This.

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

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

THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel.

Laiand hotel.
Files of The Bee can be seen at the Ne-braska building and the Administration build ing, Exposition grounds. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pt lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty Reg for the week ending August 12, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, August 6,...... Monday, August 7.....

23,784 28,839 23,850 23,773 23,891 24,331 Average Circulation for July, 1893, 24,258

AN ANTI-SMOKE crusade is now in

THE lawyers are first openly in the field of local politics.

THE shower of gold is now setting in as an antidote to the silver tempest.

THE resumption of two failed Denver banks is an indication of returning confidence in the very seat of the silver

THE smoke nuisance ordinance has gone into effect. Now let the proper authorities see that it is not willfully

THE attorney general has another opportunity to add to the prestige of his career by making a vigorous fight on the bogus bond investment companies.

WHEN President Cleveland contemplates the serious possibility of a split in the democratic party be realizes more than ever that he is confronted by a condition and not a theory.

THE fact that the national banks in the country have been compelled to decrease their loans and discounts \$137,-000,000 since March 4 goes a long way to explain the financial stringency.

THE democratic state nominating pow-wow will not come off before October. It is hoped that by that time the distillers will be able to raise the money necessary to take their whisky out of

THE populists of Kansas are demanding the impeachment of Secretary Carlisle. This is one of the indications that extreme hot weather for a long continued period has a tendency to unsettle the minds of a great many people.

CONGRESSMEN believe that the people need relief, and as they represent the people they have preferred to afford the required relief by voting themselves an immediate payment of their claims for mileage. This is relief with a vim.

THE Nebraska legislature enacted a few statutes during its 1893 session, all of which have now gone into effect. Most people think they have waited long enough for the printed volume of session laws to appear. Why all this delay?

THAT Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair has been aired through the press until it is no longer an attractive news topic. If the participants in the controversy will transfer their discussions to their private correspondence they will confer no small favor upon a long suffering public.

IT is not fair to presume that simply because the free silver men talk the loudest that Nebraska is a free silver state. 'The men who remain at work and say but little are as equally entitled to consideration as the men who stand on the street corners and discuss the financial question.

AGITATION for a demonstration of the unemployed in New York has already resulted in riotous proceenings on the part of some of the more ignorant laborers. It is to be hoped that-with wiser counsel such unnecessary assemblages will be discouraged as leading to far greater evil than good.

THE democratic hopes in Iowa have been materially weakened by the republican declaration on the prohibition question. The Iowa republicans have been manufacturing ammunition for the democrats for so many years that the latter are considerably disgusted over the fact that one of their unfailing sources of supply has been cut off.

SUMMING up all the odds on the wrong side of the ledger, and giving due weight to the facts in the opposition, both Dun and Bradstreet affect to see a shade of improvement in the condition of trade. From various points they deduce hopeful conclusions, and argue that soon the industries of the country will again be moving along in prosperity. Even the abnormal decrease in jobbing business, as shown by the bank clearings, is accounted for as the purely natural result of the stagnation of trade, and it is assumed that the slowly returning confidence will soon be sufficiently accelerated to show a goodly figure on the right side.

CURRENCY INFLATION.

STREET, TYR. U.

Senator Stewart of Nevada is advepractically double the present volume, urging that this is what is needed to raise values and thereby bring about prosperity. There are a great many people who believe as the Nevada senator does, the misapprehension regarding the relation of the money supply to prices being very general. Doubtless such an inflation as the more currency people would have would produce for a time a feverish condition of apparent prosperity, just as inflation did in Argentine for several years. Speculation would flourish, there would be unhealthy booms on every hand, prices of many commodities would advance, and there would be on all sides the appearances of a vigorous prosperity.

