THE DAILY BEE.

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THE REE PURLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Trachnek, secretary of THE BRE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of THE DAILY BRE for the week cading July 29, 1893, was as follows:

Geonge B. Tzschuck. SWORN to before me and subscribed to seal my presence this 27th day of July, 1803.
N. P. Feil. Notary Public. The Bee in Chicago.

The Bes in Chicago.

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A verage Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216

WE thought the Rock Island was one of the exempt roads. THE Chinese are apt scholars. A

Chinese congressional lobby is the latest flevelopment.

Holman is made chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs. THE west continues to gain upon the

IT WILL be Lo, the poor Indian, if Mr.

east. The amateur bicycle championship has passed from New Jersey to Wisconsin.

THE news from Washington would seem to indicate that Tobe Castor has borrowed Headsman Maxwell's ax and that he is using it with frightful execution.

THE democratic assault upon the Postoffice department is beginning to tell. Now for a sortie into the general land office. An attack scientifically conducted is more apt to give the best results.

MR. SPRINGER is of the opinion that congress will make short work of the Sherman act. What Mr. Springer probably really means is that he does not propose to make any extended remarks on the question.

SAM ALLERTON, complaining stockholder in the Rock Island injunction proceedings, is the same Sam who was beaten by Carter Harrison in the last mayoralty contest in Chicago. Sam is always complaining.

DENVER will continue to feed and lodge her unemployed citizens for a while in spite of the expense, but she will houbtless be greatly imposed upon by the army of tramps and bummers who will flock to her borders.

THE daily press may be expected to make the most of the fact that a banker named Silverman has suspended in New York. Silver men have but little show on Wall street, and the banker who is handicapped by such a name should emigrate to Colorado.

THE fact that greenbacks are worth more than gold in New York will undoubtedly create intense enthusiasm in the ranks of the men who wish to flood the country with an unlimited issue of the paper dollar based solely upon the flat of the government.

THE public will not be inclined to sympathize with the employes of the Leadville smelter who inaugurated a strike the other day because of a reduction in wages. A small loaf is much better than no bread at all in these days when so many men in the silver states are being thrown out of employment altogether.

IT IS now hinted that the cold storage holocaust at the World's fair was of incendiary origin and the result of a gigantic conspiracy. If investigation should disclose any actual foundation for this charge the perpetrators should not be dismissed until they shall have paid the highest penalty which the law inflicts for crimes of so serious a nature.

EVERY city in the country seems to be trying to outdo its neighbors in making a showing of the unemployed within its boundaries. The evident purpose of these disclosures is to discourage pauper immigrants from pouring into the great cities. The best thing for the unfortunate laborer to do at the present time is to remain just where he is. His efforts to better his condition by migrating are apt to end in speedy disappointment.

TRADE, as mirrored in the clearing house reports, shows little improvement, the tabulation given by Bradstreet's indicating that the contraction of business is still general. But the reviews of the week furnished by both the Dun and Bradstreet agencies warrant the conclusion that the bottom of the hole has about been touched and that the recovery is near at hand. Bradstreet conservatively reviews the conditions and suggests that better times are not far in the future. The features of last week were the inward movement of gold and the outward movement of wheat. There is now on passage gold to the amount of \$13,500,000, and 40 per cent more wheat than at this period last

INCENTIVES TO CONFIDENCE, The fact that the gold reserve of the treasury is again up to \$100,000,000, that a considerable amount of gold is on the way to this country, that our exports of grain have materially increased, that a large addition to the circulation is promised at an early day in the form of national bank currency, and that most of the banks which have suspended during the past two or three months are preparing to resume, make a combination of strong incentives to financial confidence which ought to be widely felt. A New York paper of a few days ago printed interviews with a number of prominent financiers in that city, all of whom expressed the opinion that the country had experienced the worst of the crisis and that thenceforward a steady improvement was to be expected. Events which have since happened have gone far to verify this judgment.

