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THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor

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THE New York - populists have adopted a platform which is composed in the true calamity style.

DEFENDERS of Sunday opening at the World's fair are now more difficult to find than needles in a haystack.

WHILE Chicago is talking so much of the Columbian museum, Omaha might bestir herself in behalf of her proposed museum.

lowA democaats are now looking for a gubernatorial candidate who is willing to be sacrificed with the least manifestation of disappointment.

IT IS now clear that either the attorneys for the plaintiffs or those for the defendants in the railway injunction proceedings have been making some tall misrepresentations of fact.

TODAY should see the tennis championships for the state of Nebraska decided. The winners will no doubt feel more elated than the successful candidates in the forthcoming fall elections.

THE maharajah of Kapurthala and his party have gazed upon the beauties of an American congress and are reported to have been greatly pleased with it. What a pity that they did not buy it and take it home with them.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS PARLIAMENTARY SCHEME. It is now stated on rollable authority that the senators who are exerting might and main to prevent the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law until after they are assured of legislation still more favorable to the silver owners than that now on our statute books have hatched a scheme by which they will be able to secure a test of their strength without risking a vote upon unconditional repeal. The plan as outlined in the dispatches hinges upon the of increased business, while those cities in which clearings have dropped to al-Voorhees bill, which has been reported to the senate from the finance commitmost nothing will figure out an enortee, and which it is understood will be mous increase after they have again repushed forward in advance of the Wilturned to normal conditions. If we should judge by the clearing house person bill, which is to come from the

ATT N 8 10

house.

silver money.

centages alone that will be calculated, What the silver advocates in the sensay in a year from now, we should be wonderfully misled. These limitations ate are aiming to accomplish is substantially this: They will transform the upon clearing house figures must not be Voorhees bill, which provides merely for overlooked.

the issue of national bank notes up to the par value of the bonds deposited THE QUESTION OF SECTIONALISM. with the secretary of the treasury as One of the ablest and strongest security for their redemption, that the speeches made at the present session of author himself will not be able to recogcongress is that of Senator Hoar of nize it. As it now stands it does not Massachusetts, and no part of it is wiser refer to the Sherman silver purchase and stronger than that in which he law and consequently contains no propoints out that there is no question of vision for its repeal. By offering an sectionalism in the financial issue. Any amendment providing for the free coinman or party in the eastern states, said age of silver at whatever ratio seems Mr. Hoar, who should desire to have the most likely to obtain a majority of the value or the purchasing power of the votes in the house the silver senators dollar increased in order that the value will be able to discover who are acting of debts, or that assured and permawith them and who are opposing them. nent incomes might be increased, Such a move, if successful, would send or in order that speculation in to the house a measure for the free gold or in credits might be coinage of silver at an agreed ratio and rendered more profitable, would be would leave all existing monetary legishurled from power and buried in inlation unaffected, except in so far as it is famy by the swift and righteous indigrepugnant to the new act. The advannation of the whole people of those tage which the advocates of silver would states. "The prosperity, the power, gain would be that the men who are for the happiness, the rapid growth of the unconditional repeal first, and bimetalnorthwest and the south," said the lism afterwards, would be forced to Massachusetts senator, "are as dear to show at once how far they will go the people of New England as their towards favoring an increased use of own.

He declared, and the truth of the This scheme, if carried out, will no declaration cannot fairly be questioned, doubt serve as an illustration of unthat the merchant, the manufacturer, scrupulous parliamentary tactics, but the builder of railroads in the eastern states, is a constant and perpetual that the silver men in the senate have their opponents at their mercy has been debtor. The wage earner, the depositor evident from the very beginning. in savings banks, the holder of the Whether it is not more advisable and policy of life insurance, the widow and expedient for them to show a disposition orphan who are living on the spare to be fair rather than to take advantage savings of the husband and father in his of every technicality which the rules of lifetime are constant and perpetual the senate place at their disposal, is a creditors. They are alike interested question which it will be well for them that the obligation contracted today to carefully consider. Legislation obshall be precisely the same obligation, tained by a trick is not apt to be popuno greater and no less, when it is to be lar, and they themselves have been discharged, five or ten or twenty years loudest in their denunciation of what hence, or whenever its annual or semithey have claimed to be such a trick. annual interest is to be paid through-Although it has often been disout that period, and these people are not proved, the silver men have never peculiar to any one section of the ceased to refer to the act of country. 1873 in the most opprobrius terms. Senator Hoar said he did not believe

