THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (z)thout Sunday) One Year.
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Daily and Sunday, One Year.
Six Months
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Weekly Ree, One Year. OFFICES. Omaha. The Rec Suilding. South Om that corner N and 26th Streets. Court II Rinffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune

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BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Dmahn. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

pany.
Parties leaving the city for the summer can have Tme Ber sent to their address by leaving an order at this office. THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BER for the week anding August 5, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, July 30 donday, July 31 Donday, July 31 Wednesday, August 1 Wednesday, August 2 Phursday, August 3 Friday, August 3 Inturday, August 5 Average circulation for July, 24,258.

SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of August, 1893.

N. P. Fell. Notary Public. The Ree 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 botel. Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
Files of Tirk Ber can be seen at the Ne-braska building and the Administration build

ng, Exposition grounds. Average Circulation for July, 1893, 24,258

AN INDIAN supply depot at Omaha is what the government needs. It is also what Omaha wants.

ONE hundred odd new postmaster laily is not bad work for the reform Postoffice department.

PROVIDING assistance for the attorney reneral in defending the injunction proseedings is now the first duty of the

HAS any one heard of the restoration of any passenger trains recently abolshed in consequence of the suspension of the maximum freight rate bill?

WILL the thirsty working man refuse to patronize a "seab" saloon? Just offer to treat the crowd at such a place and watch how quickly the answer will be

ACCORDING to the existing outlook, fark horses will not have great opportunities to push themselves forward as leaders in the present session of con-

THE World's fair attendance for the week just ended fell 2,000 short of the preceding week. The cause is not apparent, but undoubtedly has some connection with the dubious business outlook.

THE railways have no objection to years are but little, if any, more than raise against leaving the injunction proceedings in statu quo. As long as they have a temporary restraining order the state must take the initiative in asking to have it dissolved.

IF THERE are any other police officials in Nebraska who wish for extended notoricty all they will have to do is to emulate their Crete compatriot by "trying to beat the green goods men at their own game." It is a comparatively inexpen-

THE mere fact that the Pullman Palace Car company is averse to paying taxes under any circumstances is no valid reason why it should be excused from contributing its just share of the public burdens to the local city and county treasuries.

SUNDAY opening promises to remain a farce. If the World's fair directory intends to obey the order of the court requiring them to keep the gates open on Sunday it will be well for them to adopt some expedient which will make that action less burdensome to them from a financial standpoint.

THE action of the quarantine officers is being watched with much apprehension by people in all parts of the country. Having excluded the cholera pest so long by precautionary measures emphasizes the duty of those officials to neglect nothing that will continue our freedom from the dread disease.

To SECURE an Indian supply depot at Omaha is a movement in which all kinds of citizens can conscientiously join. Tobe Castor has already done some missionary work for us and for this he deserves great credit. Secretary Morton is in a position to assist the enterprise and has shown a disposition to do so. Dur congressional representation are falling into line. A little commotion at this end of the wire will not be out of

THE New York Evening Post calls attention to the fact that the phenomenon which we are now witnessing of a premium on currency over certified bank checks is simply a repetition of what happened in 1873. In that year it lasted over a month, from the 24th of September to the 1st of November. The Post maintains that this is simply a substitute for a general bank suspension greatly which must be endured until confidence is restored.

THE extension of the time allowed suspended rensioners to make a new showing of their claims will be hailed as a modification of the recent pension orders which aims toward fair play to the old soldier. The commissioner of pensions is apt to have his policy severely criticised in congress and anything which he may do to make that policy cause less hardship to those who may be temporarily suspended, but who can successfully prove their right to draw a pension, will make his position | already the supply depot for the Departall the stronger.

THE PUTURE OF WHEAT.