In a timely article suggesting that it s time to brace up the Philadelphia American observes that it is very much to be desired that the American people generally would fully realize and constantly bear in mind the important fact that the enormous depression which has taken place since the first of the year in the market price of stocks and bonds does not represent any corresponding shrinkage in the real wealth of the country. "In all the essential elements of wealth," says that paper, "the United States is richer today than it was six months ago by the product of six months' labor and development. There has been no waste of the national resources, nor any visible impairment in the earning capacity of the enterprises in which the capital of the people is invested." Anybody who will consider the situation catmly and without prejudice will concede that this view is essentially sound. There is another consideration sug-

rested by the American that is too little thought of. That is that there is nothing in any of the dangers by which the country is thought to be threatened which can compare with the experiences through which it has safely passed. It is more favorably situated, for example, than it was twenty years ago, when the war bill was still to pay, and the extravagancies of the years immediately following the war, when people lived and spent and speculated as though there never was to be a day of reckoning, were still to be settled for. We then had a depreciated paper currency no provision for whose redemption had yet begun to be made and the national debt amounted to \$2.35 per capita, whereas now it amounts to only about 36 cents per head of population. Twenty years ago we were enormously in debt to Europe, having during the ten years preceding 1873 been depleted of our gold to pay the balance of trade that had been steadily piling up against us, aggregating for that period of extraordinary speculation and overtrading more than a thousand million dollars. Yet the country survived all this, which put a vastly greater strain upon its resources and recuperative powers than they are now experiencing, and having passed through it the American people moved forward to the resumption of specie payments and to a subsequent era of almost unexampled prosperity.

Remembering the severer crises through which the country has passed, when the conditions to recovery were far less favorable than now, and considering the promise of large crops, for which a ready market is assured, there is manifestly reason to look hopefully to the future and give heed to the admonition that it is time to brace up.

JULY MORTALITY. The mortality report of the Board of Health for the month of July is apt, on its face, to give a wrong impression concerning the healthfulness of this city. A person who reads that the number of recorded deaths was 131, an increase of fifteen over the highest number recorded for any previous period of similar length. might be tempted to infer that the sanitary condition of Omaha was rapidly deteriorating. The figures given out by the health officers, however, may signify so many different things that it is altogether rash to accept an assumption which may be only apparent and not

In the first place, mortality is more marked in the early age periods. Of 157 burials, seventy were of children under I year and eighty-nine of those under 5 years. A shifting of the age classification of the population may make remarkable differences in the average death rate. The increase may, therefore, be due chiefly to an increased birth rate or to the emigration of large numbers of the adult residents, or to both. Then, again, violent deaths, occurring mainly among adults, were particularly numerous in July, adding up a total of sixteen.

The mortality record may give a clue to the relative healthfulness of different portions of the city, but here, also, the limitations must be constantly borne in mind. The number of deaths must always be considered in relation to the population of the district. The distribution by wards, as also the census returns for 1890, are shown in the follow-

Population 1890. July Deaths. 11,908 41 ing table:

The seeming inconsistencies are largely to be explained by the charactor and the age classification of the population. The greatest mortality undoubtedly appears among the poorest residence districts. The low number in the Third ward is probably traceable to the fact that its population is almost exclusively adult. Then, too, the distribution of the population may have altered greatly since the federal census

was taken three years ago. The health board wisely refrains from giving the public a death rate per thousand. Such a figure would necessarily be hypothetical, since it would have to be based upon an estimated population schedule. Computations of this kind are extremely hazardous and likely to lead to serious blunders. The figures given afford ample opportunity for com- a legal tender. As to the loss the gov-

parison so long as they are derived from similar data. Those for July, when properly interpreted, give no great be greater than it is inevitably suffer cause for alarm. similar data. Those for July, when

GOV. BOIEN' FAREWELL ADDRESS. It was in September, 1796, that George Washington made public his farewell address to the American people. It is in August, 1893, that Horace Boies issues his farewell address to the people of Iowa. The name of President Washington had been so often mentioned in connection with a nomination for president in the then approaching campaign that he was compelled to believe it proper to apprise the citizens of the resolution he had formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice was to be made. Only a solicitude for the welfare of the people urged him to join to his declination an expression of certain sentiments which to him seemed all-important to the permanency of the felicity of the people of the United States.