that any large number of the people of the northwest desire the destruction of property, impairment of credit, or any injury whatever to the people of the northeast. "Their ambition is to acquire property; their hope is in the establishment and maintenance of credit. They always have depended, and for a long time in the future must depend, for these things on a close alliance and an interchange of advantages with the peo-

figures in those cities which have had the case he may safely he counted in opposition to the proposal to clearing houses but a short time and again flood the country with that kind where a percentage of Increase may be of money. We observe that some of the shown notwithstanding an immense decrease of business. This fact must also advocates of the repeal of the tax set up the claim that it is unconstitutional. As be borne in mind when we come to examine the reports which will be given the supreme court has decided the tax out next year, and which will then make to be constitutional this argument will not help the case of the people who want comparisons with our current clearings. It will then appear that those cities to get rid of it. No greater financial which have been doing best mistake could be made than to again during present hard times will permit state banks to issue currency. show a comparatively small percentage

Cheaper than Metal. Globe-Democrat.

The house debate on silver furnishes a striking illustration of the fact that the tariff isn't the only thing that men can talk about in a fluent fashion without imparting any information.

Looks that Way. Louisville Courter-Journal.

Oh, no, the democratic party does not mean what it said at Chicago. It was only talking through its whiskers. For particulars read the president's message. terview Larry Neal of Chilicothe. Then in-

Perhaps.

Central City Nonparell. THE BEE is rustling to have Omaha made an Indian supply depot, with fair chances of success. If the other Omaha papers would work as hard for the upbuilding of Omaha as THE BEE does much would be accom-plished.

Harmony Sure to Win. Nebraska City Press.

There is no uncertainty in the stand taken by Iowa republicans against prohibition as a state issue. Republicans of prohibition and state issue. Republicans of prohibition and anti-prohibition tendencies agreed that prohibition was no test of party fealty. is a harmony which will win. That

There'll Be a Fight for Victory. Kearn y Journal.

The political campaign in Nebraska this year will be short, sharp and decisive. Republicans should buckle on their armor and get ready to swing the republican column to a decisive victory. It is ours if republicans but do their duty, not only as a state but as a county.

Preaching and Practice.

New York Commercial. We expected it. The Ute Indians are annoying one corner of Colorado and the dauntless Governor Waite cries to Washington for help. When Dryden wrote "Is fool or coward writ on my face?" he little thought that from the virgin west would emanate an order to claim everything.

Turn of the Tide. New York Commercial.

When this snow melts there will come a flood. When the doors of vaults begin to swing backward there will be so much currency that business will not know what to do with it all. Money will be a drug and the currency broker will find it difficult to The beginning of this end make his salt. ought not to be far away.

> The Cherokee Strip. Philadelphia Record.

The hungry speculators who have been waiting to rush into the Cherokee Strip to seize upon the most cligible townsites will find that the untutored savage has learned : thing or two. Under the terms of the cession of the lands to the government the Cherokees are entitled to an allotment of 160 acres each. They have just completed their selection of lands, and wisely they have all chosen tracts adjoining the railroad that runs through the strip. The Indians will get the best lands," and the townsite companies will get left.

The Best Kind of News. New York Sun.

There is not any more pleasing news in tion. these days than are those items from various parts of the country which tell of the factories and mills that have resumed operations, the banks that have opened doors which were temporarily closed, the mines in which the shutdown has come to an end, the business houses which have got over their troubles, the foreign demand for American cereals, the heavy business of railroads. the releasing of currency-in private hands, the assured strength of all our savings banks, the arrival of gold from Europe and other such things. The Way to Win. Hages County Republican. This is a good year for the republicans of Hayes county to stand together. They should meet the common enemy with solid ranks. Good, clean and thoroughly compe tent men only should be permitted to find a place upon their ticket, and it is a duty which every true republican owes his party to see that this is done. Hayes county never had a more competent set of officials than the republicans in office at present, and if an equally good list is nominated at the county convention there will be no question as to their election by old time majorities.

BRYAN'S SPERCH.

