## DAILY BEE. THE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, {
 County of Douglas, {
 George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dall's Bee for the week ending September 2, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, August 27... Monday, August 28. Tuesday, August 29. Wednesday, August 29. Gronge B. Tzschuck. Sworn to before me and subscribed to Seal. presence this 2d day of September.
N. P. Fett, Notary Put

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CONVENTION DATES. Republican state convention, Lincoln, Octo

Democratic state convention, Lincoln

THE railroad lobby slipped a cog working the Ragan boom.

ED MOREARTY showed himself an enthusiastic admirer of Bruiser Sheridan. Birds of a feather!

THE populists have put a stalwart candidate at the head of their state ticket. He measures six feet two inches in his stockings.

THE only man that can outrun Holcomb in the race for the supreme bench is Judge Maxwell. Republicans will do well to make a note of this.

THE cable tow of the double-ender didn't pull Mr. Ragan through after all. The populists have gotten far enough to know a hawk from a hand saw.

THE cry for aid in the storm-wrecked districts of the south is not falling unheeded upon the ears of the southern people, noted for their sympathetic generosity.

SIOUX CITY'S magnificent union depot was completed in eighteen months. Unless prospects improve the projected station at Omaha will require as many years for its construction.

THE chief white-washer of the W.-H. has been as lamentable a failure in pulling railroad chestnuts out of the populist convention furnace as he was in pulling through house roll 233.

SENATOR STEWART objects to interruptions by the senator from Massachusetts, because the latter might put a lot of trash into his speech. Senator Stewart is amply able to fill his own speech with trash.

Iowa's so-called citizen prohibitionists have renominated Mr. Coffin for governor of that state. The obsequies will take place next November, when their Coffin will be buried with appropriate ceremonies.

INSTEAD of making preparations for feeding several thousand unemployed workingmen the city should raise funds for public works that will afford employment for idle workingmen from now on until winter sets in.

MR. JOE EDGERTON pulled very hard for Ragan, but he failed to connect. Mr. Edgerton will presently be in a position of Othello with his occupation gone. The corporations have no use for a man who is unable to deliver the goods.

PEFFER'S scheme for a national red. white and blue cross university will hardly materialize. Connecting an educational project with his hair that stock watering should cease and brained financial schemes will reput that callcoad tolls should be determined rather than attend, supporters addie proposed institution.

THE feightful accident by which a boy sustained fatal injuries at the county fair grounds on Children's day fully bears out the apprehensions which THE BEE entertains in regard to the proposed wholesale shipment of school children to the World's fair.

HARD times have not only filled the ranks of the army, but now it is announced that the navy, too, has more applications than its quota of men can allow. Returning prosperity will no doubt do away with this phenomenon, and it will be as difficult as ever to secure the enlistments authorized by

DR. GEORGE L. MILLER'S letter to the citizens of Omaha touching the project of furnishing this city with cheap electrical power by means of the construction of the Platte river canal merits careful consideration. For the present he presents only the outlines of the scheme. He will doubtless follow it up with further details that will enable us to judge better of its feasibility as well as of the conditions under which capitalists are willing to undertake the construction of the canal and the plant required for the utilization and distribution of the power for milling, manufacturing and lighting purposes. Omaha needs the stimulus of just such an enterprise, but before she comes to its aid with a subsidy she will require guarantees that will insure her in getting her money's

A CLEAN CANDIDATE

It was within the power of the people's party to do the graceful and the grateful thing by rising above partican bias and elevating the standard of nonpartisanship in the judiciary. It was manifestly the gallant fight against boodlerism and corporation rule made last winter by the legislature by endorsing for the people's suffrages that honest and fearless exponent of the law, Samuel Maxwell, But perhaps this was too much to expect conquest outweighs all other considerations. The clamor for a straight party nomination was started in the interest of the candidate satisfactory to the railroad managers. To the credit of the populist party the convention refused to be stampeded or decoyed into an en-

dorsement of an ex-railroad lobbyist. In nominating Silas A. Holcomb the populists have placed at the head of their ticket a man whose record, so far as we can learn, is unsullied and whose career has been free from all disreputable entanglement with corporations or boodlers. It must be a source of gratification to citizens of Nebraska, regardless of party, that the populists have chosen a man as their candidate for the supreme bench who, if elected, will not disgrace the state and lower that high tribunal in the popular respect by in-

competency and a lack of integrity. If the republican state convention does its duty by endorsing Judge Maxwell for re-election the campaign of 1893 will not have to be a repetition of the campaign of 1891, when the populists sought to force upon the supreme bench a man utterly unfit for any judicial position.