Perhaps it is nothing remarkable that Governor Boies has heard his name so often mentioned in connection with a renomination to his office that he, too, is compelled to believe that anything less than a formal declaration of his views would be taken as a tacit consent to such use of his name. Governor Boies, moreover, has also been induced by the solemnity of the occasion to add a little parting advice which he imagines will result in the continued dominance of his party in Iowa. The solicitude of the governor, however, is not for the American people nor even for the people of Iowa. His broad-minded patriotism addresses itself solely to the chairman of the demogratic state central committee and is given to the press merely in order that it may reach those voters who subscribe to the democratic faith. While Washington gave advice looking toward the permanency of the union, Governer Boies gives advice looking toward the permanency of partisan control.

Washington's words are acknowledged to be a sincere and disinterested farewell; Boies' letter seems to be a cunning bid for further favors. The platitudes in respect to a third term of office would sound very commonplace were it not for a slight innuendo which they may appear to throw upon the possible future aspirations of the present democratic president. Governor Boies' conscientious opposition to third terms may be intended as a gentle reminder to his more successful competitor for political honors, Grover Cleveland, As for Governor Boies himself, his scruples are altogether gratuitous inasmuch as the chances that a renomination would lead to a re-election are such that he does not care to sacrifice himself further. He is still too wise to decline the senatorship before it is offered to him and the republican legislature may be relied upon to relieve him of any embarrassment in that direction. In one point Governor Boies has improved upon Washington-in the brevity of his farewell address; for this we should all be duly thankful.

THE QUESTION OF RATIO

The platform of the free silverites adopted at Chicago declares "that the only remedy for our metallic financial troubles is to open the mints of the nation to gold and silver on equal terms. at the old ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold." While this represents the view of a very large majority of the free silver men some of them are rational enough to see and candid enough to admit that in order to bring the two metals to a parity a change of ratio will be necessary. The radical element profess to believe that the free coinage of silver at the present ratio would make 4121 grains of standard silver worth 100 cents, and that when this was done in the United States that amount of silver would be worth the same everywhere else. Every practical financier will see at once, we have no doubt, that this is a preposterous assumption, without warrant in experience and unsupported by anything in the relations of gold and silver as now established by the leading nations of the

This country should not and will not abandon bimetallism. It is not proposed to give up silver as a part of our monetary system. That metal will continue to do service as currency, but in order that in that capacity it may not expel gold from a like service it is essential that the ratio between the two metals shall be changed. At the present price of silver bullion the ratio is not far from 30 to 1, so that the silver in a dollar is really worth less than 60 cents. Probably no one would propose to establish the ratio according to the prevailing price for silver bullion, though it could not be claimed that to do so would be unfair or unjust. A reasonable compromise would be found in a ratio of 20 or 22 to 1. and it is to be expected that a proposition of this kind will be made. Doubtless it will be opposed by the extreme silver men who are in sympathy with the mine owners, and the reason for opposition on the part of the latter is entirely obvious, but such a proposition, if made, will be very likely to prevail, and if it should any ratio between 20 and 25 to 1 that may be adopted will undoubtedly become the world's ratio for gold and silver coinage.

We are not unmindful of the objections to such a change of ratio on the grounds that the silver dollar would have to be very much larger in size and therefore more inconvenient for circulation, and also that it would entail a considerable loss to the government on the silver it now owns both as coin and bullion. As to the first of these objections it is perhaps sufficient to say that a comparatively small proportion of the silver dollars now coined enters into general circulation, so that the change could not be very serious in this respect, while if the new coinage were made available for bank reserves it would release enough of other currency to more than take the place of the silver dollars now in circuation. Besides, there could be no objection to coining half dollars of the same standard of value and making them

be considerable, it could hardly

long enough to work out its certain consequences. The extremists on both sides of the silver question may be expected to antagonize any proposal to change the ratio between the two metals, but there is reason to believe that neither the goldites nor the radical silverites will have their way and that the rational and practical friends of blmetallism will finally be successful in retaining silver as a part of our currency on a basis that will insure its parity with gold for years to come, perhaps compel other nations to adopt a like ratio, and thus avert the danger that now threatens our financial system. There is no more simple, direct and certain remedy for the monetary difficulty that confronts us, and in adopting it we should show something of that independence which the free silver advocates so urgently counsel. .