Norfolk News: Now that "the great leader" of the democratic party has descried it, who will take his place? Mr. Bryan? Globe Democrat: Congressman Bryan of Nebraska proves himself to be an orator by showing that he can make a good speech on the bad side of an important public question. Nebraska City Press: There is said to be danger that the capitol dome at Washington will burst. Bryan has his head in it, and the swelling has crowded the sides quite out of position. Should this great head be re-moved now the whole structure would cer-

tainly collapse. Fremont Tribune: When Mr. Bryan figures that national banks, if they were allowed to issue currency to the par value of their bonds, would make a profit of 12% per cent on their circulation, he displays an aptitude for jugging with figures that ought to warm the cockles of the hearts of his populist

friends. Minneapolis Tribune: Tom Reed will

Minneapoils Trioune: Tom Reed will probably make a speech in the house on the side of repeal. If he does, young Mr. Bryan, the infant phenomenon from Nebraska, will wish that he had never opened his head. It is one of Mr. Reed's chief delights to let the wind out of the sophistries of sophemore statemen. statesmen

Detroit Free Press: Mr. Bryan is an elo-quent taker and a brilliant word painter. He reaches the throng with an almost irre-sistible power of appeal, but in all that he said he was appealing most strongly for a section and a special interest. He showed himself a great man restricted by the wishes of an exacting constituency.

Philadelphia Ledger: When Representative Bryan, in attacking the "gold bugs," remarked that "the man who said the peo ple could despoil the government was called an anarchist; but the man who maintained the right of government to despoil the people was called a patriot," he was greatly applauded. Nobody appeared to notice that the man he was knocking down with sar-casm was a man of straw, having no existence in the flesh.

Kearney Journal: Mr. Bryan showed his ignorance of the national banking law and statistics relative thereto and was beautifully called down at Washington the other day. When he was brought face to face with the fact of his ignorance and misstatement on the subject, he acknowledged he got his figures from the World-Herald. The explanation was sufficient, and to avoid simllar chagrin he will doubtless be careful of going everything on the demo-pop organ hereafter.

Plattsmouth Herald : W. J. Bryan takes the Omaha World-Herald as authority the national banks are now making 12% that cent on their circulation, and says that for this reason he will oppose the bill introduced by Senator Voorhees, allowing banks to increase their circulation to a par value with the bonds deposited, which is supported by the president, Secretary Carlisle and other prominent men, when in fact, the national banks today are not making 2 per cent on their circulation according to Comp-troller Eckels' statement in his official record. Bryan is rattle-headed enough at best, but when he takes the World-Herald for authority-well-he ought to be ashamed to mention it, especially under the roof of the capitol building. Chicago Herald: The silvery Bryan closed

his declamatory onslaught upon the silver son. But Mr. Bryan did not say when Thomas Jefferson advocated the purchase of silver by the government. He did not say when Jefferson proposed to coin 60 cents worth of silver into a dollar and force people to take it as the equivalent of a 100-cent dollar. He did not even allude to the fact that Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver dollars by executive order without consulting congress about it at all, and that not on such dollar was coined thereafter for thirty years. If Mr. Bryan had stated these things probably he would have found some difficulty in making the house understand what a eulogy of Thomas Jefferson had to do with the 16 to 1 free coinage scheme of repudia-

Chicago Tribune: Representative Bryan of Nebraska made what is called a pretty and glittering speech. He had a good voice, he gesticulates nicely, and his rhetoric is florid and imagination vivid and exaggerative. It is easy to understand how he pleased the galleries and the girls. He strewed the of the house with flowers of speech and with poetical quotations. What should have been a cool, careful financial argument was a denunciation of what he called the "merciss decrees" of the money interest which

NEBRASKA'S PROSPERITY.

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Kearney Journal: While the manufacturing industries elsewhere have closed down. Kearney's factories are running on full time with increased forces, and still advance orders are not reached.

Schuyler Herald : Fine horses in Nebraska are becoming numerous and are attracting the attention of lovers of good horse flesh all over the country. A fine collection of horses was shipped from Fremont, destined for exhibition at the World's fair. Thus does No braska loom up!