Careful statisticians assert that the time is not remote when the world's production of wheat will not be equal to the demand, and at least one of these has expressed the opinion that within the next few years, or before the close of the present century, the United States will have to import wheat in order to meet the requirements of home consumption. The probability is that the condition which these statisticians promise will not be realized as soon as they predict, but there are certainly strong reasons for believing that within the lifetime of the next generation the world's average annual wheat supply will not exceed the demand and that wheat will be one of the most profitable

products. The increase of the bread-

eating populations during the 70's

required an addition to the wheat-bear-

ing area of about 17,000,000 acres, yet

the additions made to the wheat area of

the United States during that decade

amounted to more than 19,000,000 acres,

evidently in excess of the whole world's

Agricultural development has been

years in consequence of the practical

producing area under cultivation.

the more than average world wheat

beginning of the period. The world

wheat product of 1891 and 1892, in ex-

cess of average crops, was due to ex-

traordinary acreage yield in the United

States and the wheat markets of the

world have long been dominated and

prices wholly determined by the abund-

As the result of the great crops of 1891

and 1892 the world enters upon the

1893-4 harvest year with an apparent re-

serve of 110,000,000 bushels, which has ex-

erted and continues to exert a depressing

effect upon prices. With regard to the

future the Sun article says that such

acreage yields from American fields

being hither to unknown it may be as-

sumed that they will but rarely be re-

peated; and the world's wheat area, with

average yields, being now deficient by

more than 12,000,000 acres, an average

harvest will produce but 2,280,000,000

bushels, while the requirements are now

2,440,000,000 bushels and augmenting at

the rate of more than 29,400,000

bushels per annum-the equivalent

of 2,300,000 new acres. It is

therefore to be expected that as soon as

existing reserves shall have been con-

sumed prices will advance to a remuner-

ative level, and having once reached

that level may reasonably be expected

to remain there. Accepting the figures

of the Sun's article as correct, its con-

clusions are manifestly sound, and they

are of a nature to reassure the American

OMAHA AS AN INDIAN SUPPLY DEPOT.

supply depot must be apparent to every

one who examines the question in an im-

partial manner. The government of the

United States is bound by its treaties

with the various Indian tribes to furnish

them periodically a specified amount of

provisions and other necessaries. The

from different contractors, from whom

the supplies are purchased at the best

figures that may be offered. The sup

plies are to be delivered at the depot or

depots designated in the proposals, and

from those points they are sent out to the

places where they are handed over to

the Indians. The supply depot is the

visions are sent out. To have this

distributing point at the most

central geographical position would

of the federal government. The savings

effected arise from the possibility of

transporting the supplies in bulk as near

to the Indians as possible, so that when

divided and sent out for distribution

there will be but a short distance to be

traversed in reaching any and all agen-

cles. What is demanded for a distribu-

ting point, then, is convenient proximity

to the agencies and ample railway facili-

ties for transporting the goods. These

qualities Omaha possesses in an eminent

degree-in a greater degree than any

other western city. It is well located in

easy reach of the Indian agencies. It is

the benefit

inure to

distributing point from which the pro-

Interior department advertises for bids

The advantages of Omaha as an Indian

wheat producer.

ance or paucity of American supplies.

needs by more than 2,000,000 acres.

With the advantages to the government so plain and the benefits which would accrue to this city so evident, the mutual interests of all the parties concerned ought to bring about the speedy establishment of the supply depot. The of the products of agriculture. Commercial club has already been exert-In a comprehensive article reviewing ing itself in this direction. Now is the the progress of wheat production since time for it to put forth further efforts 1869, the New York Sun presented some and for all business men to join in the very interesting figures for those who take interest in the question of the food supply. Agricultural development in this country, which was repressed during the civil war, was not actively resumed until 1869, and during the next

ing at this point.

THE BOARD OF "LADY" MANAGERS. Woman's participation in the World's fair is not confined to the exhibits alone. The part taken by the women exhibitors has been placed under the conduct of a fifteen years the agricultural area board of lady managers, from whose was nearly doubled, the addition members a committee on awards was to it being no less than 97,000,selected. The work of this committee 000 acres. In the five years from on awards has not been so harmonious 1874 to 1879 the addition to the cultiand smooth as the outside world had vated area aggregated some 53,000,000 acres, a greater area than is now under been led to imagine. In fact within that committee the smoldering embers of a cultivation in Missouri, Kansas, Nedeep-seated fire have long been waiting braska, Minnesota and the two Dakotas. for the breeze that should fan them into In 1869 the cultivated acreage of the a mighty conflagration. Until recently United States was 98,000,000 acres, in only the opportunity was wanting for the 1889 it had increased to 204,000,000 acres. fiery tongues of flame to leap forth furiand it is now estimated to amount to ously from their hidden place of lurk-206,000,000. This increase has been much more rapid than the growth of It must be known that the chairmanpopulation and the inevitable result was ship of the committee on awards was asa fall in the prices of all agricultural

the cattle slaughtering industry. It has

railroads extending in every direction.

