very seidom quoted, as having lost completely their inherent fear of mice.

## BROWNING, KING.

## It makes me mad

To think that I have lived to see the day when



my boys will wear store clothes. They haven't any more use for the regulation tailor than we used to when I was a kid. But between you and I, the store clothes ain't what they used to be -- of course you've got to buy them at the right place. Tailors ain't in it any more. The store clothes that B. K. & Co. are putting on the backs of my boys just beat

anything I ever saw-and tailors too-and at such a moderate cost that a man can't keep from buying. I got a hat down there for \$1.50-not this one-but a brown stiff hat that I wouldn't trade for any \$3 hat in town.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.30. | S. W. Cor. 15t1 and Donglas Sts.