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State of Nebraska. County of Douglas. (George B. Tzachuck, s George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the weel ending August 12, 1893, was as follows: GEORGE B. TESCHUCK. -, SWORN to before

Average Circulation for July, 1893, 24,258

THE talk to empty benches at Washington resumes today.

CONGRESSMEN may be relied upon to make the most of that "leave to print. THE board of lady managers has ad-

journed Let all join in a prayer of THE instability of railway fares is

only excelled by the instability of railway men's salaries. No MORE favorable time than now will

be presented for the people to bury "that panicky feeling." Iowa republicans can no longer afford to endorse the prohibitory legisla-

tion that has retarded the growth of that state for so many years. INTEREST in the Bering sea arbitrators' forthcoming decision seems to have

been totally eclipsed by the president's message and the assembling of congress THE fact that the house hopes to dispose of the silver question in fourteen days gives no basis for calculating the

time that will be wasted on it in the This is a bad year for the legislator. Congress is convened in extra session Parliament is about to be summoned

for an autumn sitting. It is long work

and small pay. ANY impecunious author with a book upon the silver question on his hands can now, by cultivating the acquaintauce of his representative in congress, have it printed free of cost as part of

the Congressional Record. THERE is no dearth of candidates for the republican gubernatorial nomination in Iowa. With so much good material at hand there ought to be little difficulty for the convention to select a standard bearer who will lead the forces

THE latest circular of the silverites refers to "the fraudulent act of 1873." This is a slight modification of "the crime of 1873," With returning sanity they may finally come to speak of nothing more reprehensible than "the mistaken legislation of 1873."

on to certain victory.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND now wants to impose upon the pope a copy of a book containing the official papers and documents written by him during his first term as president of the United States. What offense has the aged pope committed that he should be thus punished?

WHEN the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings appointed Mr. Hopkins as superintendent of the new cell house at the penitentiary at \$5 a day it is presumed that there was necessity for such action. It ought by this time to be pretty generally conceded that there is urgent need of a competent supervisor of the work on this particular structure. THE BEE is informed, however, that Mr. Hopkins is devoting only about two hours a week to the duties of his new position. The state board may not know this, but it has the power to require the superintendent to attend strictly to business.

THE series of articles upon improved country roadways by Mr. Curtiss C. Turner, which we have been printing, has brought out the salient features of our present bad road system, and has indicated the lines along which improvement must go. That good roads are one of the crying needs of the time is denied by no one. The faith of this community in the profitableness of such improvements has been shown by the voting of \$150,000 in bonds for that purpose. What is now wanted is that this money be expended so as to give the best possible results. Mr. Turner has shown that the existing plan of building a road simply because a partioular farmer has asked for it is radically wrong; that the saving effected by good roads depends largely upon their location and relative gradients; that paving only becomes desirable after the roads have been properly located. A careful consideration of the suggestions of Mr. Turner ought to impress the county commissioners with the importance of expending the money at their command on those reads only which conform to the principles of scientific

The experiment which all the great trunk lines are now making in running cheap excursion trains to Chicago is being watched with great interest in many quarters and already the hope is being frequently expressed that their success may be sufficiently marked to warrant their continuance as a permanent feature of American railway traffic. In Europe, the classification of passenger coaches and the development of the third and fourth class passenger traffic has be a carried so far that such business . .s become the mainstay of the receipts. The proportion of the income derived from such passenger fares is there estimated to be about seveneighths of the total. In America, on the other hand, the first class fares have always predominated and have been protected at the expense of the less paying public.

It is said that when the excursion train arrangement was first proposed many railway men feared that the total passenger traffic would not thereby be increased, but that the main result would be simply to shift the plane of the traveling public. That is to say, it was feared that the lower fares would not attract people who would not otherwise travel at all, but would simply cut into the high-rate traffic and thus in fact lessen the railways' receipts. For this reason the cheap fare tickets were burdeped with conditions and restrictions calculated to discourage those who could afford an unlimited fare from giving up the conveniences and luxuries of the regular trains. Add to this the depression caused by the existing monetary stringency and the disappointment that has been met in the number of people who have employed their vacation to visit the World's fair, and it is clear that the experiment is being tried under most unfavorable circumstances.

