Omaha, The Bee Building. South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets. South Omalia, corner N and 26th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Unicago Office, 317 Chambur of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune atlding. Building. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and literial matter should be addressed: To the

BUSINESS LETTERS. All husiness 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 company.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Hes sent to their address by leaving

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does soleranly swear that the setual clevilation of THE Datty. Hee for the week ending August 5, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, July 30 Monday, July 31 Tuesday, August 1 Wednesday, August 3 Thursday, August 3 Friday, August 4 rday, August 5 ... GEORGE B. TESCHUCK. . SWORN to before

THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in bleago at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel. Files of Tirk Ber can be seen at the Ne-braska building and the Administration build ing, Exposition grounds.

The Bee in Chicago.

Average Circutation for July, 1893, 24,258

Congress was not summoned to pre pare a plan of action; it was summoned

THESE opportune rains are doing much to assure the Nebraska farmer of a successful crop.

THE country is now safe. McKeighan has put in an appearance at the capitol at Washington.

IT Is now evident that the president's message is not sufficient in itself to restore confidence.

THE disasters of the first Cordage trust ought to be a warning to the projectors of Another.

THE Commercial club is letting no grass grow under its feet in the matter of securing an Indian supply depot at

FOREIGN intervention in Samoa has failed, seemingly, to bring the natives to a proper appreciation of the innumerable blessings of civilized government.

THE socialists are complaining of excessive hours in the working day. American laborers are complaining that the working day has itself disappeared.

WE WONDER whether congress will take steps to furnish safe quarters for the department clerks at Washington in accordance with the lesson of the Ford theater disaster.

HOLDING a diplomatic office and using language reflecting on the secretary of state are incompatible elements. The next minister to Siam will be appointed to fill a vacancy caused by resignation due to incompatibility.

WILL some of the New York newspapers who have been crying so loudly about "trolley victims" let us know how many people have been injured by the Broadway cable in the few months it has been in operation?

August purchases of silver commence at a price several cents higher than those accepted for July. This means that silver is on the rise just now. If the silverites' program is eventually carried out we may never again see silver selling at less than 70 cents per

THE Iowa state chemist now adds his testimony upon the purity of the beverage drawn from the Missouri river. Without bacteria or injurious matter the sparkling fluid of the Big Muddy challenges comparison with the water supplied to other cities.

SIX weeks notice of an extra session does not seem to be long enough for congress to determine on what lines its action should be conducted. But the same indecisive attitude would be presented if the president's proclamation set the date of assembling a whole year ahead.

As MIGHT have been expected, county poor relief officials report a greatly increased number of applications for public assistance from people who until recently were self-supporting. The administration of such relief at times like the present must be doubly discriminating and careful, and conducted so as not to throw those who are willing to work into the permanent rank of paupers.

THE party whose courage has been so terribly affected by a "rumor" that consignment of arms and ammunition are being constantly received by Catholics bent upon a general uprising in this state should refrain from alarm until he has something more tangible upon which to base his fears. When he has reasonable proof that any such diabolical plot is in making it will be time to call on the governor for assistance.

THE people of Omaha must not forget that the movement for securing an Indian supply depot at this point was begun over a year ago by Senator Manderson. Senator Manderson has lent his aid to the plan from the beginning. Tobe Castor is doing all he can to further it, as is also Secretary Morton. The whole Nebraska delegation will join in the cavalcade as soon as their attention is called to the matter. We want the aid of every one of them and we are anxious to give them credit for all that they may do.

POWER OF THE STATE TO ESTABLISH MAXIMUM RAILWAY RATES.