Nebraska City Press: Bear constantly in unind and teil every acquaintance in other quarters who may be looking about at some time for a location, of the enviable record of Nebraska City this year. Ask any casual observer of other parts of the state how favorably the city stands. It is at the head. Ainsworth Star-Journal: We have ob-

served during our seven years residence in Brown county that farmers who stuck to their farms, good years and bad, are all well fixed. Some who have sold and gone away have done well, but all who have remained, with the exercise of common industry and judgment, have prospered. Let us all keep right on in the middle of the road.

North Nebraska Eagle: Dakota county is to be congratulated on having passed, so far through these panicky times without a fail

ure of any kind, more especially among our banking institutions. Although slight runs have been made on some of them at different times and they have been looked upon with a good deal of suspicion, their last published statements show them, one and all, to be in first-class shape, and unless something unforeseen occurs they are and will continue to be as safe as any bank across the river.

Norfolk News: The corn stalks in the Nebraska fields are groaning under the heavy weight of well-filled ears. The recent rains have assured more than an average crop for this year. Nebraska, proud of her

position in the corn-growing belt, hopes soon to reach second place in the list. The crop record of Nebraska in 1892 is going to be surpassed this year. While she now occupies ourth place among the cereal-producing states, the fact must be taken into consider ation that her rivals are older and were dotted with farms, and in some localities thickly populated, when Nebraska was known as a howling wilderness. There yet

remains a vast area of uncultivated land fo the homesceker and the plow. When this land is under cultivation, Neoraska's show-ing will far surpass those now in the lead.

Wakefield Republican: Immigration into ortheast Nebraska this fall and next northeast spring promises to be large. The big crops raised around here this year, and every year, are the means of bringing in the best class of new settlers and keeping them when they have located here. A country where corn makes from sixty to eighty bushels to There is still plenty of the best wild land and some improved land to be had here at very reasonable prices and on easy terms. it i really a fact that there is no better location anywhere for a man of molerate means than this part of Nebraska. It is hard to find a man who has settled here on land and gone to work, who has not steadily improved his financial condition, and had the advantages of the healthiest climate in the world, good society, churches, schools and the very best of all manner of privileges besides. ures are uncommon and a foreclosure Fail very unusual occurrence, so rare that it at

BEAMING BRIGHTNESS.

Washington Post: Just at the present time the most desirable immigrant is the yellow boy. Boston Transcript: There's one thing to be sale in favor of the summer. One has warmer friends than in winter.

Philadelphia Ledger: To what base uses we may return a ratio, as Hamlet observed, is ap-parent by about 16 to 1. Pittsburg Dispatch: A man named Trump

tracts general attention.

is in jall in Fayette county for keeping a speak-easy. The sheriff's high card was a gun. Indianapolis Journal: Perhaps the man who

snatched \$5,000 from the window of a St. Paul bank and ran off with it is following the advice of the newspapers to put money into cir culation.

Naturally enough the calamitists continue to howl with dogged determination.

Boston Courier: When a man gets into a peck of trouble he is quite content to hide his light under a bushel.

Atlanta Constitution. O, it's joliv times a-fishing in the summ

), it's jolly times a-fishing when the 'skeeter's

ating sting; And dreamily slt watching, fondly list'ning

And the watering pot of heaven its refresh-

And you think you've caught a moccasin, a turtle or a ling.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

After the bawl is over in congress, what! Corn is so high in Kansas that the voice of calamity is smothered.

The ratio of imagination to information in the silver debate is about 1,000 to 0. Twilight holdups may be regarded as a protest against the hearding of money.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is rapidly failing in health. She will be \$1 years old August 26. Mr. Yung Yu, the new Chinese minister to

the United States, who has just arrived at San Francisco, brings eighty-two people in his suite and eighty tons of luggage.

Lightning-chinned mother Lease is carrying reform at a cyclonic gate. As president of the Kansas Board of Charities she is bouncing offensive republicans and hirling

It is a mistake to think congress has done nothing to increase the circulating medium. The house resolution paying members mile-age for riding on passes went through without debate.

In these times of doubt and discord, a man who insists "I'm a democrat," should be required to furnish plans and specifications of his platform, "not necessarily for publica-tion, but as an evidence of good faith."

Mr. Joremiah Webster Flanagan of Texas, who achieved an office by exclaiming at a national convention, "What are we here for!" is in condition to sympathize with the author of "Where am 1 at!" Both are out of a job

The Philadelphia Ledger throws an electrie light on an important piscatorial point. It explains that a pelagic fisherman is who, reaching a considerable distance one shore, suddenly discovers he left his bait flask on the bank.