Innovations in railway practice are always viewed by the railway officials in the light of their financial returns. The new traffic must be of such magnitude as to offset all extra expenses and also bring in some contribution to the interest and profits accounts. As a consequence most of them are unwilling to say whether or not they regard the experiment as a success. They have come to the conclusion that a fair trial demands that the service be maintained yet another month and to this they have all agreed. The president of one of the less important trunk lines is reported to have said that the excursion trains pay and allow the road to realize some profit from them. But he also states that the cheap traffic has not increased as they had anticipated, although it has held its own, and this he attributes to the monetary crisis.

If the receipts from cheap fares prove to be altogether or almost wholly additional to those from the regular passenger travel, it may come about that some or all of the roads will be loath to give up that source of revenue and may continue to run excursion trains at regular intervals throughout the year. The western roads have been so inharmonious in deciding upon the terms upon which to conduct their cheap passenger traffic that decided results are scarcely to e expected from them. If, however, the eastern lines adopt a system of cheap fares, it will be simply the introduction on a modified scale of the European plan of classified coaches, and should the financial success be all that is hoped, it will no doubt in time find universal acceptation.

THE DEFENSELESS WAGE MARNER. Too little consideration has been given that portion of the president's message in which he speaks of the injury the wage earner must suffer from a depreclated currency. It is well that everybody, but particularly the wage earners, should again read what the president said. It is as follows: "At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuations of values; but the wage earner, the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction, is practically defenseless." It is remarkable that wage earners generally seem not to understand and appreciate this. They have been found largely approving the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, giving their voice in support of a policy which proposes to allow the silver producers nearly double the value of their silver and to go on adding to the already enormous stock of silver dollars, with the inevitable effect of still further depreciating it.

It is a fact of universal observation that capital can generally take care of itself. It is as a rule cautious, timid and ever vigilant. Its instinct is to scent danger afar off and to prepare against it. The intelligent capitalist is a most careful student of current events in finance and trade. He is not infallible and may make mistakes, but his eyes and ears are open to everything going on about him and at the first note of threatened danger to his interests he makes haste to guard them against injury. If financial evils obtain which threaten serious harm capital usually finds a way to protect itself from the most serious consequences. It can, for the most part, make its own terms under almost any condition of affairs short of general ruin. The wage earner has no such advantages. The capital he possesses in his labor is constantly subject to the law of supply and demand, and in order to live he must keep it in active employment, but even if he be enabled to do this the result will not be satisfactory if the money for which he exchanges his labor is depreciated and unstable. The workingman who engages to perform a certain service for a specific sum of money must have assurance, in order to get the just return for his labor, that when the day of payment comes the money he will receive will have the same purchasing power as when he commenced work. He is wronged if the \$2 a day which he agreed to work for on Monday should by the following Saturday have depreciated so that it would buy but \$1.75 worth of the com-

modities he must have. Yet he has no

CHEAP DAILWAY EXCURSION TRAINS. He must submit to the injury or be idie, for he cannot make a contract to compel his employer to make good the depreciation of the money in which he pays him. He cannot require his employer to pay him in gold. All experience stands in evidence of the soundness of the proposition that the wage earner is "the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction." Such being the case it would seem that the united voice and influence of the wage earners of the country would be given in favor of that financial policy which will assure a sound and stable currency, instead of being largely directed, as is the case, to the support of the proposition for steadily increasing the silver currency and thereby moving surely to depreciated money and the single silver standard. No class of people have a larger stake in this matter than the working class, and they should stand firmly for the principle that every dollar issued by the government, whether coin or paper, should be equal in value to every other

> ASK FOR AN INDIAN SUPPLY DEPOT. Our Washington correspondent calls attention to the fact that while Omaha's chances of securing an Indian supply depot in the near future are excellent just now, yet without the active co-operation of the business men and their organizations in this community the success of the project can by no means be assured. The advantages which this city offers for the location of the depot are undoubtedly great and worthy the careful consideration of the Interior department, but unless they are properly presented they are apt to be overlooked in favor of those of some other city, whose claims are more vigorously pusned.