Some of the attorneys for the railways interested in the pending injunction proceedings have taken pains to give it out that the confidence of the railways in their ability to overturn the maximum freight rate law on the ground of unconstitutionality rests upon the decision of the United States supreme court in the celebrated Minnesota milk case. And they have contended that the judgment in that case virtually overruled the doctrine enunciated in connection with the granger cases in the 70's to the effect that the state legislatures might constitutionally prescribe maximum rates of

charges for transportation upon the

railways operating within those states. While it is true that one of the judges, in his dissenting opinion in the Minnesota milk case, reported in 134 U. S., did claim that the majority opinion practically reversed the decision in Munn vs Illinois, the leading granger case, yet the court did not profess to go so far. That case arose upon the prosecution of a railway company for violating the rates for transporting milk as fixed by the Minnesota Railway commission. When the railway claimed that such schedule was operating to deprive it of its property without aus process of law because unreasonable and unjust the state court refused to admit any evidence upon the question of reasonableness. What the United States supreme court decided in that case was that the action of the state court violated the 14th amendment. Their orderupon that occasion was made on the special assumption that the state court persisted in interpreting the local statute as conferring final determination of the reasonableness of rates upon the state commission without appeal in any case. The inference is that if the state court had so construed the law as to permit a judicial investigation of the reasonableness of the charges, the federal court would have upheld the constitutionality of the law.

The decision in the Minnesota milk case has been much misunderstood. The very fact that the railways hailed it as overturning the doctrine of legislative regulation of rates impressed it upon the supreme court that its ruling was not entirely clear and consequently that court embraced the earliest opportunity that presented to explain its position upon that point. This explanation was made public so recently as February, 1892, and is to be found in Budd vs New York, 143 U. S. 517. In this case the validity of an act of the legislature of New York, establishing a maximum rate of charges for elevating and warehousing grain within that state, was vigorously upheld as a constitutional

exercise of legislative power. The late Justice Blatchford, in delivering the opinion of the court, said that the main question involved was whether the court would adhere to its decision in Munn vs. Illinois. He carefully reviewed the interpretation which had been put upon that case by the state tribunals, and reaffirmed the views of the court of appeals of New York based thereon, so far as they support the validity of the statute in question. The doctrine laid down in Munn vs Illinois, he said, was that private property devoted to a public use becomes subject to public regulation, and that this regulation might properly take the form of a legislative fixing of reasonable maximum rates. He cited the cases in which the supreme court had followed its earlier decision, and continued:

In Chicago, etc., Railway.company vs Minnesota, it was said by Mr. Justice Bradley in his dissenting opinion, in which Mr. Justice Gray and Mr. Justice Lamar concurred, that the decision of the court in that case practically overruled Munn vs Illinois, but the opinion of the court did not say so nor did it refer to Munn vs Illinois: and we are of the opinion that the decision in the case in 134 U. S. is, as will be hereafter shown, quite distinguishable from the present case

It is thus apparent that this court has adhered to the decision in Munn vs Illinois and to the doctrines announced in the opinion of the court in that case; and those noctrines have since been repeatedly enforced in the decisions of the courts of the states.

Justice Blatchford then goes on to cite the cases in the state courts referred to, among them the western telegraph case, 17 Neb., 126, where the business of the defendant was held to be subject to the public control, and concludes that "we must regard the principle maintained in Munn vs Illinois as firmly established."

What is said in reference to the Minnesota milk case and in reference to the claim that that case made the fixing of charges a judicial question as to whether they are reasonable or not, is so important as to deserve literal quotation:

But this is a misapprehension of the decision of this court in the case referred to. In that case the legislature of Minnesota had passed an act which established a rail road and warehouse commission, and the supreme court of that state had interpreted the act as providing that the rates of charges for the transportation of property by railroads, recommended and by the commission, should be final and conclusive as to what were equal and reasonable charges and that there could be no judicial inquiry as to the reason ableness of such rates. A railroad company in answer to an application for a mandamus contended that such rates in regard to it were unreasonable and, as it was not allowed by the state court to put in testimony in sup port of its answer on the question of the reasonableness of such rates, this court held that the statute was in conflict with the constitution of the United States as depriving the company of its property without due process of law and depriving it of the equal protection of the laws. That was a very different case from one under the statute of New York in question here, for in this instance the rate is fixed directly by the legislature. What was said in the opinion of the court in 134 U.S. had reference only to the case then before the court and to charges fixed by a commission appointed under an act of the legislature under a constitution of the state which provided that all corporations, being common carriers, should be bound to carry "on equal and rea sonable terms," and under a statute which provided that all charges made by a common carrier for the transportation of passengers or property should be "equal and reason-What was said in the opinion in 134 U. S. as to the question of the reasonable-

