Omaha, The Bee Reliding.
South Omaha, corner N and Twenty-sixth streets.
Comeil Bluffs, 12 Pearl street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, rooms 13, 14 and 13, Tribane building,
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed. To the Editor.

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Parties leaving the city for the summer can have Tits Bas sent to their address by leaving an order

THE BER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Bee in Chicago. THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE IS On sale blenge at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Since of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the settial circulation of Tite Daily flee for the week ending August 26, 1803, was as follows: Sunday, August 20 Monday, August 21 Tuesday, August 22 Wednesday, August 22 Wednesday, August 24 Friday, August 24 Saturday, August 25

SWORN to before me and subscribed in SEAL my presence this 20th day of August, 1893. N. P. Fell. Notary Public. Average Circulation for Aug., 1893, 24,075

CONFENTION DATES.

Republican state convention, Lincoln, Octo-Independent state convention, Lincoln,

Democratic state convention, Lincoln, Detober 4. PARLIAMENT will take a recess until

November, but the prospects for a continuous session of congress are still good. Now THAT we have entered upon the

months with an "r" the frolicsome pyster will begin to feel sad and gloomy. LET the senate confine itself for a while to the consideration of matters

PRESENTLY people who have to lay in a supply of winter coal will want to know whether the coal barons propose

for which it was summoned in extra

to get up another corner. PENSION COMMISSIONER LOCHREN is no improvement on his predecessors

when it comes to seeking notoriety

through the public press. THE business men of Omaha bave almost reached the conclusion that they can get along without banks. Most of them have been doing their own

banking. DISCUSSION of the Wilson bill is now the privilege of the senate, but no patience should be shown to those senators who manifest a design to simply talk

Some of our populist friends in congress think that gold is not good enough for the payment of their salaries. It would be no more ridiculous for the southern democrats to demand their pay in the notes of wildcat state banks.

SENATOR WOLCOTT is quite sure that the president will veto any independent free coinage measure that may be sent to him. It is that belief that has secured for the democratic administration its popular support in the stand it has taken on the financial question.

THE striking Kansas miners have been compelled to give up what was from the first a losing fight. The laboring classes will eventually have to recognize the fact often noted that attempts to better their condition can seldom succeed in a period of industrial depression.

EVERY severe commercial crisis which the country has experienced has so restricted imports as to leave the government with a deficit in its revenues. Congress must expect a similar result from the present difficulties, and should lose no time in taking steps to provide against it.

NEW YORK bankers say that they have never refused a legitimate demand for money; that they have only refused to pay out currency to depositors when they believed that it was desired for purposes of hearding. If their action has been so open and above board why all this rumpus about investigation?

THE republican machine politicians of this state are more stupid than the bourbons ever were. They will never learn anything. Hard knocks and disastrous experience count for nothing with them. They are bound to travel in the old railroad rut and wreck the party if the railroad bosses want to run it in the ground.

This is not a year for taking chances on achieving republican success by the old railroad, tramway. This is an off year, and even if the railroads succeed in packing the state conventions of all parties, the people with the Australian ballot have it in their power to thwart the conspiracy by voting for candidates that are not nominated on any ticket. The very fact that the corporations control all the conventions will bring on a popular stampede that will sweep the state like a prairie fire.

A NEW YORK paper compares the democratic vote on free coinage at 16 to I last Monday with the votes on similar propositions during the last few years. On June 5, 1890, the democratic vote on Bland's free coinage scheme was 102 in favor of it and only thirteen against it. Three years of discussion raised the number against it to 114 and brought about a reversal of position in thirtyseven democratic congressmen. Democratic consistency is not to be mentioned in connection with the silver question.