But this sort of thing would inevitably run its course, as it always has done wherever inflation has stimulated an unnatural activity, and then would come collapse and a slow and painful recovery. In the general catastrophe to values millions would suffer disaster, and none so severely as the producers and wage earners who had experienced for a period what they fancied to be genuine prosperity. In the reaction certain to follow the unhealthy stimulus of inflation, only the speculator would have any chance to escape the ruinous consequences. Industries would be prostrated, labor without demand, and the check put upon consumption would be disastrous to the producers. This is not a picture drawn from the imagination, but from the plain lessons of experience in the history of almost every civilized country in the world.

The advocates of a practically unlimited issue of currency tell the producer that under such a policy he will get more for his wheat, but they are not candid enough to tell him at the same time that he must also pay more for everything he has to buy. They conjure the wage earner with the promise that he will get more money for his labor, but they omit to tell him that the advance in wages will be more than offset by the increasing cost of everything he requires, for the pay of labor never keeps nace with advancing prices under inflation. Such counsellors as Senator Stewart are false and misleading guides, whose advice it is always safe to distrust and discard.

FOR A NONPARTISAN JUDICIARY.

A call has been issued for a meeting on August 30 of the members of the bar of the Fourth judicial district, comprising the counties of Douglas, Sarpy, Washington and Burt, to suggest suitable persons to fill the vacancies about to occur on the bench of this district. Three judges of the district court will have to be selected at the election this fall, while it is expected that one will be appointed by the governor before that time to supply a vacancy created by the promised resignation of one of the judges now serving. The proposed meeting of practicing attorneys will no doubt make recommendations as to all of these places, and for this purpose it is highly desirable that every reputable member of the bar participate in the action which the call contemplates.

THE BEE has for years insisted upon the necessity of a nonpartisan judiciar and has never hesitated to point out the evils of partisan politics on the bench. To the courts are entrusted the enforcement of the law, the protection of life and property. These are the things in which every member of the community is vitally interested, and it is of the highest importance that no one be elevated to a position on the bench whose ability, honesty and character is not entirely above reproach. More than all others, the practicing attorneys are interested in an efficient judiciary. The judges must be chosen from among their number and they, as officers of the court, must have constant relations with them. The practicing attorneys moreover comprise, on the whole, a most representative body of men, men who can rise above party politics when the exigencies of the moment require it. If they but recommend as their choice for the vacant judgeships lawyers in every respect worthy of the positions, their selection cannot fail to secure the support of every citizen who has the independence and efficiency of the courts

at heart. A NEW FINANCIAL EXPEDIENT. Representative Johnson of Ohio has a new financial expedient which he proposes to submit to congress that is reported to be very favorably regarded by members of the senate finance committee, among them Senator Sherman, who has taken the matter under consideration. The plan is that the government shall convert its bonds into currency on demand, the interest on the bonds to be suspended during the time they do service as currency. Mr. Johnson proposes that any one having government bonds shall be privileged to deposit them at the treasury of the United States and receive thereon their face value in treasury notes the interest on the bonds so deposited to cease until redeemed by the return of the notes. The author urges in support of his plan that it would give the country at once a much larger volume of well secured currency, and there would be no risk on the part of the treasury, since the notes would be fully secured by bonds worth in the markets more than the notes, while the government would at the same time save the interest on the bonds. The savings banks, in the opinion of Mr. Johnson, would be especially benefited by such a law. Being large holders of government bonds, which they cannot market except at a sacrifice when their depositors are making large drafts upon them, such a plan as the Ohio congressman proposes would enable them to turn their bonds at once into each without a sacrifice when pressed for ready money and procure them again without any loss, except the temporary suspension of interest, when normal conditions returned. Its general effect would be to enlarge the volume of currency when, by hoarding and the breaking down of credits, currency is in unusual demand. In such an exigency as we now have it is easy to

see that it might be exceedingly serv-The plan has commended itself

the favor of others besides members of the senate finance committee. The cating an inflation of the currency to | Philadelphia Press observes that there is much sense in the proposal, providing, as it does, a safe method for refunding the currency in seasons like this without any risk or loss to the government or those taking out notes on government bonds. That paper suggests, however, that Mr. Johnson will encounter opposition to his scheme from the populists and others "who will rebel at what they will regard as loans to bondholders when their proposed government loans on stored hay and corn do not receive even courteous consideration." As a means of giving elasticity to the currency supply the plan might work well. The plan, at any rate, seems to possess sufficient merit to be worthy the attention of practical