ness of the rate of charge being one for

judicial investigation had no reference to a

case where the rates are prescribed directly

by the legislature. The dissenting opinion in this case was concurred in by Justices Brewer, Brown and Field. Justice Field has dissented in all these cases, from Munn vs Illinois on. Justice Brewer's dissent was on the express ground that a warehouse did not constitute private property devoted to a public use; he would evidently have no difficulty in supporting maximum rates for railway transportation. Justice Brown's position is

not very clear. It is thus evident that the railway attorneys are trying to mislead the public as to the status of the already decided cases where maximum rate laws have come before the United States supreme court for interpretation. That court, as it stands constituted today, stands committed to the doctrine that the states have the power to establish maximum rates of charges for rallway transportation. To sustain the railway point of view, their attorneys will have to win over to their side several judges on the highest federal beach.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS. The Ohio democratic convention yesterday nominatad Lawrence T. Neal for governor, thus placing in opposition to Governor McKinley a candidate who represents the extreme anti-protection wing of the democracy, and is also an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Neat obtained a national reputation at Chicago in connection with the plank in the national platform denouncing protection as fraud and robbery and without constitutional authority. It has been a question whether the authorship of this plank belonged to him or to Mr. Watterson, but Neal has publicly claimed it and there is no question as to his having introduced it as an amendment to the platform framed by the committee on resolutions, and made a speech in its support. His identification with the first declaration ever made by a political party that protection is unconstitutional is, therefore, sufficiently complete, and it is a matter of public knowledge that Neal is very proud of the fact. His nomination is also regarded as a triumph of the free silver element of the party.

The candidacy of Mr. Neal will make national issues predominant in the campaign and the republicans of Ohio would not have it otherwise. It will be a square fight between the acknowledged representative of the policy of protection as embodied in the McKinley law and a recognized champion of practical free trade. In such a contest there ought to be little doubt as to what the decision of the voters of Ohio will ba. and especially under present conditions. With the business interests of that state suffering as severely as those of any other from the effects of the distrust and depression that are at least measurably due to the tariff doctrine propounded at Chicago, it would be a most surprising result if the intelligent voters of Ohio should endorse that doetrine by electing the man who is responsible for it. Moreover, Mr. Neal has many enemies in his own party, not all of whom will be placated. Twice before he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and on both occasions he led factional fights which antagonized men whom it will now be found difficult, if not impossible, to conciliate. The fact is that Neal secured the nomination largely for the reason that there was no one else especially anxious to get it, the only explanation of which is that they could see little prospect of success. Not only are the prevailing conditions peculiarly unfortunate for the democracy of a state like Ohio, but Governor McKinley is a most formidable opponent at any time.

The platform is of the characteristic democratic type. It arraigns the republican party as responsible for the financial and business ills from which the country is suffering, declares for more currency, and throws a sop to the old soldiers, who will hardly be misled by it in view of the policy regarding them that has been instituted at Washington. The Ohio campaign will soon become interesting, the republicans being already pretty well organized to prosecute the contest with vigor.

SHOWING A BETTER SPIRIT.

The action of the free silver members of congress in their caucus Wednesday, pledging themselves to support a bill for free coinage of silver in such a ratio as will provide and maintain the parity between gold and silver, indicates a better spirit among them which is as welcome as it was unexpected. From the utterances of the advocates of free silver coinage at Chicago and numerous individual expressions since there was no reason to expect that they would make any concession or offer or accept any compromise. Indeed the platform of the free silver men adopted at Chicago distinctly declares that "there must be no compromise of this question," and that 'all legislation demonetizing silver and restricting the coinage thereof must be mmediately and completely repealed by an act restoring the coinage of the country to the conditions established by the founders of the nation and which continued for over eighty years without complaint from any part of our people." It was also declared by the convention "that the only remedy for our metallic financial troubles is to open the mints of the nation to gold and sliver on equal terms, at the old ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold." This was forth only nine days ago put as the irrevocable ultimatum of the free silver men, which every representative of that element in congress was expected to adhere to unfaiteringly. The change that has taken place in the sentiment of some of them, so far as relates to the question of ratio, evidences the force of public opinion. They have manifestly become convinced that the American people will not have free and unlimited silver coinage at the present colnage ratio.