> If the morchants of this city really desire the Indian supply depot they ought to act without delay. The Commercial club has already taken a hand, but can exert a still greater influence. The Board of Trade, the city council, the Real Estate exchange, all the commercial organizations and working men's unions might unite in assisting the movement. A memorial might be presented through our representation in congress setting forth the advantages of Omaha as a distributing center. It might call attention to its unsurpassed geographical location, to its ample railway facilities extending in every direction, to its convenient proximity to the various Indian agencies, to its superior position as a market for just such supplies as the government purchases, to the advantageous arrangements that might be made with the United States depositories at this point. A detailed showing of this kind cannot fail to make a strong impression on the secretary of the interior and with the work which Secretary Morton, Senator Manderson, Tobe Castor and the whole Nebraska delegation are doing in Washington will materially improve the prospects for the selection of Omaha. The organized business men and laborers cannot ask for what they want any too

THE CRY OF FOREIGN DOMINATION. One of the least pardonable of the charges of the free silver men is the assertion that this country is under the financial domination of Europe, and especially of England. It has been made on the floor of congress, it was uttered at the free coinage convention in Chicago, and it is reiterated in the circular just issued by the committee appointed by the commission to send out an appeal to the country. The closing paragraph of this circular reads: "It is as important now that we free ourselves from the financial domination of Europe as it was for our fathers to free themselves from the political domination of a foreign power. Let this movement be the spontaneous action of a free people, conscious that the government is yet in their hands, and conscious, too, of their rights and with the will to maintain them." This is an appeal, not to the intelligence and the sober judgment of the people, but to their passions and prejudices, and it is essentially demagogie.

This country is no more under the financial domination of Europe now than it has been at any time since trade was established between the United States and European countries. The domination we are subjected to with respect to our financial system is simply that which our great and growing commercial relations with Europe compel. We carry on trade with England, France, Germany and other European countries to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Our securities of one kind and another, aggregating an enormous sum, are held in those countries. What they buy of us in excess of what they sell to us they settle for with gold, and when the balance of trade is against this country Europe wants gold of us. Commerce between the United States and the European countries cannot be carried on upon any other basis, and if we were to attempt to change the basis, as the free silver men counsel, the result could not be otherwise than very greatly to our disadvantage. No American citizen, even on the score of patriotism, to which the free silver men affect to appeal, saying nothing of the practical considerations, can desire that the United States be placed in the same relation to the great commercial nations of Europe that Mexico occupies, due to the fact that

her financial system is on a silver basis. The cry of foreign financial domination is the cheapest sort of claptrap, and nobody knows this better than the men who make the cry. England's financial system has been on a gold basis for more than three-quarters of a century and when her statesmen made the departure to monometallism they had no thought of controlling the financial policy of the United States. Indeed, during nearly all of this period this country has been practically on a gold basis. The action of France and Germany regarding silver was taken without any reference to what the effect might be upon the United States. There is not the slightest reason for assuming that those countries ever had the slightest thought of dominating our financial policy. They took the course they did because exredress and no way of righting himself. perience showed it to be the only wise

course and also for the reason that their commercial relations required it. Austria changed to a gold basis because with silver she was at a great disadvantage in trade competition with other countries. As a great commercial nation, doing business with all the world, the United States must have, in order to maintain its position, a financial system in accord with that of the other great commercial nations.

THE newly appointed government di-

rector of the Union Pacific Railway company, Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, has earned his position, not only by his many and ardent efforts in Mr. Cleveland's behalf, both before and after the nominating convention of 1892, but also by a short apprenticeship as member of the Pacific Railway commission, which in 1887 sent in a report upon the condition of the government-aided railroads, accompanied by eight volumes of interesting testimony which it had heard during its sessions. From this work Mr. Anderson had an opportunity to gain, and no doubt did gain, an insight into the history, management and workings of the Union Pacific railway which if now recalled will serve him well in his new capacity. His term of office will include the period when the debt owing to the government by the Union Pacific becomes matured, and he will be expected to have some influence in deciding what course congress shall pursue in connection with the outstanding bonds. Mr. Anderson in 1887 joined in the majority report of the Pacific Railway commission, which recommended the extension of the indebtedness at a nominal rate of interest. not higher than 3 per cent. And he suggested that the lower the interest the more likely would it be that the company would be able to meet its payment. Whether he still persists in favoring the solution of the problem then offered is not known, but it is safe to assume that Mr. Anderson will support no radical proposition which may endanger the interests of the other creditors of the road or in any way cripple the efficient working of the line.