THE PARTY WILL NEVER SUBMIT. The organ of the boodlers at the state

capital has the sublime audacity to declare that there is no ground for the suspicion that a majority of the 958 seats in the coming republican convention are to be filled by corporation cappers acting as proxies. The state committee, we are told, has recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, and that the delegates present cast the votes of the absentees. What does this recommendation amount to anyway? If the proxy gang has a majority of the convention it will not vote itself out. If the delegates present who have the proxies in their pockets consider it more respectable to east the vote of the absentees, they will not of course report the proxies, because they will be in condition to cast the vote of the absentee and that means the votes of the men who are put on at home as dummies and are not expected to go to

The whole apportionment is a brazen piece of jugglery. Nobody expected that 958 delegates would travel hundreds of miles to attend a judicial convention. On the contrary, the intent and purpose of calling a mob to nominate a supreme judge and two regents was to pack the convention with pass men, who will have the privilege of easting the votes of 700 or 800 absentees or voting in their name by proxy. It is a game with loaded dice played by corporation gamblers with the rank and file of the party, who are to be whipped into line or bought in to support the man who will do the bidding of the railway managers on the supreme bench

and make a mockery of justice. If the committee had desired to do the square thing and simply sought to get an honest, untrammeled vote of the party for its preference, they would have barred all proxies and required the election of alternates. They would, moreover, have made the convention small enough to insure the attendance of the delegates elected to represent the party and not made it so numerous as to forestall honest personal representation and lare the door wide open for the conspirators who have in advance contracted with the railroad managers to slaughter Judge Maxwell by hook or by

It remains to be seen, however, whether the goods can be delivered either at Lancoln on the 5th of October, and whether this infamous bargain, if consummated, will be ratified by the people on the 7th day of November. The republican party, the men who believe in a free ballot and an honest count, and do not believe that railroadism is republicanism, will repudiate any convention dominated by fraud, corruption and jugglery. They have done it time and again and they will do it next November. They need not abjure the principles of the party by so doing. They will simply refuse to rally under the railroad flag, even if the colors are the glorious stars and stripes and the standard bearer masquerades as a veteran republican, when in fact he is a galvanized rail-

THE HOUSE RULES. The effort of the democratic majority

in the house of representatives to frame rules that will not appear to be a stultification of the party's stand respecting the rules of the Fifty-first congress, and at the same time will put such a check upon the filibustering privileges of the minority as will prevent a repetition of the experience of the last congress, when a Texas representative was able to defeat a measure objectionable to him by resort to obstructive tactics, must be highly entertaining to the republican minority. As upon all other matters, the democrats of the house are divided on that of making rules for their government. The leaders of the house understand fully that it will be impossible to carry out the policies which the administration desires shall be carried out under any such free-and-easy rules as governed the last house. Representative Catchings, a member of the com mittee on rules and the representative of Speaker Crisp on the floor, said before congress convened that it would be necessary to make some radical changes in the rules, and the report of the committee shows that this idea prevails among all its members. The necessity for this does not grow out of fear of serious obstruction from the republican minority, for the republicans have indicated that they are disposed to let the dominant party assume the entire responsibility for legislation. They will not hesitate to express their views on all questions of general public concern, but they do not propose to play the role of obstructionists. The trouble apprehended is from those demcerats who are not willing to do everything that the administration directs, and they are sufficiently numerous, there is reason to believe, to make the majority a great deal of bother if there

should be no way provided for restraining them. It is this element which won a considerable victory on Thursday in having the coinage and the banking and currency committees placed on an equal footing with the ways and means and the appropriation committees in the matter of privileged reports, and the action of the house in granting this unusual consideration to the first two committees reduced the power of the committee on rutes. It indicates, also, that there is really a majority of democrats in the house favorable to some further legislation in the interest of silver, for now the coinage and the banking and currency committees can introduce financial measures with the certainty that they will be considered. It is not probable that an early attempt will be made to revive the silver

way is open to them whenever they may conclude that it is expedient to do so. The rules as reported will put some check on filibustering, but they will be far less effective for this purpose than were the rules of the Fifty-first congress, which gave absolute control to the majority, while at the same time recognizing the reasonable rights of the minority. That congress made an almost unparalleled record as to the amount of work done. The democratic majority in the Fifty-second congress found their mistake in repudiating all the wholesome restraining rules of the preceding house. In the present congress they propose to be less unwise, but as ex-Speaker Reed said a few days ago, they are on the right road and may catch up with the republican party in the next four years-though, of course, this will depend on whether they have the opportunity, which may fairly be regarded as somewhat questionable.

CITIZEN TRAIN'S SCHEME.

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men. The lectures of Citizen Train are very amusing and harmless. In times like these, when everybody has the blues, they cheer if they do not inebriate, and they may help our business men to ward off the hay fever and dyspepsia. But the scheme of Mr. Train to send 5,000 Omaha school children to the World's fair can scarcely be entertained in seriousness.