BANK CIRCULATION. If any benefit is to be derived by the country from increasing the national bank circulation congress should make haste to pass the bill introduced in the senate to allow the banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure circulation. As neretofore stated, this proposition would, if adopted, enable the banks to add about \$20,000,000 to the currency supply on the bonds which they now have deposited in the treasury, and it is highly probable that it would induce the banks to increase their circulation to double that amount. At the time of introducing the bill Senator Voorhees said: "I am advised by others of great experience in financial matters that there is scarcely a doubt but that it will carry an increase of our currency of from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000, which at this time would be a solace and a comfort to our people in every quarter

It would seem that a measure con-

of the United States."

taining such a promise would be eagerly supported by the men in congress who insist that there is not money enough to do the business of the country, but the opposition to it has come from these very persons, who are actuated solely by hostility to the national banks. The spirit of this opposition was expressed in the remarks of Senator Cockrell of Missour when the measure to allow the banks to issue more notes on their bonds was introduced. He said: "I wish to state that I shall never give my vote to any policy or principle of legislation which tends to recognize the right of the national banks in the future to issue and control the paper money of this country -never, never. It is not right that the masses of the people should part with their right to control the volume of the money in the United States and place it in the hands of a corporate monopoly." Senator Cockrell is probably in favor of restoring state bank issues as a means of enabling the people to control the volume of money in the country, but however this may be there is no force in his objection to the bill in question. It involves no surrender by the people of any right they possess to control the volume of currency, but simply proposes that they shall help themselves by a policy which is absolutely safe and which is demanded and justified by the existing financial situation. As to the assertion that the nait is sufficient to say that nobody is excluded from going into the business who can comply with the requirements of the national banking law, which it is presumed the Missouri senator will admit has been shown

to be a very good law. It is not necessary, however, to become an advocate of the national banks in order to approve of the proposed legislation. Such approval will find its ample justification in the fact that the exigency calls for the additional currency which the legislation would give the country, that the relief reasonably to be expected from it would greatly benefit all interests, that it would materially assist in restoring confidence, and that there can be no possible risk or danger in adopt-

IT is interesting to note the many ways in which the railroads of the United States fill the courts with ligitation in which their interests are affected either as plaintiffs or defendants. The policy of the railroads to fight every claim made against them for damages arising out of contract relations or from injuries to persons or property has become notorious and has occasioned no end of laws suits brought by private parties. Then there are the many cases instituted by the representatives of the people or against them in connection with the enforcement of statutes imposing duties upon common carriers or regulating their retations to the public and to one another. Statutes of this kind, unless they be of the seeking of the railways themselves, are seldom put into operation without a long legal contest. Illustrations have been offered in every state where regulative legislation has been enacted Last, but by no means least, are the applications of the stockholders of particular railways for protection against the directors or managers. The appointment of railway receivers was originally a sign that the road was insolvent beyond recovery without resort to heroic remedies. Now a receiver is demanded whenever a stockholder imagines that a road is being mismanaged and that his interests are being sacrificed. A railway receivership nowadays signifies merely a change in management effected not by the votes of the stockholders or directors, but by an appeal to the courts. Could we but wipe off of the court dockets all litigation in which railway interests are at stake no novel expedients would be necessary to expedite justice.