EVERYBODY will approve the vigorous way in which Secretary Gresham has notified the Turkish government that American missionaries in Turkey must be protected. The hostility to our missionaries has been manifested for some time, but the immediate cause of the action of our government was the recent assault upon the missionary, Miss Anna Melton. As to this case Secretary Gresham instructed our minister at Constantinople to press for an immediate and thorough investigation of the circumstances, for the adequate punishment of those found guilty, and for the future protection of our missionaries residing in Kurdistan. It seems that an American war ship has also been ordered to the Bosporus, It appears that the present administration intends to follow the good example set by its predecessor in the matter of dealing with foreign powers; by insisting with firmness and dignity upon the protection of the persons and property of American citizens in foreign lands. The policy of the Harrison administration in this respect had a very wholesome influence in increasing the respect of foreign nations for the United States and the people desire that that policy shall continue to be observed.

EUROPEAN nations who have been laying hands upon all our free gold during the past two or three months are now extremely loath to let it go. The Bank of England is raising its discount rate and it has already reached 4 per cent. The German Imperial bank has put its rate as high as 5 per cent. Those countries propose to look out for their own interests first and the United States will have to pay dearly to get back the gold that slipped out unhindered during the early summer.

THERE are many farmers in eastern states whose land does not produce enough to pay taxes and keep up fences. These men should be induced to locate in Nebraska and cultivate corn and sugar beets. The beet crop this year, as it has in the past, will yield sufficient revenue at \$5 a ton to pay for the land producing it. Here is a promising field for eastern capital.

Space for Rent. The tariff plank of the Chicago platform nay possibly be forced to advertise space

And Soars Out of Sight. Indianapolis Journal.
In his strong appeal for sound currency the president rises above party. The question is whether his party will rise to him. Another Corporation Blunder.

Neligh Advocate. The railroads have made a grave mistake n not giving the law a fair trial before fight ing it in the courts. It might not have panned out so badly as they predict. Wait Till John Ta ks.

When the proper time comes John Sherman will make a speech on the silver problem that will be ever so much more interest-ing and serviceable than Cleveland's

message.

Globe-Democrat.

Experience is lisually Costly. Syracuse Journal. The railroads will not find all smooth sailing in their attacks upon the maximum freight rate law. The state promises to give them so lively a russie that they will retire from the contest with a good store of experience to contemplate upon

"Durn My Boots, Hold Me!" Loudsville Confier-Journal.

Hang the expense! If the rogues who are robbing the people to the tune of four or five hundred millions annually through the tariff want to bawl from trade, let 'em! We mean to knock all the protection out of the McKinley bill that we can find there, and then to turn about and knock enough dog out of its authors to make a pack of hounds! See! Down with the robber tariff! Off with the heads of the robber barons! Up with the flag of free trade and honest money, Cleveland, Carlisle and the tariff of '46! Louisville Courter-Journal.

Congressional Mileage.

Indiananolis Journal.

Members of congress who have been indulging the hope that they would get mileage for the extra session will be disappointed, the first controller of the treasury having decided adversely to the claim. The having decided adversely to the claim. The law allows members mileage at the rate of 20 cents a mile by the nearest convenient route from their respective homes to Washington, for attendance upon the regular sessions of congress. The controller holds that the use of the word "regular" forbids the allowance of mileage for attendance at an extra session. The ruling of the controller will save more than \$100,000 to the government if it stands. There is no power that

can overrule the controller, not even the secretary of the treasury or the president him-seif, but congress can do so by amending the law, and very likely they will do this. The allowance for mileage is little better than a steal, anyway, as nearly every member of congress travels on a free pass

Central City Nonparell When the B. & M. railroad took the pas-senger trains off the branch lines people said it was done because the roads were angry over the passage of the maximum York, California and other states have reduced their train service, and there is no maximum rate law in these states.

Prosperous Times for Nebraska. Kearney Hub.

The nearness of the harvest brings abundant promise of fruitful returns. The small grain crop sustains a good average, while the outlook for corn is all that could be asked. Fair prices mean prosperity for Ne-braska farmers, and while prices are just now ranging low, it is the result of unnatural depression from which there must soon be a

Whooping Up Reform.