depot to Omaha are also apparent. It

would make it the headquarters of an-

other government bureau. It would

bring to the patronage of our business

men a number of officers and employes

connected with the station. It would

afford no little stimulus to the cattle

interests at South Omaha. It would in-

crease the traffic of the railroads center-

The advantages of an Indian supply

signed to Mrs. Meredith. Also that the secretaryship was gobbled up by Mrs. Ball. These positions are not to be sneered at, either. The committee has een entrusted with the expenditure of \$100,000 of the money which the government appropriated to the support of the woman's department, and any committee which has the power of dispensing these little financial tidbits is a commitcomparatively slow during the past five tee well worth working for. No doubt the officers of that committee found that they were hard beset to treat that exhaustion of the arable portion of the money as it should be treated. Some public domain, but prices could not admen might have trouble to get away vance because of the excessive foodwith \$100,000, but those men are few. They would at least have discretion enough to keep their minor quarrels to crops of 1887-8 and the great themselves for fear of losing the favors American harvests of 1891 and 1892, Exat their disposal. Not so, however, with cluding the great crop of the United the board of lady managers. Be it States the world's harvest of 1892 was known that Mrs. Meredith did not suthe greatest ever known with the excepperintend that committee to the liking tion of that of 1887. The unprecedentedly low price of wheat is the natural of Mrs. Ball. She recognized the imresult. Since 1881 the world's requireportance and dignity of her position, ments for wheat have augmented by and she iss aid to have put on all the arrogant airs which that position would 324,000,000 bushels, although the acreage has ceased to expand; the crops of the warrant. This was more than Mrs. last six years have exceeded those of Ball could stand, and she resented it. the preceding six by an average of 124,-When the matter came before the full board of lady managers there was a 000,000 bushels, though harvested from scene precipitated. Mrs. Meredith and an area that averaged 600,000 acres less. The product of the crops of 1891 and her friends had some typewritten reso-1892 exceeded the average of the lutions of censure upon Mrs. Ball which they proposed to railroad through. Mrs. twelve years in which they are included by 175,000,000 bushels, this ex-Ball and her friends proposed to let cess being equivalent to an addition of nothing of the kind occur, and finally 14,000,000 acres to the area; yet the rethe matter went over to the next day. On Saturday the board approached serves at the end of the term of twelve the controversy before it with diffidence. 110,000,000 bushels greater than at the

Mrs. Ball obtained the floor upon a question of privilege, and she did not give it up until she had made the best of her privilege. She made various charges against Mrs. Meredith which did not enhance her ladylike character. She said that she was "an arrogant chairman." She heard a few hisses, but they were not enough to frighten Mrs. Ball. She continued until she called her feltow lady manager "a malieious, ungenerous and vindictive woman." Mind you she said "woman" and not "lady." And then the hisses came thick and fast. Pandemonium ensued and Mrs. Meredith choked and melted with tears. All this happened before the board of lady managers. Then the members became entangled in a maze of parliamentary rulings, out of which they finally emerged when Mrs. Ball condescendingly withdrew the word "ma-

harmony now. The board of lady managers intends to move to Washington to give congress lessons in parliamentary procedure. When it has finished there, it will move to London and instruct the House of Commons. After that its services will be at the disposal of whatever legislative body offers the best inducements.

AS TO TARIFF REVISION.

There is a division of sentiment among the democrats in congress as to the relative importance of the question of tariff revision, some regarding it as more urgent than the silver question and others giving it the precedence. According to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who has the very best means of information, the matter of tariff revision will be taken up as soon as the ways and means committee is announced, and it is believed that the committee can have a measure ready to report to the house before the holidays. A revision prior to that time is not expected, according to this correspondent, but a great deal will depend upon whether the administration has a measure already completed, or nearly so, for presentation to congress. Unless the reports current weeks ago were unfounded, the secretary of the treasury and others have been at work for some time in preparing a tariff bill to meet the views of the president, and if such is the case a tariff bill ought to be ready for submission to the ways and means committee at least at the date of the regular session of congress, and as it is presumed that committee will be constructed with a view to adopting the tariff views of the administration, any bill it may receive having the endorsement of the president is likely to be ap-