The caucus did not indicate what ratio the silver men will be willing to accept, but Mr. Bland intimated that they might be disposed to have it established at 20 to 1. At present the commercial ratio is about 28 to 1 and the price of silver has improved within the last

few days in consequence of an increased demand from China. When that demand snall have been supplied it is probable that the price of silver will again fall. At any rate it must be a long time before the relative market value of silver and good is 20 to 1, and while it might be unreasonable to ask that the commercial ratio be made the coinage ratio, obviously 20 to 1 would not represent the difference between the two metals. As the silver men have manifested a disposition to compromise on this question of mitio, however, there ought not to be any great difficulty in reaching an understanding as to what a fair ratio would be, provided that free coinage at any ratio could secure a majority in congress and the approval of the president. The former is possible, the latter altogether improbable. There is reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver under any circumstances or conditions and that he would veto any measure for this purpose regardless of the coinage ratio that might be fixed by congress. He was hostile to free coinage during his first administration, one of the strongest arguments ever made against this policy being that of Cleveland's first secretary of the treasury, Mr. Manning, sent to congress in 1886; in which the president expressed his full concurrence. It is possible that Mr. Cleveland has since then somewhat modified his views regarding silver, but certainly not to the extent that would allow him to approve a measure for its free coinage. While, therefore, the free silver advocates are to be commended for manifesting a more rational disposition regarding this question,

there seems no probability that their proposition can prevail. With free coinage of silver at a ratio of say 24 to 1, we should be in no danger, probably, of being flooded with foreign silver, as would undoubtedly be the case if there was free coinage at the present ratio. We should coin only the product of our own mines, and it is more than likely this would be reduced. As we have heretofore said regarding an increase in the weight of the silver dollar, it would be attended with considerable loss to the government on account of the large amount of silver it holds, but doubtless this would in time be more than offset by the gain to the public credit, the business interests and the general welfare from thus insuring for years to come the soundness and stability of the currency.

SO EAGER is the Lincoln Journal to defend the contemplated action of the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds in disposing of the saline lands to the present lessees, that it rushes forward a trifle too fast in its anxiety to uphold the job. On one page it announces that one of the lessees has applied for proceedings by which he may secure the title to the land and that the board had referred the petition to the attorney general for a report on the legality of the recent saline land sale law. When the attorney general makes his report the board promises to gauge its action by his recommendations. But another page of the same Journal says that the board "will carry out the law to the letter, no matter what it may be construed by the most eminent authori ties to be." Isn't this anticipating the report of the attorney general a little too much? We all accept it as a foregone conclusion that such report will be favorable to the proposed sale. but we are willing to wait until the decision is made public. As the law stands, the whole matter of compensation rests with the Board of County Commissioners and the Laneaster county commissioners are not apt to burden the lessees with unnecessarily heavy payments to the state. We have been complaining of this little job ever since its real purpose became apparent and we shall continue to complain after the perfunctory sale has

taken place. Ohio's Savior. New York Sun. For governor of Ohio: Larry Neal; the straight platform and no squeal!

Party History Abridged, Indianapolis Journal When the democratic party is out of power it is a continual menace. When it is in power it is a continual disaster.

Bait for the Bears. Chie 190 Tribune.

Despite the good features of President Sleveland's message, a two-point drop in stocks yesterday afternoon bore involuntary testimony to the usual depressing effect of the document. Mouldy Customs.

The senate might have postponed its tribute to Mr. Stanford long enough to hear the president's message. Respect for the dead is all very well, but the interests of the living are more urgent. Action, Not Words.

Philadelphia Times,

A condition, not a theory, confronts the congress of the United States at this juncture. A very prompt surgical constant what the peo ple demand and they will toler ate no filibustering or jockeying for partisar advantage. Far-Seeing Investors. Globe-Deprocrat.