The democrats cannot, without wanton treachery, make the financial condition of the country a pretext for abandoning or postponing tariff legislation. To aboush pro-tection is a duty as great as that of retiring silver to a safe place in the currency system. The reforms must accompany each other, for they are essentially one. The democrats in congress must redeem their pledges.

An Early Convention.

What's the matter with having an early republican state convention, re-nominate Judge Maxwell and show true colors of republicanism? There is no use waiting until after the independent convention in the hope of being able to defeat him, for it won't do. Such a move will result disastrously to any other nominee. The people want Maxwell and they'll have him if a republican is

Wanted-Free Coinage of Corn.

The Times would like to see the government buy 4,500,000 bushels of corn per month at a dollar a bushel. Certificates could be issued against it and circulated as How the price of corn would climb, and how the Nebraska farmer would swim Let the government change off a while. has boomed the Colorado product a long time, now let it lend a helping hand to the time, now let it lend a helping hand to great staple of more than a dozen states. Hovering War Clouds.

Cincinnati Commercial. Another war cloud is creeping up the horizon of Europe. England is watching closely the approach of great bodies of Russian soldiers upon the northern boundaries of India. Suspiciously large forces of Russian troops are being mobilized within a day's march of India, and John Bull is, therefore, inquis-

itive and unhappy. The Russian bear is reticent, as usual, as to his intentions. War with Russia would be a grave thing for England. The loss of India would mean the disruption of the British empire. It is not improbable, either. If the map of the old world is not changed before two years pass, the war sharps of Europe will be greatly dis-

Cedar Rapids Commercial We wish to gently whisper in the ears of our pop friends who may be inclined to take our pop friends who may be inclined to take
Paul Vandervoort's unsupported word
as political gospel that, whatever
sins of omission or commission,
whatever political wreck and ruin the republicans are guilty of Paul Vandervoort was with them cheek by jowl until President Harrison declined to make him postmaster of Omaka; that had he received the appoint ment he, today, would be pouring out the viais of his wrath upon the deluded heads of the pops instead of smearing them all over with the slime of flattery; that this same Paul has said finer things, made more loquent speeches, used more togical arguments, indulged in more cutting sarcasm, uttered more patriotic sentiments and told the plain truth oftener in praising the republican party and its pension and monetary systems than be ever has done or ever can do in opposition thereto or in donunciation thereof. A man who will thus idvocate or denounce a political party for the sake of getting office is not a safe leader nor a reliable teacher of pure politics. A man who advocated the principles of a political party for more than a quarter of a century and held office by virtue of such ad-vocacy for nearly the same length of time, and who now, because his insatiable appe-tite for office was not further gratified, deserts and denounces that party, is a political ingrate and wholly unworthy the respect or confidence of honest men of any party; and such, in brief, is Paul Vandervoor

The Decline in Values. Boston Journal

We are not disposed unduly to emphasize, still less to exaggerate, the depressing features of the present situation. But it is not the part of wisdom to ignore them. To illustrate their extent we present below a table showing the prices of thirty-three leading securities on the date of Mr. Cleveland's election and the first day of the cur rent month, with a computation of the shrinkage of values in that period: STOCKS. | Shares. 7, '92 1, 93 Shrinkage.