proved without much delay. Undoubtedly it is the desire of the president that the silver question shall be disposed of as soon as possible, a recess taken, and the tariff be left for consideration at the regular session, and it is said that a number of prominent democrats in congress think this would be the proper course. From the success ment of the Platte. It is the center of which the president appears to have every portion of the country; the daily fail-

had in converting members of his party to his financial views there is warrant for the belief that the will have little difficulty, aided by the influence of the midsummer heatat Washington, in convincing a sufficient number of the wisdom and expediency of confining the extra session entirely to financial legislation, and of limiting that to the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act. Unfoubtedly the general sentiment of the country would approve of this. But Mr. Cleveland may also realize that uncertainty regarding the tariff revision to be made by his party is having more or less influence in maintaining distrust and depression, and that therefore the country ought to be permitted to know in the early future what to expect. If he does realize this it is reasonable to suppose that the influence of the administration will be used to bring about a revision as soon as a bill for that purpose can be formulated, and that to the consummation of that work the administration will be able to give a great deal of assistance. It seems to be pretty well understood that there will be a reorganization of the ways and means committee, the indications pointing to the selection of Mr. Wilson of West Virginia to succeed Mr. Springer as chairman of the committee. Such a change would be notice to the country that tariff revision would be dictated by the administration and that it would not be strictly on the line demanded by the democratic national platform.

A WRITER in the Journal of Political Economy, after satisfying himself that the character of our immigration in the past has not been all that might have been desired, proposes that every person who desires to emigrate to the United States should be compelled to provide himself with a three-fold certificate of

character. In other words he wants a certificate signed by three persons, the local chief of police, the chief health officer and the chief officer of the poor, stating that the applicant has not been brought before the courts on any criminal charge for five years previous, that he has had no contagious disease during the preceding year, that he has received no assistance from the poor authorities for a designated period. The adoption of such a plan, the writer thinks, would immediately bring the condition of European immigration to a level with the millennium. Does he not see that the persons who could secure such a certificate are exactly those whom European countries wish to retain and to whom the greatest obstacles would be presented should they make application for emigration papers as suggested? Our experience has shown us that European officials will resort to any subterfuge to rid themselves of objectionable characters by providing the means of transporting them to this country. The requirement of emigration certificates would in no way keep these away from us to a greater extent than is se-

cured by existing immigration laws.

On the other hand it would prevent

those immigrants from coming who are

most desirable. Our present laws pro-

tect us amply from the inroads of pau-

pers, criminals and like characters.

An honest execution of these laws will

and those will not include any plan by

which the immigration of the honest

and hardworking laborer will be made more difficult than it now is. A CONTRIBUTOR intimates that there is not sufficient publicity given to the affairs of our national banks and suggests that the periodical employment of an expert accountant and the publication of his findings would do much to restore the general confidence of the public in the stability and soundness of those institutions. No one doubts the efficacy of publicity as a means of assuring depositors that their interests are being well guarded, and it is to this principle largely that the success of our national banking system can be traced. Whether further development in this direction is desirable is a question that must yield to the dictates of expediency. What we licious." And all is peace and blissful wish first to do, is to extend to all private and state banking institutions the same requirements for periodical statements of condition as are now demanded of the national banks. The fact that the latter find it to their advantage to take

> force more frequent statements from the THE bicycle tournament at Chicago this week will be the Mecca toward which the eyes of the amateur sporting world will turn.

the public into their confidence ought

alone to induce the remaining bankers

to adopt a similar policy. That they do

not is ample justification for regulative

legislation. When this has become all

that is necessary it will be time to en-

Counterfeit Change.

Chicago Tribune The people last fail voted for a change and now that they have get it they are not happy, as they find less "change" in their pockets than before they voted for it.

Proving Their Solvency.

Globe Democrat. In nine out of ten cases of bank failures this year, the banks have turned out to be perfectly solvent, and they would not have closed their doors if their depositors had treated them justly and fairly.