Europe sees that American wheat at pres

ent prices is cheap, and is buying large quantities of it. For a similar reason it is buying heavy blocks of American securities. Thus the imports of gold, which are now reaching targe proportions, will be kept up for several months to canno. Pipes a Note of Warning. Chicago Journal

Mr. Belford, once familiarly known as "the

Red-Headed Rooster of the Rockies," pipes a

ote of warning. He says that the resources

f Colorado are so immense that she has less

to fear from the destruction of silver than any other state in the union. If that be the case, Colorado's disinterestedness is the most vociferous article of the land in the market. She couldn't be louder if her anxiety were

purely seitish.

Temporary Stringency. Springletd (Mass.) Republican, If anything is certain at is that present usiness and financial conditions are tem orary. No prediction is safer than that the essential prosperity of the country will overcome these antagonistic influences just as soon as the forces which make for this prosperity are allowed to have full play. When that time comes, and everybody teoling easy and prosperous, the attempt to make party capital out of the present strin-gency will look pretty small in the retros-pect. The thoughtful business man, who bore the burden and suffered the auxiety and worry of these days, will recall how non who were recognized as party leaders could not rise above the level of cheap partisauship in such times as these, but risked adding to the fear and distrust which are the great dangers of the time, in order to

be seen that they sunk the patriot and states-man in the politican, and for the sake of a possible party advantage added to the infinences which are operative to prolong the pending uncertainty.

A Charge for the Better.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The engagement of \$15,000,000 of gold for import in six days has produced a marked change in sentiment in every department of business. It is true causes of a temporary nature have compelled the closing of and factories, but the feeling of confidence is nevertheless greater than it has been for en less liquidation in stocks, less liquidation in cereals, except at Chicago, and less epreciation in values all along the line Holders have not continued to press sales. while the reduced priced have induced buyers to come in. Despite the unfavorable levelopments in the industrial situation. course of prices, is more encouraging than a

Repeal First, Talk Afterward.

The congressmen who are most ready to air their opinions on finance are generally those whose opinions have least value. This is one of the occasions when the country has very little use for the talkative crank or the man who knows it all.

Duty Above Party. Minicapolis Tribune.
Gentlemen of the American congress, let

our deliberations be short, sharp and de-sive. The people want no pettifogging for political purposes at this stage of the game

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS

Walt Jarmin of Osceola is minus a thumb as the result of carelessly loading a shotgun. Mrs. Leroy Johnson, a prominent lady of Hubbell, died of an attack of neuralgia of the stomach.

William Fellers, an old resident of Tablo Reck, has been forced to have his leg ampu-tated as the result of an accident July 3. Fred Edwards, a 12-year-old Table Rock lad, used a hammer to explode a cartridge He will recover, but his face is badly distig

According to President Perkins of the Burlington, Nebraska City is the only town on his road that has shown a positive in crease in business this year. The business there has been \$45,000 better so far this year

Mark M. Coad of Fremont will be an exbitor at the horse show of the World's fair and will next week ship about a dozen of his Percheron horses to Chicago to be entered in the horse show, which will continue from August 21 to September 9.

An unknown party of men secured an en trance in the rear door of the Catholic church at North Platte and drilled in the top of the safe, which was used for the pur pose of keeping records, and exploded dynamite within it, olowing the door off and causing much confusion, mounted horses and escaped. The parties

Two very bad casualties happened near Arlington the other day. Mrs. Herman Stork, while returning home, her team became frightened and ran away throwing Mrs. Stork out and tearing the buggy to ces. She is dangerously hurt. Mr. R. Hamilton, living four miles in the country, was thrown down by a vicious bull and badly, if not dangerously, injured.

Two emigrants burglarized the house of J. W. Armstrong, a Sarpy county farmer, during the owner's absence and secured a shotgun, some money and a few other articles. They were seen leaving the house by a young brother of Armstrong and followed to Louis-ville, but as the marshal was out of town they succeeded in passing through town unmolested, but were followed by a posse of men, and when near the Burlington depot left their team and took to the woods. The team was taken in charge by their pursuers and taken back to Sarpy county. swam the Platte river and made good their escape.