Quite apart from the question of ways and means to pay railroad fare, hotel bills and gate toll at the fair, the question presents itself whether it would be prudent to send several train loads of children to Chicago and expose them to the risks incidental to the trip and the transit through a city crowded and jammed by hundreds and thousands of people. What mother would be so reckless and blind to her duty as to subject her children willingly to the danger of being crushed or maimed in a collision, or lost in the streets of Chicago at such a time as this? Who could take proper care of such a vast army of children that require to be dressed and undressed every day, and watched and guarded at every step? And who is to minister to their wants in case they fall sick or get hurt? It is all well enough when children visit the fair under the direct care of parents or relatives, but it would be a piece of cruel folly to let several thousand children troop by themselves or accompanied only by thirty or forty school marms, who may require male companions to fight their way through and to keep them from getting lost, strayed or stolen.

The whole scheme is out of joint with good horse sense. The World's fair is a good educator, but the education must be gotten by people who can take care of themselves or have somebody to take care of them.

JOHN SHERMAN.

This distinguished statesman, who has passed the scriptural period of human life and whose services to his country cover a period of more than forty years, demonstrated in the speech he made in the senate on Wednesday last that his splendid intellectual powers have not deteriorated; that his devotion to sound principles of finance is as strong and earnest as ever; that his concern for the interests and welfare of the whole people has lost none of its ardor, and that his patriotism is still of that elevated type which it could be wished more of our public men were imbued with. When John Sherman came on the stage of national affairs forty years ago there were events in the womb of time which were to subject free institutions on this continent to the severest strain they had ever experienced. The slave power domnated the government and grew steadily more arrogant and arbitrary. Sherman was a whig opposed to the extension of slavery, and two years after he entered public life he presided over the first republican convention held in Ohio. Since that day his loyalty to republican principles and policies, chief among which is he maintenance of a sound and stable corrency and the preservation of the publiceredit, has never faltered nor wavered. The history of the period of John Sherman's public career need not be recounted. It is familiar to every intelligent American. Among the statesmen of this momentous era few played a more important part than Mr. Sherman, and in the work where he most distinguished himself he should perhaps be credited with unequalled usefulness to

the country. For nearly twenty years Senator Sherman has been a target for the malignant abuse of people who favored policies that would have debased the currency of the country and seriously impaired the credit of the government. During the period of the greenback craze this stalwart and uncompromising champion of a sound currency was the chief object of attack from the paper money inflationists. There was nothing too harsh or bitter for them to say against him, and among the most relentless of his assailants were men in his own state. He was charged with conspiring in the interest of the money power against the welfare of the people, with being actuated by motives of personal aggrandizement, and was denounced as altogether a dangerous man. He went firmly and fearlessly forward, however, to the consummation of specie resumption, and there are few men today whose opinion is worthy of any consideration who will not unhesitatingly say that that policy was wise. Mr. Sherman has had a like experience with the free silver men. They have denounced him unsparingly as having been chiefly responsible for the so-called demonetization of silver under the law of 1873, persistently charging that this legislation was not only surreptitiously passed, but was the result of a corrupt bargain in which British money was the reward. Although this has been many times shown, with a conclusiveness which ought to be satisfactory to every fair-minded man, to be a baseless calumny, it has been reiterated frequently during the silver debate of the present session of congress, in some cases by men who are presumed to have some sense of fairness and candor. To these people Senquestion in the house. Mr. Bland is ator Sherman in his speech on Wednes-

reported as saying that he and his fol- day addressed some vigorous language. lowers have no such intention, but the He characterized as infamous the charge that public men had been bribed into passing the bill of 1873 and denounced as a lie the statement that that legislation was surreptitiously passed. Who shall say that the veteran statesman, rounding out a pair ic career which if it last until the end of his present term in the senate will have covered nearly half a century, was not fully justified in vig-

crously denouncing his calumniators? During eight years of service in the house of representatives, twenty-eight years in the United States senate, and four years as secretary of the treasury, John Sherman bas been much of the time prominent in public attention. His record will stand the closest scrutiny and the most searching investigation. He has won high rank among the foremost of American statesmen and none has surpassed him in able, patriotic and consistent advocacy of sound financial principles.