WE ARE pleased to note that our suggestions as to how all deserving applicants for instruction at the State university might be accommodated during the ensuing year have not been entirely without result. The chancellor, in an open letter to the citizens of Lin coln, admits that the university is carrying on its preparatory work unwillingly, and deprecates the fact that the funds which ought to be devoted exclusively to the work of higher education must be consumed, in part, in affording secondary education to those

unprepared for real university study. he maintains, cannot charged to hith, or to those who have the direction of the work

at the State university. long as the prefaratory school is maintained they cannot legally refuse to admit any who present themselves at the proper time and successfully pass the usual entrance examinations. At the same time the chancellor accepts the view that those people of Lincoln who make use of the university for purposes of giving their children a secondary education at the expense of the entire state are not soting in a particularly laudable manner. Gently smoothing over their embarrassment with the kind assurance that the residents of Lincoln have not taken undue advantage of the preparatory courses, he calls upon all the "good" people of that city "to be courteous enough and unselfish enough to make the largest possible room for those who are not so fortunate as to be able to secure good preparatory schooling at home." We trust that this advice

Lincoln. THE fact that the Northern Pacific railway has been forced into the hands of receivers will not have a reassuring effect upon the minds of stockholders in other great systems. The depression in railroad circles is unprecedented in the history of the country, but it is a depression that results more from the conservatism of business men than from deeper and more serious causes. This being true, the recovery is sure to be speedy and certain.

will not go unheeded by the people of

AND now the directors of the defunct Capital National bank want all the litigation that has arisen over its disastrous failure removed to the federal courts. In view of the treatment which their president received at the hands of that court, they seem to be justified in their belief that they will secure all the advantages which the technicalities of the law can allow if they can succeed in securing the removal as requested.

CHICAGO people are shocked at the immodesty of some of the dances in the Midway plaisance, but their nerves are unaffected by the barbarous torture practiced upon the Indians in order to test their bravery. The horrible exhibition which was watched by thousands of morbidly curious persons is a disgrace to the people and a blot upon the name of the fair.

GOVERNOR WAITE of Colorado reiterates that "it would be better to wade in blood to any depth rather than have our national liberties destroyed." But Governor Waite wants to define those national liberties and to include among them the so-called right to the free coinage of silver. There's the whole rub.

Breath Instead of Bread, New York Iribune.
The democracy is saving the country in the cheapest possible way-by talking. A Hosky Truth.

Chicago Tribune

There are better Americans in the Sand-

some who were born in this country and are drawing official salaries at Washington.

The Issue in Oblo Clear, The issue is now squarely drawn between the foremost champion of a protective tariff in the union and the author of the tariff re orm plank in the Chicago platform of 1892. All other questions will be secondary to this one, and the republican hosts of Ohio are willing and eager to go before the people on

> An Overworked Prophecy. Chicago Inter Ocean.

It was a little over one year ago when Grover Cleveland, now president, made the remark that "the McKinley bill fosters no industry so much as that of the sheriff " He class of officials have been more overworked than the sheriff and receivers, and even h does not lay it to the McKinley bill.

The Shadow and the Substance Philad Iphia Record.

It is in Iowa now as it has long been in Maine. While the prohibitionists have their law, the other people have their liquor; so that everybody is satisfied with the situa tion. While the political moralist may de-plore this cynical contempt of law, there is no disputing the fact. Instead of enforcing a prohibitory law, the tendency of aquarian fanaticism is to diminish the respect for all

An Overdose of Calumity.

There is some ground for noping that we have seen the last national campaign on the calamity issue. It is reasonable to assume calamity issue. It is reasonable to assume that both parties have had enough of that, a least for very many years to come, and that the country will not hereafter have to lister to the idiotic asseveration by the republican or the democratic party, as the case may be that one-half of the people are resolutely

Unconditional Repeat Impossible. Washington Post.

It is best to meet the situation squarely without evasion. The truth is not al ways palatable; it may not be always a politic thing to make known, and yet, when the country is confronted as it is today with a condition of extreme danger, it would seem as if the day for temporizing had passed. The purchasing clause of the Sherman law cannot and will not be unconditionally repealed.

This is absolutely true so far as the United

States senate is concerned. It is not as likely to prove true in the house of representa Substantial Signs of Improvement. Washington Star.