DOUGLAS COUNTY ROADS.

Commissioner Stenberg Reviews the Work in Progress and Prospect. Chairman Stenberg of the Board of County Commissioners was asked yesterday morning as to what the commissioners were doing with reference to county road work

"Well," said the chairman, "there is really nothing of any special importance going on but we are getting the roads of the county in first class shape and at a minimum of expense to the county. Practically none of the work now in progress is costing more than II cents a cubic yard to handle Instead of waiting for the rainy season, when the expense of road repairing is so heavy, we have taken time by the forelock this year, and all but one or two of this season's contracts are already let and being carried out, at the average price stated. The roads of Douglas county will be in as good condition this fall, generally speaking, as can be desired. "As to what will be done in the matter of

Fort Crook road I can't say just now. There is more or less objection to the ex-penditure of any county funds in this matter, and I have not yet been able to bring a majority of the board around to my view of the case. That the opening of this road would be a good thing there can be no reasonable doubt whatever. It is bound to oring lots and lots of trade that is not now oming here at all.

"As far as the expense is concerned, my on the part of the county, but recommends the appropriation of sufficient funds to cover the expense of paving intersections, which South Omaha cannot afford, and for building a sewer under the road where it crosses the creek, thereby involving an outlay of less than \$5,000. That is all, and if people will only look at the matter from a business standpoint they will see almost incalculable advantages in making the small outlay sug-sested. We are drawing trade from Washngton county now that we never had before those improvements were made up near the line, and the same can be done with a great amount of Sarpy county trade if the road is opened to Fort Crook."

THEY WILL EXPORT HAY.

Northwestern Dealers Find They Can Make Big Money This Year.

Stoux City, Aug. 10.-A meeting of hay dealers of the northwest was held here yesterday at which the Interstate Hay Dealers' association was organized and officers elected. The association will take moasures to promote the exportation of hay direct to England. The men who are at the head of the movement presented to the meet, ing statements of the terms which railroads and ocean transportation lines have made on shipments of hay to England, and from these the meeting decided the surplus hay of this section can be exported at a good profit, and that foreign demand will place higher prices on hay than ever before. The new association will invite all the hay dealers in the northwest to become members, and expects to make this staple one of the leading articles of export from the northwest the com ing fall.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA. Two Deaths at Pensacola and People Leaving Town by the Hundred.

Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 10 .- The county Board of Health has issued a pulletin an nouncing that two deaths have occurred in this city-that of Rev. F. C. Waite and

Ellen Wood-from pronounced yellow fever. This created almost a panic and at least 150 people left the city by last night's train. Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 10.-In view of the breaking out of yellow fever in Pensacola, Fia., and two deaths there, Governor Jones issued a proclamation last night against the infected district of Florida. Montgomery began the enforcement of rigid quarantine. No Pensacola passengers were allowed to stop here last night. Considerable scare prevails.

Bradrick-Bramball. Mr. W. H. Bradrick was married to Miss Gracie Bramhail, both of Omaha, at 8:30 o'clock, at the residence of the groom's brother yesterday. Rev. I. A. Bradrick, the father of the groom, officiated. ROUND ABOUT THE FAIR.

length and weighs 158 pounds.

Another man with wheels in his head has announced that he will soon give an imitation of a man who thinks he has a successfu ship. The show will come off on the plaisance. Cape Colony has the distinction of exhibiting the largest elephant tusk known of in the world. It is seven and one-half feet in

The colored people of Chicago are making strong efforts to bring members of their race to the fair, that they may profit by its wonders. The first excursion will be from Louisville, August 21. The date has not yet been fixed for an excursion from this section. Joseph Jefferson will appear in an outdoor production of "As You Like It" on August 29. The play will be given on the open space of ground back of the German building, which has been given the name of Sylvandale. The place is admirably supplied with trees for the purpose of a stage