CITY officials are no less backward in asking for leaves of absence than is the city council in granting them on the slightest possible pretext. If the record of the present year is to be taken as a precedent, the people may make up their minds to stand the expense of su; porting a host of men who are not needed. In numerous cases the city can get along without their services as well permanently as temporarily.

WHEN Henry George's scheme for a single tax on land values was first proposed, some fifteen years ago, it immediately secured no small number of supporters. But with more mature reflection these seem to have fallen away, and now it requires a propagating committee to keep the plan before the public notice. The single tax is not to be the millennium of American finance.

IF THE banks will let go their grip and accommodate honest patrons the people who are hoarding money will also let go their grip and trust the banks with their funds. Confidence is a mutual thing, and if we are to have a restoration of confidence bankers must take the initiative.

BUSINESS men of Omaha can materially aid in bringing back prosperous times by bracing up and showing that they have confidence in their customers, disposition and ability to pay their bills from now on.

FREE speech enables Citizen Train to declare himself "for free thought, free trade, free silver, free food and free drinks." George Francis might as well complete the list and come out squarely

A Jekyil and livde Ticket. Stoux City Journal. The mask is Boies, but the real physiog-nomy is that of Bestow.

Globe-Deinocrat.

Both cholera and free silver are knocked out. There is nothing the matter with 1893. At Least They Ought To.

The republicans of Nebraska will nomi-nate a good lawyer and an honest man for supreme judge and the people will elect him

Wakefeld Republican. The republican state convention is called o meet in Lincoln October 5. The best nomination that can be made appears to be

This Isn't Kind to Johnnie. Kearney Journal, It looks like Ragan for independent nominee for supreme judge. He has wanted something, lo these many years, and we

Judge Maxwell.

hope he will get it if it will "shut his yawp. To the Wo do for and ter.

Rocky Mountain News. That eyelone which swept the Atlantic coast is a mere summer zephyr as compared to the tidal wave and tornado gathering in the west and south for the elections next year.

> Frauds on Tame caces. Minden Gazette.

The State Banking board is after the socalled bond investment companies and proposes to wind them up, so far as doing busi ness is Neuraska is concerned. The scheme which gives a man something for nothing is generally a fraud, and this bond scheme is all right for the fellow who holds the lucky number, but where the one lucky man wins a whole lot of uniucky ones lose and put up for the winner.

Cut Off the Lecches. Nebraska City Free

The Press is not inclined to take back any thing it ever said concerning the future of the republican party in Nebraska. The leeches and pap-suckers must be shaken off and we care not if they fasten upon the dem ocratic party and give them a fleeting prop ise of power. The republican party will a ways be strong in its principles. Every de feat will therefore be an augury of victor; class indicated above will not stay where it finds no nourishment.

A Jackass Battery Scheme. Lincoln Acus. That eminent financier, Hon. (?) C. W. Mosher, takes up a column in an Omaha paper to point out to the people of Omaha a plan by which they can ease up the local money market. Although two days have clapsed since this plan was sprung upon the public, the News is pained to observe a large sized reticence on the part of the Omaha public to accept the plan. Perhaps the folks up there have also come to the con-clusion, expensively forced upon us down here, that the financial schemes of Mr. Mosher have a painful habit of acting in both directions at one and at the same time.

THE PENNYABY IL HYMN.

Fred E. Smith by Vankee Blade. The operatic warbler may voice her cultur-With Wagner, Rubinstein and Bach, or any high-flown air. But still her notes are thoking, they're so very straight and prim By the side of that old inglody, the pennyroyal

When Deacon Jones and Sister Prime in joyful tune did blend, With many an extra hore and there, and such a hearly end' a daily music up to the very brim When the chorus joined the choir in that pennyroyal hymr

The paisted organ creaked and wheezed, when soaring up on C, And grambled, grouned and trembled down along the depths of G; But, never faitering in its work, like a soldier, staid and grim, It started out to wrestle with a pennyroyal

The boys would swell the rolling song to help But keen would be the ear that told just what But words were never noticed, for they sang with highly vim. So their aid was very welcome, in that penny-