Iron and steel works of magnitude which had been closed in Pittsburg have reopened, and more will follow their example soon, and employment will be given to 15,000 men. The Bessemer steel works at Pueblo, Colo., concerning whose resumption of business this year much doubt was felt, have again resumed operations, giving employment to 800

This is done without absolute know

edge as to what congress will do with reference to silver or the tariff. The needs of a

big and healthy country demand that its en

ergies be actively employed, and while fear may cause them to halt for a short time, they are bound to recuperate. The Proper Silver Remedy. Philadelphia Times.

Let there be free coinage of silver dollars at say 25 to 1, with the provision that when the same amount of silver in buillion is equal to the silver in coin, there shall be no cost for mintage; but that the cost of mintage shall be the precise difference between the buillion and the coin value of the silver dollar. That would be honest; it would eliminate

That would be honest; it would eliminat the element of robbery from the free coir

age theory; and with the robbery eliminated, the wading "in blool to the horse's bridle" would cease to embellish the political the wading "in bloo! to the horse's bridle" would cease to embellish the political literature of the day.

Let us have free silver coinage, but let it be honest coinage in honest dollars without favor to any interest, and let the government begin the good work of free honest coinage on the 5,000 tons of silver it has stacked around in Washington at fearful cost alike to the treasury and to the credit of the nation. Be sure that coinage is honest; that robbery is entirely eliminated from it and then go aheau night and day.

France, long held the least stable of lands, has now for twenty-three years stood by the republic. Year by year has seen its strength grow, its voters mcrease and its policy become more conservative. Once forced to look to the radical forces of society as its chief prop, it has now at its side the church, nowever unwilling; the army, today the strongest in Europe, and in the election two weeks off there is apparent the growing support of merchant, property holder and rentier. Democracy is justified of her children. A century of oscillation has brought repose. Twenty years ago the republic was adopted, as Thiers said, because "it divided men least." Today the republic continues because it, and it alone, unites Frenchmen. The election soon to be held by which the electors of France, about 10,000,000 in num ber, of whom not over 8,000,000 are likely to vote, elect in 584 d'atricts of about 100,000 population each, the Chamber of Deputies, is the first in the history of the republic in which its existence is no longer challenged by any powerful party or any vigorous faction. A score of years ago the opponents of the republic were in a majority. The vigorous policy of Gambetta reduced the number of deputies in opposition to the republic to eighty-eight in the Chamber chosen in 1881. Their number rose in 1885 to 200 and to 211 in 1889, of whom forty seven were Boulangists. The personal representative of such a republic is President Carnot. His term expires December 2, 1894. The Chamber now elected, with the Senate already in his favor, chooses his successor. At present his only serious rival is M. Constans, and, under the conservative spirit now abroad in France, even he, once radical, stands now on the same platform as President Carnot. The French campaign is dull under these circumstances, because prosperity, peace, order, the reign of law and the happiness and comfort of the many, in all realms and times, make dull history.

There are only two public men who have survived the wreckage and devastation of reputations during recent years. One is President Carnot and the other is M. Constans. The president was elected as a compromise candidate with an historic name and unknown qualities. He has become the strongest leader in public life and his reelection to office is one of the issues involved in the appeal to the electors. While he has shown himself to be a capable, dignified and conservative executive, his increased prestige is largely the result of the disappearance and humiliation of rivals Premiers, ministers and faction leaders have exhausted their reputations one after While another. they have creased. he has increased. The decline of the premiership not been accompanied by the degradation of the presidency. The office has gained steadily in dignity and importance since the withdrawal of President Grevy, who had a morbid horror of personal government, and was content to be the humble instrument of the Chambers. President Carnot has not been imp and helpless, like the chairman of a Swiss bund, but has exercised commanding influence in grave crises and governed the country with sobriety and judgment. He will be a candidate for re-election next year. and his only formidable rival will be M. Constant a leader of force and influence. who destroyed Boulangism and has escaped unscathed the havor of reputations wrought by Panama disclosures and the vicissitudes of ministries.