THE influence of Nebraska in the east has recently been seen to assume an altogether new phase. When a Jewish paper announced to the Hebrew residents of the east side of New York that the "Neb. State bank" had suspended they failed to understand the reference and immediately inferred that the bank meant was the State bank of that city, in which their savings were deposited, and that "Neb." meant poor or bad. The result was the precipitation of a run on the bank which at one time threatened to prove serious to that institution. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the bank officials succeeded in explaining the source of the mistake. Here is an opportunity for students to trace the philology of the name of our great state. If "Neb." signifies poor, what does Nebraska signify?

MEN who witnessed the proceedings of the populist national convention in this city on July 4, 1892, and who later saw the session of the Bimetallic league in Chicago this week, have had difficulty in convincing themselves that they were not attending a reconvened assembly of the earlier gathering. The leading lights were largely the same in both conventions and the character of the utterances on the two occasions would compare favorably with one another. Is there really anything more than a distinction without a difference?

IT is to be hoped that the railroads will not make a further reduction in their forces here. Ata is not just to visit upon the people of this city and state the misfortunes of western states through which the roads run. Nebraska is all right and the traffic of this state is bound to be the mainstay of Nebraska roads this fall.

THE trials of President Cleveland are but beginning. He was told the other day that he no longer represents the democratic party. Now the Virginia populists denounce him for attempting to consummate the fraud of 1873." The president is still in undisturbed retirement at Buzzard's Bay.

BANK WRECKER MOSHER is now exceedingly anxious to protect the deposidestroy. For the state he has no such tender feeling. The taxpayers can easily bear the burden of replacing the money which he and his friends carried away.

LOCAL democrats have resumed the scramble for federal office. Our dispatches indicate that the citadel of the customs surveyor will be the first point of attack. As far as we can learn no one save the restive candidate is crying for a change in this case.

THE disgraceful rush of settlers to pre-empt claims in Oklahoma is about to be re-enacted in the Cherokee Strip. Has the time not yet arrived when our barbarous system of making land grants to settlers is to be reformed?

Borrowers have been doing all the walking for a few months past. Lenders will have to turn peripatetics before long. Demonstrate Your Sanity. Indianapolis Journal. Now that time has elapsed to recove

Turn About in Legging

Globe-Democrat.

from the unnecessary scare let those people who drew their money from sound banks take it back A Chance to Finish Louisville Courier-Journal.

Perhaps, after things quiet down at Den-ver now, that lone individual in the recent silver convention who was indignantly howled down because he started out by say opportunity to finish his remarks.

The Better Side of It. Chicago Inter Ocean. People may well be profoundly thankful that while the financial troubles are here it is a time of general health and the danger from the dreaded scourage in another month will be well over. The nation can easily recover from financial losses, but the ravages of the plague leave the people stricken and sorrowful for the years to come.

Speak Ont and Look Pleasant. Boston Advertiser Without departing a hair's breadth from truth, without shutting from sight any regrettable fact, without the least bit of whistling to keep one's courage up, every whistling to keep one's courage up, every business man whose views are sought on the financial outlook can logitimately speak words of good cheer. He can point to grand spaces of bright sky begond and above the floating clouds. He can call attention to the wonderful American harvests and increasing European demand for our bread-stuffs. He can cite the heavy setting this way of the tide of gold shipment amounting way of the tide of gold shipment, amounting no less than \$3,000,000 for a single He can strengthen his argument by the de clarations of many high authorities east, west and south, who affirm their full belief that the present stringency is only tem-

An Exploded Fals hood.