Atchison	1,020,000	39%	1334	\$20,775,000
Boston&Alb'ny	250,000	20435	195	4,175,000
Hoston& Maine	187,384	1.75	133	7,870.068
ChesapeakeAO	601,842	2354	13%	5,717,499
C., B.& Q	764,070	10336	72	24,138,713
C., M. & St. P	460,272	.81	5036	14,383,512
Chicago & N	390,548	116	90%	9,958,846
C., R. I. & P	461,560	8334	55	12,866,985
C., C., C. & St. L	280,000	6454	30%	9,520,000
Denver& Rio G	380,000	1634	. 997	2,660,000
Hinois Central	500,000	10336	8914	7.062.500
Lake Shore	494,665	134	10837	12,490,291
Louisville & N	528,000	70	5296	9.353.142
Michigan Cen'l	187.382	110	75	6,558,370
Missouri Pac.	474.365	6136	1856	20,397,695
N. Y. Central.	1,000,000	111	9734	13.250.000
Erie	774,275	2736	10%	13,065,890
N. Y. & N. E	108,090	45	18	5,347,430
Northern Pac.	490,000	1814	7	5.512,500
Old Colony	137,076	178%	17216	826,056
Ore. S. Line	262.448	234	714	4,633,556
Reading	798,500	5814	1234	36.231.037
Pullman	360,000	19836	135	22,500,000
Union Pacific.	608,685	40%	18%	13,619,226
Wis. Central	120,000	16%		12,000,000
Gen'l Electric.	300.672	11534	40%	22,550,400
Chicago June	65,000	108	54	3,510,000
Bell	175,000	20736	173	6.037.500
Sugar	350,000	11116	6536	16,000,000
Sugar, pfd	350,000	10336		11.681.250
Cal. & Heela	100,000	283	245	3,800,000
West'n Union	948 198	68	7336	28.874.374
Southern Pac	651,353	3654		12,538,876
the second of the second	001,000	4255.2%	4.5	1810001010
Total 33 atles				\$400,400,010

Here we have, in these thirty-three properties alone, an apparent shrinkage, on the basis of market quotations, of more than \$400,000,-000 since Mr. Cleveland's election. We may offer what explanation we please, but we cannot deny the serious import of such figures as these. Shall we say that it is the sliver law which is responsible for all this? But, under the operations of that law during these nine months, we have issued only about \$30,000,000 of treasury notes in ex-change for silver bullion, and, insane as that proceeding is, it is not enough to furnish a full explanation. It may be granted that the silver question accounts most acute of the existing conditions, but it is not the only depressing agency.

The root of the trouble is distrust of the democratic policy and uncertainty as to how far congress will go in carrying out that

policy. Is there any business man, of any political faith, who doubts that the carrying out of the democratic currency and tariff policies, as set forth at Chicago, would greatly intensify the present troubles?

FIFTEEN TODAY.

FIFFEEN TODAY.

For the last time, dear dolly, I dress you, And carefully put you away;
You can't tell how much I shall miss you, But then I am lifteen today.
And you, not so very much younger—
Have you nothing at parting to say?
Are you sorry our fun is all over,
And that I am lifteen today?
What walks we have had through the clover,
What rides on top of the hay;
What feasting in grandmother's garret!
And now I must put you away,
Cousin Ethel just burled her dolly,
With its eyes opened wide, and as blue
As yours, my sweet dolly, this minute;
I couldn't do that, dear, to you.
Oh, atop, dolly! what am I thinking,
Why cannot I give you away?
There's a poor little girl I love dearly,
And she's only ten years today.
How happy you'd bright eyes would make her;
She never had playthings like you.
With all your fine dresses and trinkets.
Yes, dolly, that's just what I'll do.
I do believe, dolly, I'm crying,
"What nonsense, chi d," grandma would say.
Goodby; one last kiss, I'm half sorry
That I am fifteen, dear, today.

PROPER AND THINGS

Colorado's confidence in Cleveland is beond restoration. There was a platform built expressly for Severand. Where is that platform new? Cloveland. General Fitz John Porter has been apat a salary of \$2,500 a year.

The official weather man of Chicago is onto his job. There is little variation in his daily prediction: "Continued fair weather." mto his job. "Light breaks at last," exclaims the Philadelphia Times, commenting on the mes-sage. The real bad breaks will come

The crisis in congress is approaching. Jerry Simpson has cut off his mustache so as to give an unobstructed view of his mouth in

Senator Vest proposes a cartwheel on the ratio of 24 to 1. It is hoped if the plan is a go that the government will provide pueu-

It was a touching tribute to the memory of Izaak Walton that his distiples refrained from utterly unseemly fish stories on his an-If Henry W. Blair turns loose on the

financial question the extra session will go humping and shricking down the corridors of history as the "conspiracy of 1893." Three full days having passed without tears or hair pulls indicates the board of lady managers of the World's fair appreciate the utility of safety pins in the mouth. Six men horsewhipped a woman at Jeffer-sonville, Ind., Tuesday night, and five women at Higbee, Mo., horsewhipped a man. The

The absence of Governor Tillman's views from the multitude of opinions on the finan-cial situation is doubtless due to the dispensystem rendering him "too full for

equilibrium of the sexes is thus fairly main-

utterance.' There are 178,415 people engaged in fishing and fisheries in the United States. In such a vast number it is not surprising that a few occasionally deviate from the unchanging

lines of truth. Miss Osgood of Brooklyn is the only American woman who has been admitted to work in the Sevres factory at Versailles. She worked there for a year, and now reproduces the same work.