The young German emperor has his army bill and with it the ever grave question of how to secure the funds which will meet the increased burdens it puts upon the German people. The long drouth that has prevailed very generally in Germany has caused great distress and forced the purchase of a large amount of fodder in this country, while the tariff war with Russia adds anno ances of r grave character and leaves the German people in a poor mood to meet increased taxation. Last year there was a deficit of over \$12,000,000, and the demands of this year are over \$20,000,000 greater than those of last year. The minister of finance proposes increased taxes on beer, on newspaper advertising, and, in fact, upon about everything in sight, while the importations of food stuffs threaten to deplete the stock of gold in the Reichsbank. which is already drawn down to about \$120,-000,000, including part of the war chest. It is apparent the German financial situation is far from flattering, and the immense burden of her armament is telling more and more upon her people every year despite their proverbial industry, frugality and thrift. It is sowing the wind with a vengeance and the whirlwind will be reaped in due time The great indemnity which was wrung from France in 1870 has been for nearly a quarter of a century a source of financial strength to Germany, but it is now a question of her people alone bearing the great burdens imposea, and they feel to the full now heavy they are. Poor crops render it all the more difficult to bear up under the great load of taxation.

Matters appear to be going on from bad to worse in Norway, and there seems to be less prospect than ever of a compromise with King Oscar and with Sweden. The Storthing has given a practical demonstration of its disapproval of the king's unconstitutional action in confiding the administration of the country to a Cabinet that does not possess a parliamentary majority in the House. by a series of measures, each one of them characterized by intense hostility to the king and to the Stockholm government. It has refused to vote its usual quota toward the joint diplomatic and consular expenses it has reduced the Norwegian contribution to the civil list of both the sovereign and of the heir apparent; it has withdrawn the stipend hitherto accorded to the professor of history of the Uniof Christiana, in conseversity quence of the chair being held by the new minister of justice; it has ordered the removal of all emblems of the union with Sweden from the Norwegian flag, and has finally decreed that henceforth the king can no longer issue commands to the Norwegian army, except with the consent of the Norwegian minister of war and of the Norwegian counsel of state. In short, the Christiana legislature may be said to have voted for entire separation and independence from Sweden. Inasmuch as the king has no constitutional right to dissolve the Norwegian Parliament, and that it has still an existence of eighteen months to run, it is difficult to see how the present crisis can be solved, especially when it is taken into consideration that any concession on the part of the king to the demands of his democratic Norwegian subjects would be resented by his Swedish aristocratic lieges to such an extent that it might almost cause a revolution Simultaneously with the news of the

ppening of the Corinth canal comes the intelligence from St. Petersburg that the Russian government has just completed its survey of the great canal which is to connect the Black sea and the Azoff with the Caspian. The survey goes to show that there are no insurmountable difficulties to contend with in the construction of this important waterway, work upon which is to be begun at once by orders of the czar. The junction of the Black sea with the Caspian would have the effect of revolutionizing Russia's trade with Persia, Central Asia and India, and would tend to reduce

the present heavy cost of transportation by the Transcaucasian railroad. It is a work of considerable magnitude, and bide fair to rival in importance and in results the great Transsiberian railroad, which is to place the Pacific coast of Asia in direct com-

> western Europe, up to the very shores of the Atlantic. OUT OF THE ORDINARI.

Wine clariflers in France use more than 80,000,000 eggs a year. One square foot of glass will lose as much heat as six square feet of twelve-inch brick

It is computed that 70,000,000 people in Europe wear wooden shoes. About the same number would be gind to wear any kind of

Assuming the working age to be from 20 to 60 years, and counting only male workers, 440 persons in this country live on the labor of every 100 workers. An Oregon woman quarreled with her

husband, and to spite him she took a dose of arsenic. Then with true feminine consistency she ran three miles to a doctor A novel tunnel is prejected for the Neva at St. Petersburg. It is to be cylindrical in form, forty-three feet in diameter, and to have four floors or decks for pedestrians,

vehicles, cars and telegraph cables respec-

uvely. Superstitious members of the horse racing fraternity believe there is luck in touching the hump of a nunchback, and a down town crippie takes up his daily stand near the race track and is generously tipped by sporting men, who seek the luck in his

A \$5 Irish greenback, issued by "John O'Mahoney, agent of the Irish Republic," under date of March 17, 1866, and payable "six months after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish nation," was presented for payment in a grocery store in New York one day last week.