Philadelphia Ledger. Chairman Warner, of the bimetallic con-Chairman Warner, of the bimetallic convention at Chicago, begins by stating an old and long ago exploded falsehood to the effect that members of congress, the speaker of the house who signed the act of 1873, and the president who approved it, never knew that it demonetized silver. Mr Warner said: "There was but one man in the United States senate who knew that the act of 1873 demonetized silver, and yet he has never been hung or shot for treasen." has never been hung or shot for treason This is utterly and completely false. The bill was before congress and the country for about four years, and in 1873 the secretary about four years, and to 1873 the secretary of the treasury recommended such alterations in the mint bill as would "prohibit the coinage of silver for circulation in this country." In carrying out this policy the trade dollar was authorized. The Bimetallic league will not accomplish much if it bases its work on falsehoods disproved by the easily accessible reports of debates in congress. OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

If France profits by her course in Slam, the theory that all things right themselves in this world will be badly shattered. The real origin of the quarrel is French greed. Many years ago, when the king of Annam dled, he left two sons, who disputed over the succession. Annam then paid tribute to Siam, which possessed unquestioned Suzerain rights. One of the sons entered into an intrigue with France, whereby he agreed to cede territory in return for French aid. He got the aid, but Slam properly denied his right to cede the territory. France was angered, but it dare not undertake then to enforce such an unjust claim, but it has harbored designs which it is now seeking to carry out by brute force. It goes further now than it probably ever dreamed of doing at that time, and claims territory over which the king of Annam never exercised authority, even if he made claim to it. The way in which the blockade has been established, without due notice to England, seems to furnish ground for the charge that duplicity is shown in Paris as well as greed, and the exercise of brute force in Siam. If France needed territory for colonization purposes there might be some ground of sympathy with her, but she does not want and will not use the territory for any such purpose. The French people do not emigrate to any great extent, and when they do they keep away from the far east. Exclusive of the military, there is a mere handful of Frenchmen in the territory now held by France in Asia. Deaths exceed the births among the native population of France. If it were not for immigration the population of France would decrease. It is the one nation of Europe which does not need any territory to provide for its growing population. In the event of the death of Queen Chris

tina of Spain, who is ill, the regency will devolve upon the Infanta Isabelia, eldest sister of the late king and the widow of the exking of Naples' epileptic brother, the count of Girgenti. The princess is diametrically opposed to Queen Christina's liberal policy and has as great faith in the conservative leader, Canovas, as her royal sister-in-law places in Sagasta. Twice during the last seven years has Canovas brought the country to the verge of revolution by his reactionary methods of government, and each time the crisis has been averted at the last moment by the queen regent dismissing him in order to make way for the advent to office of the liberal leader, Sagasta. Princess Isabella's accession to the regency would entail, therefore, the return to power of Canovas and the revival of all that republican and Carlist agitation against the throne which characterized his last administrations. The people of Spain, and not alone the people, but also the parish clergy throughout the land, are essentially democratic at heart, and, having been initiated by Sagasta into liberal doctrines, will be unwilling to permit either the princess regent or Senor Canovas to deprive them of their newly won liberties and prerogatives or to reduce them once more to that state of political nonentity which used formerly to cause foreigners to assert with some justice that Spain was at least a century behind every other country in Europe. Remarkably strong-minded, bigoted, and possessed of all that obstinacy for which the members of the house of Bourbon are celebrated, the Infanta Isabella would soon find herself face to face with a republican revolution, and the only means by which she might possibly be able to save her little nephew's throne would be by surrendering the office of regent of Spain to her younger and infinitely more popular, as well as more democratic sister, our recent charming visitor, Dona Eulalia.