O, would those days might come again, sweet days of long ago.
When youth lent strength to lungs and arms and we helped the organ blow!
Few volces now seem just aright, so dainty and so slim. But old in times, but forth the zeal in a pennyOTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Cyprus is not proving the valuable acquisiion it was expected to be to Great Britain, for the so-called Turkish tribute has been arranged on so clastic a scale that it swal lows up everything like profit. In his report for 1891-92, which has just been published, Sir W. J. Sendall, the English high commissioner, remarks: "The large revenue collected in 1891-92 left a balance of about £18. 000 to be carried to the credit of 1892-93. The receipts for the latter, that is to say for the current financial year, may now be predicted with certainty, and we are able to foresee that when the installments of the so-called Turkish tribute are all paid up, the whole of the above balance will have been absorbed in meeting the normal expenditure of the year. This fact shows how considerable is what may be termed the margin of fluctuation in Cyprus revenue. The reduction, and, if possible, the extinction of this fluctuating ment is an end which the governmeat of the island has had constantly in view, and although much has been achieved since the early days of the occupation, the sum total of our experiences from year to year would seem to indicate that the several sources of revenue have now been made as productive as, under existing conditions, they are capable of becom ing, and that no considerable permanent expansion of income can be looked for except as the result of advances made in developing the natural resources of the island. That such developments are possible-in other words, that Cyprus possesses many natural advantages which offer a favorable field for the remunerative employment of capital, in either public orprivate enterprises—is hardly open to question. But private enterprise has not hitherto been much attracted to Cy prus, and on the other hand the annual withdrawal of a large portion of the revenue for the benefit of the imperial treasury in Constantinople leaves the government of the island without a margin which could be employed in promoting reproductive undertakings, and thus postpone indefinitely the period of its emancipation from a state of dependence upon external aid."

Cable reports somewhat vaguely mention recent collision between Russian and Finnish troops. Russian despotism has been stretching its long arms after Finland for a considerable length of time, and it would require but a small provocation for the accomplishment of its purpose of incorporating this state with the holy empire. By the most solemn treaty stipulations the autonomy of Finland has been guaranteed by the Russian government. Under a charter confirmed by Alexander I and renewed by his successors the Finns have a national Parlianent composed of four estates-the nobles, the clergy, the burghers and the peasants. The consent of all four estates, whose repre sentatives meet and deliberate in separate chambers, is necessary to the amendment of the constitution and for the levving of new taxes, but the emperor has the right of veto. The existence of this independent state in the heart of a ruthless depotism has long been irksome to the central government at St. Petersburg, and by successive encroachments its liberties have almost disappeared. Thus a few years ago the circulation of the depreciated paper rubles of Russia was made obligatory. Since then the new penal code adopted by Finland has been suspended by the Russian government until further notice, with a view to the extension of the penal laws of the empire over the state. It appears to be a question of only a little time when the poor Finns will be robbed of the last remnant of their liberties. The collision between the Russian and Finnish troops may furnish the desired pretext for the final act of reducing Finland to a mere province of a vast and gloomy despotism, under which every aspiration for human rights and libertles is ruthlessly suppressed.

Of the two riots reported from Spain on the same Sunday, one seems to have about as much political significance as the other, which is as much as to say that neither has any at all. Nobody will be tempted to ascribe any political significance to the uprising at Saragossa of a proud people who objected to having a tame bull foisted upon them, and cented their resentment, not upon the buil, for yet upon the fruzal manager, but upon the bull ring, which they reduced to kindling wood and set fire to in spite of the police. This is not sedition, since bull nighting has not yet been put in the charge of the minister of justice or of public instruction, possibly because there is no minister of public instruction. It was simply a crule and primitive form of dramatic criticism. The iot at San Sebistian has a more serious look, partly because it was a rising of Basques against Spaniards and partly because the rioters soothed their feelings by storming the hotel in which the Spanish prime minister was solourning. But this was also in the nature of dramatic criticism. the Spanish band having refused to play the Basque national air, which perhaps it did not know. At any rate, an uprising of less than 500,000 Basques against 18,000,000 of Spaniards would not be very formidable; and, though there is doubtless much ill feeling between the two races, there is little chance of such a rising.