The Rock Island rainmaker or one of his professional brothers can hear of somethic to his advantage by proceeding to the Cat-skills. A drouth has possession of the mountains, which is without parallel, s natives say, for severity. Many of the springs have dried up, and at some points water commands 50 cents a pail.

The recently published history of Hart ord Congregationalism gives some interest ing glimpses of the old days. On a church list from 1670 to 1731 there are four Thank fuls, two Deliverances, two Patiences, a Mercy, a Charity, a Temperance, with an occasional Violet, Sybil or Millicent, and one Magdalene. Some of the doctrinal poety those days would seem grotesque or blasphemous now.

Starting Up Again.

Philadelphia Record. Unquestionably the annual shut-down of industrial establishments began earlier this year, and may continue later. is to the outcome of financial legislation, in ability to procure currency to meet pay rolls and the natural slackening of business dur ing the summer season, have combined to afford urgent occasion for a suspension of operations, even had the usual annual repairs been unnecessary. The prolongation of the period of idleness has been severely felt in every branch of trade and productive industry. Wages that are not earned are not spent, and the enforced curtailment of expense by a multitude of workingmen has peen reflected in the lessened orders of retail traders and in an extraordinary accumulation of stocks in the hands of wholesale It is evident, however, that this inactivity

is to be of brief duration. From every quar-ter are heard ringing notes of preparation for the fall and winter season, and a gland at each day's news serves to disclose the cratifying fact that the period of suspension has passed its climax. The mills are start has passed its climax. ing up avain, and with the passing away of the foolish craze for hoarding currency their operations will be unobstructed. Further-more, they will be unvexed by dread of financial legislation inimical to productive in The record of a single day is not without

the dispatches printed yesterday by the Record and other newspapers the story was oriefly told of the resumption of operations in the great iron works in and adjacent to Pittsburg. By the close of the present week upward of 15,000 men will have resumed work in this section alone, necessitating the nonthly payment of nearly \$1,000,000 in

At Columbia, Pa., every industry but one is in successful operation. The two largest roiling mills in the town started again yes-terday, after two weeks of idleness. The terday, after two weeks of idleness. The Delaware Iron works, at Newcastle, Del. have also resumed work, as also have the rolling mills and tube works at McKeesport,

In other branches of industry may be noted similar evidences of a quickening of the pulses of traffic Many of the smaller will begin operations again this week and in the great textile factories activity is to be speedily renewed. The hopeful im-pulse and brighter outlook which have lee to the resumption of work in the mills of the Merrimac company, at Lowell, Mass., and the starting up of the huge combination of cotton mills owned and operated by B. B and R. Knight of Providence, R. I., are re flected in all the daily records of business and in current statistics of trade. Very soon the wheels will all be humming again.

Democratic Protectionists. New York Sun. One passage in the speech delivered in the

house last week by Hon. Richard P. Bland. the leader of the free silver forces, curious air. "Now you (the eastern democ

racy) can take your choice," said Mr. Bland, "of sustaining American industries and American laborers against English industries and English laborers, or of our going apart. Whatever may be the value of Mr. Bland's other arguments, his classifying silver as an American product and silver mining as an munication with the railroad systems of American industry to be protected by the government, seems odd in a democrat of 1893. To buy silver or to coin it for the purpose of bonefiting persons engaged in its production, of keeping up the profits of mine owners and the wages of miners. seems to be unconstitutional in the light of the democratic tariff declaration of 1892 Protection is a fraud and a robbery; and how can the government do that indirectly which it has not the power to do directly, or

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Prefers to He Bounced.

show to one American product at the mint a

favoritism it has no constitutional power to

show to any American product at the custom house!