The Time to invest. Kansas City Journal The experience of those who bought dur-

ing the depression following the panic of 1873 should be a valuable lesson to those who have idle money now. There will never be a better opportunity to invest in cheap and Here is Confidence. Philadelphia Times. We feel entirely warranted in saying that the slump in value is ended for good, and as confidence is gradually restored by the visibly improved conditions which environ all business operations, we must steadily advance to the normal prosperity of a nation whose resources are boundless, whose people

are solvent and whose energies are unex-

The Financial Situation Comptroller Eckels in North American Review The present financial depression differs materially from any that has heretofore occurred in our history. The strain has been of unprecedented length and great severity, but there has been nothing approaching a panic, such as characterized other years under similar circumstances. More significant is the fact that throughout it all there has been manifest no unusual excitement, despite the general distrust in the stability

great commercial enterprises, trust companies and corporations and manufacturing es tablishments. No stronger proof than this could be had of the vast resources of the country and the available wealth of the people. It demonstrates strates that no matter how bad the outlook there can be no general bankruptcy and dis-tress as that of 1837, 1837 and 1873. In all the circumstances surrounding the presen situation It is equally at variance with other periods of liquidation. It has devel-oped at a time when there is an abundance of agricultural produce and of manufactured product on every hand. Ordinary business in mercantile lines is up to, and in some trades above, the standard of the same months in times of marked prosperity, while the actual amount of money in circulation per capita is as great as that of recent years. Not less worthy of note is it that, in a majority of the failures that have occured in legitimate lines thus far, the assets reported of the failed concerns have been largely in excess of their liabilities and of such a character as to cause comment that institutions solding them should have been forced to

Baled Hay Receiving Recognition.

Washington News,
It is indeed pleasing to know that American baled hay is receiving the recognition abroad that it so richly deserves. The fragrant bale of hay is a typical American institution, and none knows it but to loveit, none name it but to praise. It is not so gaudy as some of the products of our farms, but it makes up by intrinsic worth what it lacks in other directions, and we have long urged that it should be selected as the national flower. A man should be sent abread to show the people there how to prepare baled hay for the table, even as Mr. Murphy explained the merits and mysteries of cornmeal. For many years it has been a staple in American boarding houses, as those who are partial to vegetable soup and corn beef and cabbage can testify, and there is no good reason why it should not occupy a similarly honorable sphere in Europe.

Experimental Soldiers.

New York Tribune. The experiments which have been in progress for several years seem to have proved that the North American Indian does not have in him the making of a first class sol-dier, and accordingly the few Iudians now in the service of the army are to be mustered out. The trial was worth making, even if it has not turned out as well as was expected The nature of the Indian makes him unwill-ing to submit to discipline and routine, and those who enlisted as soldiers soon lost their interest, and some of them became ex-tremely insubordinate when attempts to enforce regulations were put forth. While In scouts, it appears impossible to make good soldiers of them and, unfortunately, little interest in the matter is now felt in the War department.

A Dangerous Weapon.

Philadelphia Ledger. Merchants and business men of Butte City, Mont., have declared they will not in future in any case or circumstances pur chase anything from any one known to be antagonistic to the free coinage of silver Judging by the number of states in favor of unlimited coinage of silver and the number against such coinage, it would seem that the boycott would be a more powerful weapon in the hands of the latter. Should the business men now to be boycotted take it into their heads to refuse in turn to purchase from the free silverites, it is pretty safe to say that the people of Butte City would feel the pluch. But boycotting is poor business always and under all circumstances.

Philadelphia Record. Western railroad men, than whom there are no better judges of the business situation, feel greatly elated over the autumn outlook, the crops being large and the prospect bright for reasonably good prices. The "corn reads" are confident of an exceptionally prosperous trade; and the feeling is that September, or at the latest October, will usher in good times for the railroads Prosperity for the railroads means good times for the farmers, and consequently an improvement in the business interests of the

Speculation and Spicide. Cincinnati Commercial.