At the beginning of the tariff war between Germany and Russia the opinion was ex-



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs. and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

pressed in other continental countries that Russia would suffer while Germany would not be affected injuriously. With that opinfon we were unable to agree. It now appears that there are serious losses on both sides of the line. German manufacturers in certain branches of industry have been deprived of a large and profitable export trade. Russia was their best customer, and many of them are on the verge of bankruptcy. On the other hand, in Russia the loss of the farmers' natural market in Germany has caused so great a fall of prices that the government has felt compelled to assist the grain growers by making enormous purchases of grain, lending money on accumulated supplies, and cutting down railroad charges in order that the

Some interesting experiments in military cycling have just been made in Moscow under the director of the commander of the forces of the Moscow district. Small parties. consisting of an officer and three or four men in full marching order, with rifles, etc., set out simultaneously from Vladimir and Yaroslav to Moscow and from Moscow to Vladimir. The Vladimir route of 12614 miles was done with a full night's rest and frequent stoppages, the best time of three separate ijourneys being thirty-four hours, and the longest forty-two and one-half hours, of which only seventeen were spent in actual riding. The Yaroslav route of 1761; miles was done in forty-four hours, including two full nights rost of sixteen hours, and twenty-eight hours actual riding. These experiments are to be followed by cycle races for the soldiers undergoing obligatory training in cycling and for amateur riders of all ranks, money prizes being-offered for the men and medalions for the officers who com pete. In considering the times given the state of the roads in Russia must be taken into account, together with the intense summer heat.

exportation of grain to new markets may be

stimulated. But the exports from some of

the Mediterranean countries to the same

markets are so large that the Russians are

crowded out. Both Germany and Russia

are suffering severaly by reason of this silly

interference with the natural course of trade

exchanges.

The Siamese question has settled down to an attempt of France to secure all it desires from Siam without passing the line laid down by England. Lord Rosebery, in the decided action he took a month ago, asserted that, while England would not interfere between France and Siam as to the disputes personal to these two powers, enough of Siam must be left to constitute a "buffer" state between the possessions of France and England. This blocked extension by France in north Siam. in the Shan country, and south, where Siam runs down on the Malayan isthmus, but it leaves a wide margin of "pressure" for France to exert on what is left of Siam outside the limits laid down by England, and this pressure is being freely applied.

THE REPUBLICA'S DID IT

Indianapolis Journal: During the Fiftyfirst congress, when the silver question was up in the house, every democrat, in two or three crises in the struggle against the free coinage of 75-cent dollars, voted solidly to thrust that evil upon the country simply "put the republicans in a hole." Yester every republican voted as he thought for the highest good of the country.

New York Tribune: Again, thanks to President Cleveland! As the republican party by passing the silver bill of 1890 stopped the democratic party from bringing ruin, so President Cleveland, with the aid o republican votes, by repealing the Sherman law, has stopped the democratic party from bringing ruin by other measures. It is always the democratic party that threatens ruin, but to the president's credit it is to be said that he has captured a majority of its votes in the house. Whether he would have done so without the certainty that the republican minority would insure him a vic-tory is another question. It is always the republican party which stops mischief, and there would have been no majority in the onse or the senate it is probable the patriotism of the republicans

Philadelphia North American: An analy amendment at the ratio of 16 to 1 was defeated in the house of representatives yesterday is interesting and suggestive. The present house consists of 354 members, of whom 126 are republicans, 218 democratic and 10 populists. All the populists, 12 re publicans and 102 democrats voted for the free coinage of silver at the existing ratio, while the negative vote of 226 was composed of 114 democrats and 112 republicans. other words, while the democrats were lmost equally divided on the proposition to direct the free coinage of silver at the existing ratio the republicans were practically solid against it, and this in spite of the fact that on the one hand the silver-producing states are republican in their proclivities, and of the other circumstance, that a democratic president had done his best to convert the party that elected him to sound financial principles. Moreover, the republicans, forming as they do only strictly speaking, responsible to the country for the legislative course pursued. They

might, from a partisan point of view, have left the democrats to enact, if they could, their own measures, and had they done so the Wilson bill could not have been pur through. Happily for the country and to their own great credit, they felt it incumsent upon them to vote without regard to party, with a single eye to the public

THE CLOUDS LIFTING.