Mary W. Lee, who was known throughout the Second corps of the Army of the Potomas as "Mother Lee," died in Philadelphia Sunday. During the war of the rebelifon she was a volunteer field nurse, serving at the front without pay, and it was there that she was affectionately nicknamed by the soldiers "Mother Lee."

Mrs. Baker, the willow of Captain Baker of Easthampton, the birthplace of John Howard Payne, is the "little sweetheart Rosalie" mentioned in the correspondence of the author of "Home, Sweet Home, child she was his especial pet, and the two always remained friends. Mrs. Baker was present at the public funeral accorded the oet a few years ago.

Ex-Senator James Harlan is to preside over the Iowa republican state convention, and is looked upon as a possible candidate for the nomination for governor, and ex-Governor John H. Gear is reaching out after the United States senatorship. Mr. Harlan was first elected to the senate as long ago as 1855, and ex-Governor Gear retired from his office twenty years ago.

Referring to Larry Neal's tariff plank in the democratic platform, the New York Times says it was "substituted for a much temporate utterauce which had received the approval of the wise and sober leaders." Here is a state of things. If the majority of delegates was not "sober" and "temperate" at 10 in the evening, what must have been their condition at 2 in the merning? And that majority nominated The Times does not mean to re-Cleveland. flect on the majority. Not at all. troubles the Times is to determine whether Don M. Dickinson, with banner aloft and sidewhiskers affame with joy, was the jeader of an asylum stampede or the drum major of a Coney Island pienie

> The Question of Rates. Chicago Record,

The fixing of a reasonable ratio between gold and silver would operate to enhance the value of the latter and dimin ish the value of the former. If the comme reial nations of the world were to agree upon such a ratio gold would be in large measure relieved of it now has to perform and thereb would be diminished in value, while silver, invested with larger functions, would be enhanced in value. But those friends of silver who make extravagant claims for it do much to ruin its prospects by attempting to load it down with disastrous honors. If it be still a monarch of metals, at least it is now a sick

Beware of the Tariff. Philadelphia Times.

It would be specially injurious to our al-ready prostrated business and industrial interests to venture upon the troubled sea of tariff and currency reform debate. Congress as a great ship in tempestuwaters without rudder or compass, and only harm could result from such an experiment Stop the purchase of silver and give to the proper committees the solution of tariff and currency reform until October. Then-go home!

> Desertions from the Army. Chicago Record,

Within a short time there has been marked increase in desertions from the United States army. Under certain reform measures instituted by Secretary Proctor desertions for the year 1889 were reduced below any figures ever shown by For the month of July of this year, however, 205 desertions have been

recorded, showing an increase of fifty over the descritons of July, 1892. The reasons for this increase seem to lie with logislation attendant upon the last army appropriation bill. With this appropriation re-enlistments after service of ten

priation re-enlistments after service years were made impossible.

There is enough in this act of legislation to precipitate dissatisfaction in the ranks. Service in the army necessarily consumes the best years of a man's life and his savings as best years of a man's life and his savings as a common soldier must be small. When twenty-five years was the limit of service, with gradually increasing pay for that period and the ease of the retired list at the end of it, the soldier had some prospects. Cut down to a ten-year service, with the chance of being turned adrift on the world at middle age, the prospect is discouraging to the better class of men in the ranks. The fact that the best men in the service are guilty of desertion is what has aroused the department to the necessity of doing something. In the past deserters were of a class that gave the officers small concern when they disappeared. At best there is little enough that is promising in the life of

Congress might have lone better than legislate against him. Deserting the Platform.

Chicago Times (dem). President Cleveland made a strong and brilliant, though not an avowed, plea for monometallism. He wants no further coin-

The president was elected by democratic votes upon a democratic platform, which strenuously insisted upon the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and upon the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against metal or charge for minting. If we are to make no provision for silver coinage how are we to have that recognition of silver which the democratic party has demanded; in-deed, that use of silver which is the demand of both the great parties of this country?