The suicide of an aged Chicago Board of Trade operator is a solemn leason to young men who fancy that the life of a speculator leave but few points still to be improved | is an easy one with a golden future. "Broke" at 75, Nelson Van Kirk closed his life deal with a bullet yesterday. The wrecks of the Chicago Board of Trade fill a dozen cemeteries. The willest, strongest and richest gambler is sure to meet a "cold deck" sooner or later. When it comes later, suicide

> Action First, Debate Afterward. New York Herald. There is talk here and there of a prolonged

debate on the financial situation before the epeal of the Sherman law. Debate should follow, not precede, repeal. When a house is on fire it is time for action, not deliberation. When the nation is in the throes of financial and commercial disaster the cause of the evil must be stamped out at

PROUND ABOUT THE PAIR.

Musical Director Thomas again threatens to resign. His department is a magnificent failure financially In the shoe and leather building there is

pair of satin ball shoes with the rows of what look like diamonds for buttons. The convent of La Rabida, where the Columbian relics are, is one of the most popular bits of the whole fair, and its quaint rooms and winding corridors are crowded all The California exhibit is said to be the best

state snow at the fair. Women revel in the enormous peaches, grapes and other fruits to be seen. The mouths of men water over the wonderful collection of gold in various crude forms. Tea is served every afternoon at 5 o'clock

on the upper floor of the New York building. No public announcement is made of this fact, of course, but all comers are welcome nevertheless. Take the elevator on the east side of the building. The number of paid admissions during the

nonth of July was 2,759,971, and the largest number of paid admissions was July 4, when 283,273 people deposited the admission fee with the ticket sellers. The paid attendance for May was 1.050.037, while that of June more than doubled this figure, reaching a total of 2.075,113.

In the Russian section of the Manufactures building are two copies in lapis-lazuli and molachite of the royal palace in St. Petersburg. They are four feet in height, and are valued at \$10,000 each. A lade urn worth \$8,000 shares admiration with a little topaz vase. Three mahogany and gilt cabi-nets, wonderful examples of mosaic work, are lent by the Empress of Russia, and are valued at \$8,000 each.

Two large halls in the rear of the Guatemala building contain imitation mountains. At the mouth of the caves, among the craigs and upon the peaks are specimens of Guate-mala's strange animal life. The cave bear is there with his long overlapping shout. A tiger, fully grown, but no larger than a kitten and a perfectly formed deer no taller than a rabbit are other freaks. There are uanas and lizards and which are too unpleasant to write about.

The rocking stone of Tandil is one of the wenders which Americans will go to see when the intercontinental railway begins to carry tourists to South America. On the summit of a low hill on a great plain of the Argentine Republic looms this great mass of rock. It weighs 2,000 or 3,000 tens. A thousand horses couldn't roll it over. Yet a man can stand under the edge of it and thousand horses couldn't roll it over. Yet a man can stand under the edge of it and, putting his hand against it, can move the entire mass until it rocks to and fro. If a bottle is put close to the under edge of the mass, and two or three pushes are given, the rock will roll back and smash the bottle. There is a picture of this curiosity in the Argentine ex-

Paraguay tea! Thirty millions of peopl drink it daily. Yet visitors to the World's fair sniff their noses as they approach the Paraguay pavilion and fall to identify the aroma. Paraguay has sent some of her tea. she does not make it her strong feature. But to many people there is nothing more interesting in the exhibit. Yerba mate is the more correct name. Mate is pronounced as if it was spelled man-tay. When the South American awakes in the morning, claps his hands and calls immediately for "a means a cup of this tea, and when h swallowed a mate or two he is braced up for the opening duties of the day and inclined to see life on the bright side. SEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS

The Lexington Gazette has been swal wed by the Capper-Citizen. A horse was so badly frightened by a train at Mason City that it dropped dead.

A Grand Army district reunion will be

ield at Broken Bow August 22 to 25. The Kearney Journal would like to see H Sinclair nominated for supreme cour

The oldest sen of Hon. J. C. Bunch of Wymore died last week in Wisconsin, where he had gone for a visit.

The broken Battle Creek Valley bank, which has been in the hands of Receiver Edgecombe for some time, was transferred last week to the care of J. W. Rose, a new

The Curtis Grand Army post has decided owing to the monetary stringency, abandon the soldiers reunion, of which ouncement had been made, but a picnic for veterans will be held August 22.

Because he permitted a correspondent to traduce Mrs. Grant in his paper, Representa-tive C. W. Beal, editor of the Broken Bow Beacon, was publicly horsewhipped by the lady and was forced to flee from her wrath. Mrs. J. L. Madison of Superior drove home the other evening from an outing and saw a light in the house. Just as she entered a tramp jumped from a window and disappeared. He had overturned everything in the house, but didn't have time to carry off the valuables.