Among the principal events of the past month was the completion of the Corinth canal, which was begun, in the first place, eighteen centuries ago, under the reign of tors of the bank which he helped to the Roman emperor, Nero. Even 500 hun dred years previous to that era a scheme for cutting a canal across the isthmus was put forward by Periander, but was abandoned on the advice of the Pythia or oracle of Delphi, who declared that any such project would entail the anger of the gods, since, if Zeus had wished to make an island of the southern portion of Greece, he would certainly not have left intact the strip of territory that connects it with the main land. It was not, however, until after the successful opening of the Suez canal that the work of piercing the isthmus was resumed under the direction of the Hungarian patriot and revolutionary leader, General Turr, married to a sister of that lieutenant, Bonaparte Wyse, whose name is so closely associated with the unfortunate Panama canal undertaking. General Turr began operations in 1882, and although the canal is only about four miles in length, yet, owing to the failure of the first company formed for its construction and to the diffe culty of obtaining the necessary funds, it has taken eleven years to bring the work to completion. It was on July 2 that the waters of the Gulf of Lepanto first mingled with those of the Aegean sea, although the official opening of the canal did not take place until nore than a fortnight later. The voyage between Cephalonia and Athens is now reduced nearly 200 miles by the new waterway, besides which the vessels will be spared the dangerous rounding of the southern headlands of Greece, which from time immemorial have enjoyed a most evil reputation among mariners.

Bulgaria has a population of 3,154,000 in a territory of some 40,000 square miles; its chief cities are the capital, Sofia, with 30,-000 people; Philippopolis, with 33,000; Rustchuck, with 27,000, and Varna, on the Black sea, with 25,000. The people are chiefly rural-more so than in Greece, where Athens alone has more population than all these Bulgarian cities -to say nothing of Patras. Piracus, etc., that are larger than Bulgarian towns. But there are 70,000 inhabitants more in all Bulgaria than in the kingdom of Greece. The Bulgarian army is not only better drilled and armed than that of Greece, but almost twice as great; for it is rated at nearly 30,000 men, while the Greek army, since the late reductions, is less than 15,000 effectives. The Bulgarians are armed with the Mannlicher rifle, said to be the best of recent weapons, and they have the name of being very good soldiers, the opposite being said of the Greeks. The Butgarian receipts and expenses are each about 90,000,000 francs, or \$18,000,000 a year, of which more than a quarter is spent on the army. The national debt is only 130,000,000 francs-say \$26,000,000-the smallest debt in Europe, and but a mere fraction of the debt of Greece, with which that little kingdom is now struggling in order to pay even the interest. The Bulgarian interest charge is high, because it includes a yearly tribute to the sultan. from which the next European war will probably set the principality free.

The tariff warfare that has been declared between Russia and Germany will tend to anything but an improvement of the political relations of those countries. It is probable however, that this commercial war, so in jurious to both, will be of short duration. An increase of 50 per cent on existing rates of duty will amount practically to an embargo upon reciprocal trade. But neither country is generally dependent upon the other, notwithstanding the propinquity their territories. Germany can draw her supplies of wheat from the United States and India, and Ruscan trade with England

other countries for manufactured commodities. While this is true of the general trade of the two countries, Germany has long been a profitable market for the agricultural products of the fertile Russian provinces lying next the German borders. At the same time these provinces have afforded a convenient market for many manufactures of Germany. In this condition of things it will not be long until the embargo upon trade shall be keenly felt in all those sections of Germany and Russia lying contiguous to each other. From these provinces the discontent will spread over both empires; and there will be a strong demand (in Germany, at least) for a reduction of

FLATING OLD STRAW.

destructive. Denver News: The resolutions adopted by cago silver convention cover the subject in a forcible manner.

the silver lunatics at Chicago is evidence of the fact that the heat on the west shore of Lake Michigan produces curious effects on some men's powers of reason. Kansas City Star: Senator Allen of Ne-braska wants it understood that he did not

are bowling on the right alley. Minneapolis Times: Now that the silver mind has more strongly converged to the safety point. There is a stronger proba-