Postmaster Wills of Nashville, Tenn., has got the newspapers of that city on his trail by issuing an order forbidding the letter carriers, under pain of dismissal, from commenting on the financial situation. "as sensational reports are at this time mischievous and dangerous."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

PIERCE, Neb., Aug. 16.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Will you kindly tell me the total number of paid admissions to the World's fair up to date and oblige? Yours truly, HERDMAN F. CLELAND.

From May 1 to August 19, 7,857,351; for week ending August 19, 790,476. EXETER, Neb., Aug. 18.—To the Editor of THE BEW: Can you tell me if the Oklahoma or Cherokee Strip has been declared open or not, and oblige. J.J. Colz.

No official declaration has yet been made to open this land.

OMAHA, Aug. 18.—To the Editor of THE BER: Which of these sentences is correct, or the bet-ter English—"So soon as possible," or "as soon as possible?" CONSTANT READER. as possible? CONSTANT READER. "As soon as possible" would seem to be the better. "As" and "so" have almost common uses, the first being used as a con-junction and an adjective; the second as an adverb, conjunction and interjection. As denotes equality; so a degree of relation understood. So is used as a demonstrative correlative in conjunction with as. In the sentence "so soon as possible," the degree is expressed in "possible." and thus the cor-relative so should give way to as, denoting that the action must be accomplished within a time equal to that expressed by "possi-ble."

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

The real wise man never makes the same mistake twice. The right kind of a smile never hurts a

rayer meeting. Fine words on a tombstone do not mean inything in heaven.

If a woman is ever merciless it is when she gets a mouse in a trap. There is such a thing as trying to live on

plessings and starving to death The man who rides a hobby is always com-

plaining that the world is too slow. People who blow their own horns seldom urnish good music for other folks.

The prayer meeting is more than half dead in which no song of praise is heard. A self-made man spoils his work every

time he opens his mouth to praise himself.

JOLLY TIMES A-FISHING.

REPRESENTATIVE citizens in various large cities are meeting together and are discussing means for securing work for the unemployed. Would it not be advisable for business men in this vicinity to show a little more interest in the welfare of the unfortunate laborer?

IF THERE is anything in the petition of the railway attorneys praying for an injunction to prevent the members of the State Board of Transportation from enforcing the maximum freight rate law that has not yet been denied, now is the time to call attention to the point.

THE present French elections correspond to the election of presidential electors with us, since the new parliament is to choose the successor to President Carnot. But France this time has not equalled the general excitement customary during our presidential elections.

PAWNBROKERS in New York are not allowed by statute to charge more than 25 per cent per annum on the money advanced on pledges. Some pecuniary advantage could be secured by them in these times if they would but give up the pawnbroker's business and loan money on call to the brokers on Wall street.

THE oldest man in Iowa is said to smoke, chew and drink; to swear like a pirate; to be noted for gallantry, and never to lose an opportunity to flirt with the girls. If there are any young men in this vicinity who wish to live to a ripe old age, here is an example which they ought not to be averse to follow.

THE free silver advocates have been making a great deal of noise. To counterbalance this it is proposed to hold a national convention of representative business men at Washington in the interest of a prompt repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law. The lines of battle are daily becoming more sharply drawn.

WHEN the Burlington officials or stockholders are called to the stand to testify in the injunction cases it will be a revelation to the people. They will be compelled to explain by what process of approved financiering the roads were enabled to pay a net annual dividend of from 20 to 25 per cent on stock watered to the extent of over \$45,000,000.

THE Burlington road, since its advent into Nebraska, has been the recipient of nearly 3,000,000 acres of Nebraska lands. This vast domain, in connection with fully \$600,000 in local bond subsidies, aggregate in value an amount equal to half the cost of construction of all that sompany's lines within the state. In view of this unprecedented donation it illy becomes the Burlington to contest the right of the state to impose regulations for fair and reasonable freight rates. Nebraska has treated that road with great generosity and it ought not to be necessary for our people to sue for fair treatment at its hands.

the present financial stringency and that action must be open and above board.