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Collector of Internal Revonue John C. Quinn, republican, who received a request for his resignation from President Cleveland, has sent a reply that the request implies a desire on the part of the administration to avoid the disclosure of something unpleasant in the administra-tion of his office. He, therefore, declines to give ground for ill-natured criticism by re-signing, which in the future might put him on explanation. Quinn says that the only charge brought against him is "offensive partisanship" and that if the president wants his office he can only get it by "bouncing him."

> The Search for Gold. Philadelphia Press.

The decline in the price and demand for silver has given a stimulus to gold prospect-ing and very profitable finds are reported both in Colorade and Nevada. This is welcome nows. There has been an overproduc-tion of silver. If some of the labor and capital heretofore expended in mining silver, that is not badly wanted, is diverted to increasing the output of gold, which is wanted, the task which our government has assumed of maintaining these two metals on a parity will be rendered somewhat easier of

A Way They Have in Kentucky. MORGANFIELD, Ky., Aug. 18 .- Charles Walton, a colored murderer, was swung to the limb of a tree by a mob in the woods about

SUGGESTING SMILES.

Troy Press: In : lal days such a , tose . never troubled our manufacturers.

Boston Courier: The chap who wears gaudy

Baltimore American: Some of these banks are carrying the early closing movement alto-gether to far.

Philadelphia Press: All the world's a stage and all the numerous doctors merely ushers— both ways.

Boston Herald: The summer girl is respect-fully informed that the summer man is busy putting up more margins. Philadelphia Ledger: Mrs. Lease has grown

very strong with the populists. She recently lifted a mortgage on her farm. Truth: Gummey—Miss Kittish's beauty is quite intoxicating. Glanders—That's because she smiles so often.

Chicago inter Ocan: And now the telegraph wires are weighted day and night with the sad and wretched tail of the poor misguided kite.

Washington Star: "If," said Uncle Eben, dah was er sho' nuff fool-killer, some ob de "dah was er sho' null fool-killer, some ob de folks dat calls de mos' fur 'im now'ud be de fus' ter git in hidin' when he cem 'round."

Boston Globe: "Smith's business is going along like clockwork." "Pooh, his place is in the hands of a receiver." "That's it, being

Galveston News: Jack the Clipper has been arrested in New York. The girls whose tresses he cut will be present at his trial to

Detroit Free Press.

When Cupid saw an aged man, A millionaire, Conversing very softly with

A maiden fair;
He went around another way;
"Because," said he,
"I have no business fooling with

Such folks as she; I know what I'm about, I guess,

Or interfere, Old Mammon has Corraled that job." THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER.

Browning, Kin d Co's, Monthly. Queen of the favored pew, cannot half reven

The thoughts I have of you, With unromantic steel. The stamen of a pink,
Dipped in a drop of dew,
Would not be pen and ink
Too exquisite for you.

The music of the choir
Is pitched in one sweet key
That tells of my desire,
And that of more like me.

When reguishly you glance At me across the pew, Each eye-flash is a lance That stabs me through and through.

The deacon thinks your wings Are just about to sprout; Well, I know other things, But he won't find them out.

Dear little Methodist Say one sweet prayer for me, And I shall in the list Of the elected be.

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In which we find ourselves preparatory to receiving our fall goods, compels us to offer more than ordinary inducements to buyers of our lighter weight suits now on hand We have gone through the suit

stock and taken off from \$2.50 to \$7.50 on each suit, making such an extra low price that even if you do not need it now, it will pay you better than savings bank interest to pick out a suit now and put it away till spring, This is not a broken size or broken lot sale, but a nice clean stock of the finest suits ever brought to this western country. If you hesitate you are lost for they will be rapidly taken up.

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