In the Ohio collection of prehistoric relics of the people who inhabited the Ohio, Mis sissippi and Missouri valleys there are to be seen in the Anthropological building skele tons well preserved, battle axes of stone. spear and arrowheads, pottery and weapons made of copper and ornaments of the same metal. Two kinds of graves have been reproduced, one a stone grave, with its skele ton within, the other a reproduction of a pit in the tunulous, or mound, in which the true mound builder was buried. Novada contributes to the fair a number

of remarkable prehistoric exhibits showing otprints in rocks of the mammoth, the orse and of man. The rocks are from a marry at an altitude of about 5,000 feet bove the sea level and are defined with great clearness and in great numbers. Footird being of the species the remains of some of which have been found in Kansas, where it was first shown that at one period birds existed which had teeth. They existed revious to the cretaceous period

In the Government building is a table howing the land patented by railroads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892. The Union Pacific claimed 53,017.83 acres in Colorado, and 543,364.21 acres in Kansas. The Atlantic & Pacific railroad was give North Dakota. The Hastings & Dakota rail-North Dakota. The Hastings & Dakota raiload got 28,252,69 acres in Minnesota, and the Southern Minnesota railroad 1.810.86 acres in the same state. The total number of acres of lands patented in that year was 2.018.553.64, against 3.088.679.23 acres, which s a marked decrease from the preceding year.

"Over by the Anthropological building," says a Chicago paper, 'there is a high educated Indian who speaks in a very quie way about the 'uncivilized whites.' Th other day while he was making his toilet the women wearing badges—and from Bostonstood there and watched him go on with his tressing. He finally turned around and said to the one holding the curtain: 'Madam, how to the one holding the curtain. Madain, how would you like to have me walk into your private dressing room and watch you make your toilet? She looked astenished at his pure English, blushed and walked away. that Indian is called the handsomest man at the World's fair."

A large map south of the big globe in the Sovernment building shows how and when the territory of the United States was brought togother. The thirteen o iginal states are represented in modest gray. A large streak of bright yellow running from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern bound-ary of the country has printed on its sur-face: "Province of Louisiana ceded to the United States by France, 1803." The territory known as the Gadsden purchase of 1853 is shown in dark red, while the Texas an nexation of 1845 is portrayed in white Florida, ceded by Spain in 1819, takes a light pink color, and the territory coded by Mex-ico in 1848 shows in bright green. These cessions, together with the area just west of the Alleghany mountains, which became a part of the United States in 1815, make up the present territory of the country.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

R: Take Grover's confidence renovator. Bland is the short for "Man-Afraid-of-His

It is evident the silver men will experi ment with air restoratives. The market for war clouds abroad appear to be overrun with Russian bears. To maintain a show of consistency the white metallists must talk. That, like the

metal, is cheap. The Corinth canal, begun in Empero Nero's time, has just been finished. Let the Omaha postoffice take courage. A Boston poet confesses that his voice "bore him up and onward to somber heights." He probably inflated the bailoon. An Omaha grave digger banishes melan holy reflections while on duty by softly murmuring, "Man wants but little here

below. "The beautiful simplicity and harmony of the platform," exclaimed the New York Sun in tones of ghoulish glee, just as Cleveland kicked a hole in section 9.

A Boston Post reporter, recently describ ing a suicide, said: "It is quite certain that he was unmarried, and there is absolutely no apparent motive for the self-destruction. Joseph Hessel, the Austrian who is said to have invented the marine screw propeller, died in abject poverty. But a was erected to his memory the other day is

Strange things happen nowadays that are lost in the financial maelstrom. The New York World lucidly sketches this phenom ena: "To facilitate matters Zeigling picked

up the girl and carried her in his arms. He had not gone more than thirty feet when a deafening thunder clap was heard, followed by a blinding flash of lightning."