EDUCATING COLORED FOUTH. Those who are interested in the elevation of the negro race will find much that is encouraging and gratifying in the report of the National Association for the Education of Colored Youth. According to this report the number of pupils now enrolled in the colored public schools of the country is 1,309,251, and adding to these the number of colored children in mixed schools it is estimated that the total is at least 1,500,000. This is certainly a very excellent showing, particularly when it is con-

To "remonetize" silver by a scheme

more reprehensible that that which

they have claimed "demonetized" silver

will scarcely receive popular approval.

If the silver advocates prove to be the

stronger in congress on an open vote the

people will either abide by the result or

when the time comes will elect a con-

gress that will more truly represent

them. What they now want is imme-

diate action looking toward the relief of

sidered how short a time ago the race was enslaved. Since 1865 about 2,000,000 colored people, or about 28 per cent of those in the United States. have learned to read and write and are now actively engaged in the duties of life, a fact highly creditable to the race. But the efforts of the colored people do not stop at primary education. They have forty-seven secondary schools with 11,837 pupils; twenty-five colleges, with 8,396 professors and students; twenty-five schools of theology, with 755 students: five schools of law and five of medicine, with 426 students, and fiftytwo normal schools with 10,042 students. A striking illustration of the progress the colored people are making is furnished by the recent school census of Georgia. That state has 4,605 white schools and 2,680 schools for the blacks, and of the 664,972 enrolled school chil dren the colored number 289,931. In illiteracy the two races compare as follows: Of the whites between the ages of 10 and 18 years 11 per cent cannot read and write, while of the blacks 27 per cent are illiterate. This is a showing very favorable to the colored race, when the relative advantages of the two races are fairly considered. Georgia, it

is to be remarked, has been exceptionally liberal among the southern states in providing for the education of both races, and the results demonstrate what might be accomplished by the colored people if the other states of the south were equally liberal and considerate as to

that race. Those who reject the impracticable proposition for the deportation of the negro race from this continent and insist that if it be given a fair opportunity to develop it will amply vindicate its right to remain here and share the privileges and advantages of free government will find strong warrant for their faith in what the race has accomplished in the last quarter of a century and may very properly urge this as the strongest possible evidence that within two or three generations the colored race in America will be quite as well able to take care of itself as are some of the accessions to our population from

Europe.

THE percentages of increase and decrease in the weekly clearing house reports are calculated upon a comparison of business done this year with that of the corresponding week of the year previous. That accounts for abnormal ante-war poriod and that being

ple whose children they are, with the states whence they came, and with communities from whose institutions they have modeled their own, and with whom in the great and glorious future they must live or bear no life. Chief among the resources of the west is its alliance with a wealthy and prosperous east. The wealth of the east must perish but for its alliance with a wealthy and prosperous west." This is the position of all intelligent and fairminded men, and those who attempt to raise a sectional question and to array

the west against the east are enemies of

the country and particularly of the west.

STATE BANK ISSUES. Senator Gordon of Georgia has introduced a bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues and the subject will probably be debated in the senate during the present week. It was remarked when the bill was introduced and referred to the finance committee that it attracted very little attention, but it would be a mistake to conclude from this that the proposition will not have a very considerable support in congress. The circumstance of there having been little manifestation of interest upon its introduction in the senate was simply due to the fact that it had been antici-

nated. No demand in the democratic national platform is made in strnger terms than that for the repeal of the tax on state bank issues, and it was endorsed by the unanimous vote of the Chicago convention. Not a single objection was made to it in that body, and it went forth to the country as the unqualified desire of the representatives of the democratic party. There is excellent reason to believe that the democratic members of congress from the south are practically unanimous in favor of having the demand complica with by the party, and they will have help from the representatives of the middle and western states, though not all the democrats from those sec tions will support the proposition. The representatives of the eastern states will oppose it and the republican vote in both branches of congress will undoubtedly be solid against it. The probability of the passage of such a bill as

that of Senator Gordon's is therefore by no means good, and there is even a possibility that it may never be brought to a vote What the attitude of the president is

toward this proposition no one appears to know. The newspaper that is presumed to know more than any other reg ding the views of Mr. Cleveland said some time ago that he had never given the question of repealing the tax on state bank issues any serious consideration and therefore at that time had no definite opinion. It is, doubtless, safe to assume that he has not since given the

matter more than passing thought, but at any rate it is doubtless a shrewd guess that Mr. Cleveland will not favor repealing the tax and opening the way to a restoration of state bank currency. He is old enough to have had some personal knowledge of the currency of the