Chicago Post: We are glad these silver cranks are gone. They were better never met unless their meeting may serve better to advertise the folly of their cause. The wise, advertise the folly of their cause. The wise, sober and dignified men of the silver party—men like Wolcott, Teller, Stewart and Bland—did not come near them because they knew how irresponsible a gang was coming. The ridiculous Waite of Colorado is about the measure of the crowd. What matters it how such fellows talk? Since they saw fit to meet that was their privilege, but we are glad they're gone and can only hope they have paid their board bills. Kansas City Times: The real friends of bimetallism hoped for something new from this convention—at least an honest proposition to put 100 cents worth of silve some real ideas that would form a basis for confidence in their proposals. We did not get them, but instead, we heard inflammatory speeches and threats and ancient fallacies that were long since exploded. We have the same old promises and theories and prophesies that were urged by the silverites

LIFE'S LUBRICATORS.

Boston Bulletin: The man who "has the pull" at a picnic is generally the thoughtful chap who has brought a flask. Buffalo Courier: The man who gets up a raffle figures on a sure thing. At least he sel-lom or never takes any chances himself,

called an impressionist picture, is it? I should call it a mere excuse for a picture. It really is not worth a frame.

She—Oh, yes, it is. It is allowable to frame excuses, you know.

Philadelphia Record: "Miss Superfice speaks French with an airy diction." "Yes, also with a dictionary."

Detroit Free Press: Witherby-You haven't seen my new boy, have you? They say he takes after his father.

Plankington-If he takes the same thing his father takes I'm sorry for him, old man.

Rochester Democrat: An auctioneer, even if he does not like his occupation himself, wants to have other people follow his calling.

the size of a poker chip. Washington Star: "I hear that Jagster's widow has sued the Tootonian band for \$10,-

IN HER NEW BATHING SUIT.

Unconscious of the passers she Pretends to be, I ween; The maiden is not there to see, But to be seen

Minneapolis Journal: This whole movement of the silver monometallists is incendiary and

Cincinnati Commercial: The babble of

go to the silver convention at Chicago to talk politics, but merely to call the attention of the meeting to the fact that the populists

safety point. There is a stronger proba-bility that the incendiary and anarchistic proceedings at Chicago will warn congress of the peril of temporizing with such an ele-

in behalf of the Sherman law, and that have proven false. Their counsels have brought us to the verge of financial ruin, and it is

Nebraska in the Procession.

Kate Field's Washington. Phitadelphia possesses a collector of horse es, Boston a gatherer of bricks, New Orleans a collector of sugar samples, Louis-ville a gatherer of sample flasks of whisky, but Nebraska beats them all. She boasts of a man who takes locks of hair shaved from labels and indexes with great care.

Washington Star: "Well!" exclaimed the damsel who got free admission to the World's fair, "things have come to a-pretty pass!"

Indianapolis Journal: He-That is what is

Burlington Press: "Soled out," he murmured to himself, as the father of his best girl gave him a lift at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Indianapolis Journal: Watts—What do you think of this idea of putting a dollar's worth of silver in a silver dollar?

Potts—I don't believe in it: Leave the silver dollar at the conveniet size it now has—just the size of a peker chie

"H'm. What for?"
"They played 'We'll Never Get Drunk Any
More' on the way back from his funeral."

She sits beside the sea today A vision fair and sweet, And merry, laughing wavelets play Around her feet,

HE CAME FROM NEBRASKA City Marshal Deres of Crote Visits New

York to See Green Goods Men. New Youx, Aug. 4 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- A wave of financial depression swept over Crete, Nob., several weeks ago and caused a scarcity of currency. J. A. Deres, city marshal of that town, who owns big store, where everything the country folks usually require is sold, was affected by the dearth of cash. He had received a type written letter from a New York firm of green goods merchants and decided to come on and do up the metropolitan fakirs.