Jack Short, a farm hand employed by E. N. Bishop, a Custer county farmer, became enraged because he was threatened with discharge unless he obeyed orders and stabbed Bishop five times with a pocket knife. None of the wounds will prove serious. Short has disappeared. F. O. Edgecombe, editor of the Falls City

Journal, who lost his sight some time ago by the premature discharge of a gun, has just returned from a trip to Chicago, where he hoped to have an operation performed that would restore his vision. Several eminent occursts, however, informed him that an operation would be restored by the control of the eration would be useless.

The body of Henry Anderson, who met his death by being buried alive in a well at a depth of over 100 feet, south of Harrisburg, Banner county, was finally recovered last week after having been in the ground nearly three weeks. The remains were in a very badly decomposed condition, but were en-cased at once in a metallic coffin and sent to Illinois for interment.

During the prevalence of the thunder

storm a most miraculous escape from instant death occurred in South Superier, says the Superior Journal. The two-story frame house of James Ion, section foreman of the Missouri Pacific, was struck at the north end by a bolt of lightning, tearing the siding from the house for a third of the way down. I'he current then seemed to divide, part going down the chimney into the parlor, tearing down a stovepipe and breaking the stove to pieces as well as setting fire to so clothing on a chair near by and utterly demolishing everything on the north side of the room. The other current turned west, entered the bedroom, followed the railing of the bed to the footboard and literally tore it into splinters. On this bed Miss Mary Hennesy of Formosa, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ion, was sleeping, and miraculous as it may seem, escaped oven a shock from the deadly fluid, but was certainly thoroughly awakened, and jumping from the fallen bed she ran to the stair door and called for Mrs. Ion that the house was struck by lightning and was on fire. The ed was a new one with wire springs, on which was a mattress and feather bed. The nonconducting quality of the feathers un-doubtedly saved the young lady's life.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Governor Waite's welcome home was peculiarly fitting. The band played "After the Bawl." Governor McKinley proposes to ventilate democratic pension reform in a speech at Caldwell, O., August 25.

A New York paper estimates that 36,177 working men are idle in that city. Come to think about it, New York voted for a Neither Senator Peffer nor Jerry Simpson appeared at the silver jamboree in Chicago.

The populist wisacres stick to the middle of the road. There is to be a radical reform in the Midway plaisance dance. The undulating motions are to be supplanted by lofty pedal tumbling, limited to the height of the roof. Another prize fighter met a violent death. It seems his opponent in a friendly bout "stopped his jaw." With that important

professional adjunct inactive, life wasn't

worth living. Prince Damrong of the royal house of Siam signed the notification to France of the acceptance of her ultimatum. by his name the prince appears to have got on the wrong side.

Judge Stein is an important personage in opened the gates on Sunday, consequently his name is extremely popular in Midway joints seven days in the week.

After the extra session, what? Why, the fall elections in Ohio, New York, Massachusetts and lowa for a full roster of state officers, and minor elections in nine other A political stringency is a remote Omaha extends condolences to Los Angeles.

Doubtless the completion and dedication of the commodious and ornate Santa Fe denot warrants unusual rejoicing. Omaha cannot speak from experience. We realize, however, what pangs the parting with the old ruins produced. Such rending of old ties make strong men turn aside to hide their Railroad managers hereabouts re spect the local veneration for ruins and jeal-

ously protect them even though their patrons contract sunstroke or consumption in the

roofless expanse of waste. The Chicago grand jury was not as diffuse as the coroner's jury which investigated the cold storage warehouse fire. After much cogitation the jurymen could not fix the responsibility. The talk of a looting con-spiracy ended in talk.

Secretary Hoke Smith is responsible for the assertion that many of the Indians on the western reservations do not know how

to mlik a cow; and yet in the expressive phrase of the day the noble red man occa-sionally "pulls Uncle Sam's leg." Little Wound, the new chief of the Sioux nation, is 6 feet tall, 60 years old, and got his name from an injury to his ankle re-ceived in a battle with white men when he was 12 years old. He and Red Cloud have always been on bad terms. Red Cloud was Sitting Bull's friend and ally.