THE PAPELIST PLATFORM

The platform and resolutions adopted by the populist state convention deals with almost every issue and question of public policy, and attempt to suggest a remedy for every ill from which the country at large and the people of Nebraska are suffering. Some of these proposed reforms are sound and some are mere catchpenny vagaries. The convention reaffirms the Omaha national platform of 1892, which was like a patchwork quilt, gotten up to meet the peculiar isms advocated by the old-line greenbackers, the free coinage bullionaires, the Henry George single tax men, the Elward Bellamy socialists and the other visionaries who participated in the Fourth of July convention. It may be presumed that every populist convention from now on until 1895 will reaffirm the Omaha platform, even if we should have free and untimited comage of silver or should establish a new ratio.

The convention reiterates the Omaha silver plank by a special resolution demanding free coinage at the ratio of 16 to I and nothing else, although it is manifest that the divergence between the two metals makes it utterly impossible to maintain a ratio of less than 20 to 1, which, as a matter of fact, would still make silver mining very profitable.

The platform endorses a service pension, regardless of rank, upon proof of honorable discharge. This is practically in accord with the demands of the last republican state convention, which many patriotic veterans do not approve or the reason that it tends to degrade the volunteer union soldier to the condition of a mercenary. A pension for dependent veterans is perfectly proper, but a man who came home from the war without a scratch, continues in good health and is able to take care of himself, ought to scorn a pension as a re-

flection upon his patriotism. The platform demands absolute ownership and control of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones by the government. In this the populists seek more than can possibly be attained under present conditions. The purchase of the telegraph lines and telephone systems is within reach. THE BEE has advocated the postal telegraph for more than twenty years and will continue to do so until it is an accomplished fact. To buy and operate the 165,000 miles of railroad in the United States that are now capitalized for more than ten billions of dollars and to employ an army of 700,000 men would be a stupendous undertaking. It would plunge this country into a colossal debt and require the recasting of the entire machinery of government. If the populists was content with demanding strict svernment regulation and control of public carriers, by which the abuses from which the people are suffering would be abolished, heir demand would be second u by the great mass of our ple. If they were further to demand upon a basis of actual investment and cost of service the proposition would be

more rational. The plank relating to the separation of church and state and the exclusion of religious intolerance from the domain of politics will meet the approval of all classes of citizens who desire to uphold the cardinal principles of the declaration of independence. The denunciation of the republican state administration, coupled with the charge that the voters were intentionally deceived emeerning the alleged issue of \$700,000 in warrants, is altogether too sweeping, as is also the censure of all the state officers from the governor down, concerning the defalcations of Mosher and the Capital National bank swindle. Nobody has been more outs oken than this paper in relation to excrapt practices in the state house, but the convention should have separated the black

sheep from the white. The demand for the strict enforcement of the maximum freight rate law and the demand for the abolition of the expensive and worthless railroad commission are right and timely. The law should have had a fair trial before it was hung up in court, and if it is found to operate unjustly, the redress is pro-

vided for in the law itself. The resolution demanding the abolition of contract convict labor does not go far enough. The contract fraudulently made with Mosher should be annulled and the state should resume control of the penitentlary. The demand for the speedy and vigorous prosecution of the regues who plundered the state in the asylums and in the cell house con-

good citizens who desire to see the state purged. The demand that the state treasurer shall comply with the law requiring the investment of state funds is also eminently proper. The law should the duty of the convention to supplement | be enforced, and if it is shown to be bad it will be repealed.