> Bank on Congress. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

No one, therefore, need be alarmed by the No one, therefore, need be alarmed by the babble of Washington dispatches that the outlook is discouraging. Congress has done and will still do many foolish things. But there is one thing it dare not do. It dare not confront the terrible wrath of the outraged people of America, which would be raged people of America, which would be aroused by the denial of their confident expectation that the ignominious partner-ship between the government of the United States and the owners of silver mines shall oe promptly dissolved, and that this tating plague be at once and forever stamped out of our monetary system.

A SPICE MENU

Indianapolis Journal: Minnie—I wonder why men drink so much? Alamie—So they can endure one another's society.

Brooklyn Life: Ada-Why does Clara speak rge as her "intended?" Are they en-? Alice—No; but she intends that they

Atlanta Constitution: Landlord (to guest)— How do you like the landscape, sir? Guest— Splendid! Best I ever saw. Landlord—John, make a note of that—landscape, \$6. Chicago Tribune: "Rivers!" said Banks, sharply, "in times like these are you hoarding money?"
"Hoarding it?" groaned Rivers, "Hoarding it! Banks, you don't know Mrs. Rivers, do

New York World: Clergyman (showing lady visitor round the church)—Now, madain, as you have seen the organ and the nave, I should like next to conduct you to the altar. ke next to conduct you to the altar. Lady—Oh! this is so sudden.

Kate Field's Washington: Early—Doesn't your wife ever scold you when you get in late? Bird—Don't give her a chance; I blow her up about going to bed with the chickens.

Detroit Tribune: "Williams seems to be going all to pieces since he got married."
"Well, that's not surprising—I understand that he get's blown up every day."

Indianapolis Journal: "Did you see that riot that took place between the two gangs of boiler makers?"
"Yes. It was something awful. They could not have made more noise if they had been working at their trade." Chicago Inter Ocean: Mrs. Newcook-On, dear! I'm afraid Breiget has had no experi-

dear! I'm afraid Bridget ence in cooking. "Why, wants to make flannel cakes right now, when moths are the very worst."

Clothier and Furnisher: Mr. Oldboarder (going on his vacation)—What do you think of this bathing suit?
Landlady—Isn't it too hig?
Oldboarder—Oh. I guess not. I expect to Oldboarder—Oh, I guess not. I expect to fatten up in the next few days.

> JUST LIKE MEN. Washington Star. In dreamy contemplation sat
> A melancholy owl;
> He had a most impressive blink
> And awe-inspiring scowl. Some honest wisdom had the bird

And, like some men today. Ie showed his greatest cleverness By what he didn't say. HER EXCUSE.

Clothier and Furnisher. She stood at the gate, quite free from sin, A blue-eyed maiden, fair to see, "Oh, good St. Peter, I want to come in, But I haven't a thing to wear," said she.

"So I observe," said the goodly saint,
"But never you mind one bit, my dear,
You needn't blush, or you needn't faint,
The girls all dress alike in here. "But tell me, how came you in this sad plight?"
The maiden sighed, and she hung her head,
While the pearly tears fust bedimmed her sight,
"I died in my bathing suit," she said.

BROWNING, KING

Cur-tailed —



The cur-tailing here depicted was probably done by a boy, and the curtailing that we do this week is done for the benefit of a boy. We are not curtailing expenses, but curtailing boys' suits. We start the greatest mark down sale of the age in our children's department, curtailing the price of about 150 boys' 2-piece suits down to \$2, and a lot of others

down to \$3.50 that are all wool and in ages 4 to 14. Boys' long-pant school suits, 13 to 18 years, curtailed down to \$5, \$6.50 and \$7.50. Some others for more money, but these three are the dandies. School caps curtailed to 50c and up, and shirt waists the same price. We done a whole lot of curtailing in the price of our boys' underwear, hosiery and neckwear; in fact, we have curtailed the price on every single thing in the boys' department to get oon for other goods. Now, boys, now is your rehance to get a cheap outfit while the price is curtailed.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till and | S. W. Cor. 18th and Dong as Sts.