He arrived here yesterday morning and put up at the Cosmopolitan hotel, paying for his room in advance. He "flew light," which, in the vernacular of the hotel clerks, means he had no baggage. In the afternoon he met two men, one tall and muscular looking, the other small and wiry, in a saloon. The muscular man was the senior partner of the green goods firm. He carried a japanned box about twelve inches long nine wide and six deep. The city marshal of Crete was permitted to look into the box. He saw three packages of what appeared to be \$5 and \$1 bills. There were two \$5 bills and one \$1 bill visible. The marshal did not know it, but begeath the visible \$11 were slips of green paper just the size of the bills. The New York merchants seemed to be

convinced that they had a sucker in tow, and the country buyer from Crete, on his part, felt protty sure he was coming out ahead of the game. The man from Crete is big and plucky, and he had a big 44-caliber pistol in his hip pocket. The New York merchants said there were \$5,000 in "good money" in the japanned box, and the marshal of Crete could have it for \$1,000. The man from Crete grabbed for the box and yelled police. He got both, but when the box was forced open at headquarters the \$5,000 he expected he had found was just \$1,839 short of that amount.

The marshal will have to pay \$10 for carrying conceated weapons. The green goods men have lost \$11 and a tin box. The marshal has \$64.07 to carry him back to Crete.

STRUCK ON A SUNKEN ROCK.

Seven Lake George Pleasure Seekers Find Death in the Waters of the Lake.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4 .- A steamer with an excursion party left Fourteen Mile island, Lake George, for Pearl Point, this morning. At Pearl Point landing the steamer struck a sunken rock and sank, Seven lives were lost.

The name of the steamer was the Rachel Sherman. She had an excursion party of twenty-nine persons aboard from Fourteen Mile island. The names of those drowned are as follows:

MISS OVIT. MISS BURKE. MISS HALL, MISS WORDEN.

MRS. MITCHELL AND SON.

AN UNKNOWN LADY.

Brooklyn excursionists.

All of the above named were from Troy, Brooklyn and Hoboken. It is said the party was composed mostly of New York and

Train Robbers Foiled. St. Louis, Aug. 4 .- News has been received of an almost successful attempt to wreck and rob a Wabash train this morning

near Atlanta, Mo. A rail had been taken from the track by the robbers, but the fact was discovered by the son of the station agent, who flagged the train, preventing a wreck and the intended robbery.

Don't Want to Be Crowded. GUTHRIE, Okl., Aug. 4.-The Osage Indians refuse to treat with the government for the sale of their reservation of nearly 2,000,000 acres. They possess nearly 1,000 acres each and don't want to be crowded by the whites

It's the Same Old Howl.

Plattsmouth Herald. The howl seems to be that Judge Maxwell is too old to hold the position he now occupies. Let it be understood that this is only cry of a rotten political ring and sentiment of the people whom he has so faithfully served. It must be admitted that he is quite old, but he is strong and vigorous; and it is a fact that he does more work than both of his associates put together. If the people fail to elect him from this cause, it would be a gross insult to the man who, above all others, has the interest of Ne-

THE GAME OF GRAB.

Troy Times. "Just as I am, without one plea, But please don't thump life out of me"— Poor, weak Siam's pathetic cry Is heard because no help is nigh.

France grabs her soil, John Bull her trad-No Christian power gives her aid. There's not a heart that seems to feel The least response to her appeal.

Is this the love to brother man Taught when the Master's reign began? It has no place in Siam's land. 'Tis might makes right, as nations hold, And justice basely yields to gold. The western powers cannot say: "Here peace with honor holds its sway."

BROWNING, KING

Largest Manufacturers and Retailers



Give it to Him.

That's what one of our clerk's said when we offered one of our \$6 suits for 4 to 14 year old boys for \$2. On account of culling out the odds and ends after inventory, we are now making some extraordinary reductions. Children's 2-piece suits go at \$2, \$2.50. \$3.50, worth from \$3.50 to \$6. Boy's long pant suits go in the

general slash, in fact everything all over the store must get out of the way, to make room for the new fall goods soon to arrive. The special 'thing that you want to watch our window for is the "Pant Sale." We have placed from 600 to 800 men's pants that sold for \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6 on three tables at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50. They are broken in sizes, but then we can come very nearly fitting you with a pair out of so many. There are stripes. plaids, checks and all colors till you can't rest. Come over and look in the windows at the samples and if you like, come in.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till and | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.