For Modification, Slour City Journal. The republican party of Iowa has entered

the contest this year on impregnable ground -the ground of absolute honesty, candor and fidelity to its highest purpose. That purpose is, in accordance with the declaration of the party in this state, year after year, to be loyal to the will of the people on the puz-zling and serious question of liquor legisla-tion. It has definitely put itself in line with the will of the people of Iowa. Since 1889 there have been multiplying in dications, especially during the last year, that the judgment of Iowa was being profoundly affected by the results of the experiment which has been in progress, under the present liquor code, during the last de-cade. The election of last year, following the election of Governor Boies in 1889 and 1891, and in connection with the expressions of sentiment of the last eight months, made it clear beyond doubt that the conviction was at last formed that the present law had it clear

was at last formed that the present law had upon full trial failed in material points and that modification was necessary. If any one had lingering doubts they were swept away by the meeting of the repub-lican state convention. In the preliminary exchanges and intercourse of the delegate and visitors to the convention, the fac which towered above all others was the all most universal acknowledgment that modifi-cation was necessary. What made this fact more notable, significant and obvious was that the acknowledgment was made wit such emphasis, not more by anti-prohibi-tionists than by prohibitionists, by those who for years have stood by the present prohibitory code, and who would today be only too glad to stand by it uncompromisingly if there was longer a shred of hone if their judgment did not admonish them of their high duty to move forward to n more efficient method.

The convention itself, in its formal proecdings, afforded crowning proof of the al nost unanimous desire of the party for mod ification. The vote on soil call on the mo-tion to strike out the concluding clause of the temperance plank as reported from the platform committee, was in no sense a test of the sentiment of the convention with re gard to change. As aiready remarked, that was almost unanimous. In the debate on this motion, which continued over three hours, and in which the freest and fullest opportunity to be heard ever given in a state convention in this state was improved to the utmost, those on one sale as well as those on the other candidly proclaimed on the floor of the convention that they recognized the necessity of modification. And the most powerf il appeal of behalf of the platform as reported and has finally adopted, was the magnificent speech of Mr. Temple of the Eighth congressional district, which he declared the strongest prohibition dis trict in the state, himself a prohibitionist of pronounced type. The platform as adopted under all these circumstances, and in har mony with the other towering proofs, de-monstrates how definitely and conclusively the judgment of the republican party of lowa and of the people of the state has been resolved to the conclusion that modification

is novessary. The republican party had the courage and the partotism to meet the fact. It had the candor in convention to wear its heart upon its sleeve, to open wide the door to amplest expression and to take the people the Iowa into its confidence. It has kept its word to the people, and they will believe that it will keep its word now. There are no secrets, no ambiguities, no disposition to play with this great subject and to subordinate it to selfish partisan interests. The republican party is with the people of

brought case and plenty to those who fawn and flatter," followed by a description uttered in the theatrical, pathetic tone of voice of the "mute appeal of the work-worn and dust-begrimed' masses whose battle-And yet a short dollar, which will buy only half what a sound one will purchase, never made home any sweeter or its owner happy. After skimming the froth and foam off Mr. Bryan's declamatory plea for a workingman whom he says he "would like to help," but but whom he is seeking to hurt, there remains a sour and nasty residuum-a "demand" that gold be expelled from American circulation and that silver monometallism be substituted for honest bimetallism and that there be unlimited coinage of 371 grains fractional silver dollars, with no gold support. This is his recipe for making nome happy and that is all there was to his eloquent harangue

when boiled down to its substance. Silver mining never has been one of the interests of Nebraska. It has raised wheat, corn, hogs, sheep and some statesmen like Bryan, who are sillier and absurder than sheep, but it has produced no silver. Why then should Nebraskans run their legs off to give the silver miners to the west of them tore for their metal than it is worth in the world's market? Since 1878 those miners have been paid by the government a certifi-cate convertible into gold for every dollar's worth of silver they sold. They have sold a gold dollar's worth of silver for a gold dollar, but now they "demand" free coinage with less than 60 cents of silver in the dollar, and they dub that fraud on the public birs money, and Bryan supports their fraudulent