The Bank of West St. Paul resumed bust ness last Wednesday. Three suspended Colorado banks received

ormission to resume on the 1st Kansas City banks report a gain of \$2,000, 000 in deposits since the July flurry. The Neidringhans Tin Plate and Stamping

works in St. Louis cosumed operations last uesday, employing 2,000 men. The shops of the St. Louis Southwestern railway at Pine Bluff, Ark., were reopened

with their full force of 500 men. There is a noticeable increase in deposits of the Cincinnati banks. Receipts of cur-

rency are larger and steadily increasing, ox-ceeding the outflow "to move the crops." in New England, the so-called middle states, the west and northwest, the signs of returning confidence are many and convine-ing. The feeling is limited to no section and to no industry, though possibly the best showing is that of the iron and steel trade of Pittsburg, Cleveland and Wheeling.

The full plant of the Merrimac mills print The full plant of the Merrimac mins print works in Lowell, in all employing 2,600 operatives, started up Monday last on full time and run permanently. There has been a conference of Lowell mill treasurers, and the decision is that there will be no cut down of wages, either now or in the fall. The other mills shut down will probably fol-low the Merrimae and start up. A dispatch from Indianapolis says there

has been a marked change in the industrial situation in the manufacturing suburbs of that city within the past week. Several of the largest establishments have increased their working force, and many of them have received orders which indicate a more healthy feeling among the buyers and an increasing confidence for the future. Reduction of wages is quite general. The

runaces of the Mahoning and Chenango valleys, the National tube works, employing 8,000 men, the machinists of Pittsburg and Cleveland, the Keystone Bridge company, the Spang steel works, the Isabella furnaces, the Dwight works at Chicago, the Schuylkill iron works, and many other large concerns have lowered wages from 10 to 20

A significant evidence of the improvement which has recently taken place in the finan-cial situation, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is found in the fact that nearly all the savings bank depositors in New York and other places who gave the regular thirty days notice a month ago for the withdrawal of their money have canceled their orders. They see that their fright was causeless. and realizing that their money is safer in the banks than it would be elsewhere they are leaving it there.

In the last two weeks twenty banks, among them the City Savings bank of Nash-ville. Tenn., and the People's National bank of Denver, have resumed business. In the same period fifty manufacturing concerns have resumed operations. They include the Jones & McLaughlin Steel works, Pittsburg, 3,000 men; Carnegie's works, Beaver, Pa.; Black Diamond Steel works, Pittsburg, 4,000 men; Hamilton Woolen mills and Merrimac Hat company, Amesbury, 1,400 men; rolling mills, Cieveland, 5,000 men; street contrac-tors, Plttsburg, 5,000 men; Merrimac mills, Lowell; twelve paper mills, Middletown, O., 1,000 men; St. Louis Stamping company,

COMICAL TIPS.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Mrs. Denton looks all tired out. I suppose she saw everything at the fair."
"No; she didn't have time."
"She was there a month."
"I know, but she spent all the time looking for a bargain counter on the grounds."

Indianapolis Journal: "Say," said the dis-gusted author, "I intended this play for the stage,"
"Well?" queried the manager,
"I thought, from the lot of cuts you have put in it, that perhaps you imagined I intended it for publication."

Philadelphia Times: A good many bankers and others continue to darn old stockings.

Puck: Conny Sessioner—Are these the safety deposit vanits? Manager—Yes: is there anything you desire? Conny Sessioner—I—er—simply wish to know Conny Sessioner—I—er—simply wish to know what your charge would be if I should deposit my safety here each day while I'm on the

Texas Siftings: "What a pretty fan!" re-marked Birdie McGinnis to Esmeralda Long-coffin at a social gathering in Harleon. "Yes; I ha I it given to me when I first came out!" responded Esmeralda. "Really? It has worn well," chirped Birdio

Judge: Young Tutter-That's a splendid blg dog you have, Miss Pinkerly. Is he affec-Miss Pinkerly-Oh, very. Come here, Rover, and show Mr. Tutter how to kiss me.

THE EDITOR'S JOURNAL. Atlanta Constitution. Atlanta Constitution.

Atlanta Constitution.

Gave him a free oblimary.

Joe Jenkins skipped and much did vex us
Was shot for stealing horse in Texas.

The Widow Brown paid up with laughter;
Got married lifteen days thereafter.

Young Jones refused to pay in full;

Killed by old Spraddler's Jersey built.

Index South and cash without reflection; udge Smith paid cash without reflection; Will run for congress next election.
And thus the list we've galloped throughA word unto the wise should do!

## BROWNING, KING Largest Manufacturers and Retailers

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