A story is being told in the House of Com-A story is being told in the House of Com-mons which illustrates Mr. Gladstone's ex-uberant buoyancy since the crisis of the home rule debate. After the prime minister had voted in the division on clause 9. Mr. Majoribanks went up to him and said: "I think I can find a pair for you Mr. Glad-stone, if you would like to go home now." "A pair!" said Mr. Gladstone, "find me two pairs and I may—I reel equal to any two tories tonight."

CHEERING SUGGESTIONS.

Buffalo Courier: The city editor's blue sencil often makes a marked difference in the new reporter's copy.

Inter Ocean: "If I should kiss you would you scream?" "Well, I wouldn't like to give a positive answer without having been put to the test."

Boston Courier: A man who makes hats is a hatter, of course, but we ought not to say that a baker is necessarily a loafer.

Sommerville Journal: One secret that a woman can generally keep is her honest, way-down-deep, unmodified opinion of the man who persuaded her to marry him twenty-five or thirty years ago.

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

Life: Horse Dealer-I always pick my cus-omer. Friend-Do you? I was told that you skinned them.

Chicago Record: Weary Watkins-I don't want no more sleep again for a year. Wandering Willyum-Wat's eatin' you? Weary Watkins-I sleep las' night and dreamed I was workin'.

Chleago Tribune: Neighbor's Boy-Maw sent me over to ask if you'd lend her your bottle o' cough medicine. Mrs. Kneer-You tell your mother we keep our cough medicine strictly for home consumption.

Washington Star: "Lunderstand," said one politician to another, "that Governor Waito expects to strike another vein of thought." "Yein, nothing!" was the rejoinder; "it'll be an artery next time, sure."

Philadelphia Record: "The rope walker Souldn't do much without an educated rope."
'An educated rope? I never heard of one."
'Oh, yes; their ropes must always be taut."

THE BULLDOG. Minneapolis Jou nal. Minicipols John and
O, tramplet, in thy hour of ease,
With appetite that's hard to please,
Before thou callest for the wine,
Observe the building's piaintive whim
His mouth, which he has just let off,
Is raucous with a bronchial cough;
His ways are rough; he loves to camp
Upon the treuser of the tramp.

WHEN THE MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Ware River News.

O, 'twas glorious last November when the victors marched away With red fire, drums and banners in magnifi-With red fire, drums and banners in magnifi-cent array!

How their eyes with rapture sparkled, how each loyal heart grew warm
At the thought of poor old Benny swamped by cyclones of reform!

And how double extra jolly it would be to scotch and kill

Our W. McKinley and his blamed old robber bill: Our W. McKinley and his blaned old robber bill: But a different sort of feeling seems to per-meate the town, And gas don't count for glory When

The

Mills Shut

O, 'twas altogether lovely then to nag the G. O. P. And furnished season tickets up Salt river, don't you see! Slashing up official pudding, sure, such happi-ness must bring, ness must bring,
While Maxwell gives his hatchet just a little
extra swing.
But hold! here comes another sort of music in
the alr.
That tells of empty stomachs and of pockets
plucked and bare!
Where are these protection killers now, these
spouters of renown?
Where, oh, where these great reformers
When

The

Shut Lo! the great and noble Grover, what a valiant knight was be, To plant his No. 11s squarely on "plutoc-And Adlai, the fearless, of the weird and awful And Adia, the fearless, of the word and awful name.

How his stirring deeds should echo on the trumpet blast of fame!

How they'd turn the country over, then turn it back again,

And scatter all the rascals from among the haunts of men!

'Tis a glorious prospect truly, for many a thriving town,

But it peters out so easy

When

Tho

Shut

BROWNING, KING

Why we smile

Can't help it; the men and boys of this city and 'round abouts will insist on



wearing clothes and when they buy them they nearly all get them of us-and that makes us good natured. Others talk about hard times--that maks us smile. We don't know what hard times are ourselves unless it is the

case in hard times that a man wants to make his dollar go as far as possible and for that reason buys his suit of us because it will wear longer and keep its shape better than any other and he won't have to be spending some more silvers before the times get better. Long headed people buy the best clothing to be had. Our prices many broken sizes are about half what they used to be.

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