Do Nebraskans think that sort of skin game is honest or feasible! Nebraskans need dollars whose purchasing power is 100 cents in gold. When the farmer deposits one in a bank or an old boot it is desirable that when he takes that dollar out a year thereafter it shall be worth as much as when he put it away, not merely debts, but for buying dry goods and gro-ceries, and lumber, and farm implements. If this man Bryan of Nebraska had his way his constituents would have 50 and 60-cent dollars, whose changes in value they could no more keep track of than of the movements of "the wicked fiea whom no man pursueth." Mr. Bryan can talk more weepfully and

walifully than Mr. Bland. He can make a "sweeter" speech. He can groan more pa-thetically. But he has not as much mule sense as the Missourian. The latter has learned something. He has found out that the 16 to 1 ratio will not do; that the people und out that 16 to 1 ratio is a mossy old "stiff," hollow and covered with green mold, and that it doesn't go as one leg of bimetallism. Mr. Bryan lives so far west of the Missouri that he has not found it out. As Rip Van Winkle, waking from his slum-bers, thought George III was king, so Mr. Bryan, coming out of the remote wild west the Rockies, does not know that 16 to 1 ratio is played out and has near the been thrown on the ash heap where other financial follies have gone before. He should advocate the ratio of 27 to 1 or drop the checky pretense of being a bimetallist. Mr. Bryan may have some influence on the stump talking a fist sophistry to simple minded people. He may be able to beguite some of the farmers of his own state. But unless he changes his tactics he will have no influence at Washington. Among the trained and educated men who find their way there fulsome flattery of toil by a man who does not toil himself and abuse of who does not toil himself and abuse of boards of trade and chambers of commerce by one who is ignorant of their functions do not count as arguments. The speakers who have real influence at Washington in shap ing legislation, are those thinkers who deal in facts, not froth, and in statistics instead of poetry, on the floors of congress.

Where Summer Resorts. San Francisco Chronicle

Whatever may be the real results of the exploring expedition which went down the Colorado from Yuma to the gulf, there is no question that the members will be able to bear testimony to the heat along the river at this season. The sun beats down on this stretch of territory with a power not ex-celled in any other part of the world. Sucz and Aden are notorious for their ovenlike heat, but to the man who has ever traveled about Yuma in August not even the shore of the Red sea has any terrors.

Browning, King & Co's Monthly: Jack-I hope you liked the last box of candy, Fanny dear. Sweets to the sweet. Fanny-Why, you impertinent thing. It was all marron glaces. Do you mean to insinuate that I'm a chestnut? the spring, Along the crooked creek where the redbreast perch has bed. And you watch the minnows skipping where

speckled trout is king As you listen to the bluebirds that among the branches sing, While you choose an eddy current and pre-nare to heave your lead. And the bate is in the bottle and the worm's on Philadelphia Record: "Ah me! I wonder why it is that time goes so swiftly?" Perhaps the spur of the moment urges it on."

Brooklyn Life: Tom-Yes, Molly, I were out pretty late last night, but the tide was so strong it was hard to come back very fast. Alice-Yes; I remember in physics it says the length of the spark is proportional to the

on the wing And the saity prespiration from your blist-ered nose is dropping; And you bathe your parching thirst in the boson of the spring. While the reduugs are a-boring with exasperstrength of the current Washington Star: It was one of the locali where soda water intemperance flourishes, was very sleepy and remarked: My dear, I think I shall lie down. I haven't

for the popping Of the cork that's in the bottle or the cork had more than forty winks today." "John!" she exclaimed, "do you want me to put you in an inebriate asylum?" O, it's jolly times a fishing when you hear the

THE GOLD BUG'S DAUGHTER. Judge. "My father owned a silver lodo

And now 'tis mine," he cried. "Oh, take a load from off my heart And say thon'it be my bride." "Unload thy heart elsewhere," she said,

Thy lode's a fickle store

As you jerk your tackle up with a consequen-tial fling And land him in the treetop instead of on the nd the snakebite's in the bottle and the cel is on the string. Love laughs at sliver when 'tis down As low as lifty-four." And the

elkin ring

that's on the string

ing showers nour

the string.

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Touching it off

That is to say, letting it go, and if you had



been in our store Saturday you would have thought Uncle Sam had brought back the good old times we read about. Oh, but we did sell lots of suits. We have 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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