The monument erected over the grave of the poet, James Gates Percival, at Haze Green, Wis, through the efforts of the fac ulty of Yala college and a few others, will soon be unveiled. It is of Connecticut gran-ite, in three sections and weighs five tons, It bears this inscription, with his name, and dates of birth, graduation and death: "Eminent as a poet, rarely accomplished as a linguist, learned and acute in science—a man

without guile." When a wave of kcy dissent struck Tommy Patterson's silvery tones in the Chicago wigwam a year ago, a large gob of dislike was congealed in Tommy's palpitator. He joined the pops forthwith and began a bombardment of Buzzard's Bay. While Cleveland did not surrender, Tommy imagined the man of destiny was humbled. He turned his picture to the wall and bided his time. The "crowning infamy" came with the message. The turned picture was repovated and now graces "the galaxy of exe-crated celebrities" in the lumber room of the Rocky mountain terror. There is no hope for Cleveland unless he buys Tommy a

HAD THE WRONG BANK.

BATTLE CHEEK, Neb., Aug. 9 .- To the Editor of Tuz Ber: In your morning edition of THE BEE yesterday on page 4, under the head of Nebraska and Nebraskans, we notice the following: "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 receiver."

This is an error. It should be Farmers and Drovers, bank in place of ours. We hope you will correct the error at once. S. K. Wannick, Cashier.

A TRIFLING TENDENCY.

Washington Star: "There are conditions," said the man who started the ventilating fan, "under which one is justified in putting on

Baltimore American: As hay is to be listed on the New York Stock; exchange it will not be considered a want of enterprise to go to grass.

Philadelphia Times: It proves the influence of a high position that in looking at the mer-cury in the street thermometer some men take off their hats. Somerville Journal: Put even a single drop

of whisky on a scorpion and it will immediately sting itself to death. A scorpion is so different from a man! Indianapolis Journalt Miss Figg-Does your husband love you as much as he did when you first were wed? Young Mrs Fitts-I guess so. I haven't asked him about it in the last three or four

weeks. Philadelphia Record: "How is Borrowell getting long?" "Not very well. From the fact that he just touched me for five, I imagine he is getting short."

St. Louis Post: Robert Ronner is said to be Washington Star: "Who says there is nothing new under the sun?" defiantly asks the small boy with the new shees.

Chicago Post: Hereafter the shortening powers of lard will have a deeper significance to certain members of the Chicago Board of Trade. Somerville Journal: Somebody declares that

American women are growing tailer, while the men are getting shorter. A new bonnet cer-tainly has a tendency to make a woman tail and at the same time to make her husband short.

Washington Star: "Have you a good ear for music?" he inquired of the young man who is both matter-of-fact and absent-minded. "I don't know," was the reply, "I never tried to play on it."

Philadelphia Times: It is a wonder nobody has thought of free coinage for American tin. Buffalo Courier: They say Printem's new story paper has taken like wildfire among the women. "Yes; the result of one of Printem's little schemes." "How's that?" "He publishes the last chapter of each serial first."

Chicago Record: Smithson-What time have You golf The Financier (despondently)-Thirty days at 6 per cent. A QUERY. Detroit Free Press.

Detroit Free Press.

"He bites the dust," the poet cries, When in the poem Rupert dies; And all of us of plainer mind,
To finer shades of meaning blind,
Rise up and ask why Rupert should Do such a thing. Is dust so good He wants to eat it? Or is it
An enemy that must be bit?
The dust is helpless; Rupert might; Have better bit the other night; Or—but let it go. Why, oh, why. Or-but let it go. Why, oh, why, Must Rupert bite the dust to die?

CONGRESS. Washington Star.

Aren't you glad to see congress again, Jolly and noisy and full of good cheer, Puzziing o'er matters that you think are platn, Making some matters that puzzle you Though you have called it some things that Say, now honestly, aren't you glad?

Aren't you glad to see Peffer and Jones; Glad for the chances to linger and hark Fo the music of Sumpson's oracular tomes, And the novel effusions of Congress Clark?

Clark?
Though sometimes you say that those things make you sad—
Say, now honestly, aren't you glad?

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This cold weather Reminds us that Christmas is coming, and



before many weeks we will be "showing one of the finest lines of new fall goods ever brought", etc. you know the song. But we'll talk about that later. We are now showing some great bargains in boy's

and men's light weight suits at such low prices that we are busy dealing them out. In these times 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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