The resolution commending the course pursued by the independents in the last legislature is proper enough, but the convention should have shown itself broad from delegates whose zeal for populist enough to have recognized the services of the honest democrats and republicans without whose aid the independents would have failed to enact any commendable legislation. The resolution denouncing pass bribery and demanding that no populist candidate or officer shall accept a railroad pass strikes the right chord in the direction of political reform. The pass system has done more to demoralize Nebraska politics than all other pernicious agencies.

On the whole, the platform embodies many points responsive to public sentiment and is in most matters in harmony with the demands of the producers.

THE IOWA POLITICAL SIDE SHOW. The so-called citizens' movement in Iowa in the interest of prohibition does not start out with the promise of amounting to much. It is suggestive of the three tailors of Tooley street. The convention held at Des Moines Tuesday was insignificant as to numbers and the influence of its manifesto will be in proportion to the representative strength of the body that sent it out. It is striking evidence of the decline of sentiment in favor of prohibition as a state policy that only about 150 individuals could be got together in a convention as representatives of that sentiment, the larger proportion of these having always been members of

the prohibition party. The declarations of these people will have no weight with intelligent and unprejudiced men who are familiar with the history of the prohibition experiment in Iowa. In no other state that has tried this policy has its failure been more complete, and to claim that it has accomplished any good purpose that might not have been as well or better secured under a system of high license and local option is to ignore the most indisputable facts. Everybody who has taken the trouble to inquire into the working of prohibition in lowa knows that it has been practically inoperative everywhere except in localities where the public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of it. There has not been a time since the prohibition law was enacted that intoxicating liquors could not be obtained, to be drank as a beverage, in any of the cities and most of the larger towns of Iowa. In some of these places it has been for years, if not all the time, openly sold, while in others the traffic has been carried on surreptitiously. Not only did the communities in which the law has been persistently set at nought get no return from the traffic, as they would under a high license system, but the people of the entire state have been taxed to maintain a force of spies and informers, whose arbitrary methods and corrupt practices were a reproach to the

state. All the plans and devices which the ingenuity of the supporters of prohibition could find for enforcing the law have been applied without success wherever public sentiment was not overwhelmingly in its favor, and while the law thus failed of its purpose under conditions which would have insured success, if success had been possible, the effect

of failure was to create contempt for all law. There has really been under the stringent prohibitory law of Iowa no more prohibition, if so much, as in Nebraska under a system of high license and local option, and we do not entertain a doubt that investigation would show at least as many liquor licenses issued by the federal authorities in that state as in this. The material results of the two systems, however, have been widely different, for while prohibition has increased public expenditures in Iowa without giving any compensatory benefits-has, in fact, been at once a tax upon the people and a drawback to material progress-high license has been a source of useful revenue to every community that has adopted it, has not interfered with the material progress of such communities, and has by the regulations imposed in connection with it rather conduced to temperance than otherwise, for the obvious reason that the regulated trafficker in liquors, holding his privilege subject to good behavior and a compliance with the law, will be much more careful than the bootlegger or the runner of a surreptitious "joint," who is practically an outlaw.

The great body of the intelligent voters of lowa have evidently came to clearly understand the true situation, and they will vote next November for a change of policy. The so-called citiz ns' movement cannot prevent this. Waether the republican or the democrat party wins in November prohibition will have to go.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RESUMES The American National bank closed its doors in the midst of the greatest financial panic that this country has ever experienced. Its suspension was a sad blow to the reputation which Omaha had established as a center of sound and imprognable banking institutions.

In the face of almost insuperable obstacles the founders of the American National have succeeded in replacing its impaired capital and in increasing its available assets to the high standard required by the comptroller of the treasury. The reopening of the bank will be hailed with satisfaction not only by its patrons and creditors, but also by the whole community. It marks the turning point in the temporary depression, and will go very far toward restoring mutual confidence between the banks

and the depositors. The American National resumes business upon a stronger financial basis and with more substantial backing than it had at any time since it was chartered. It must be a matter of pride and congratulation to its president, Mr. John L. McCague, that he has, during this intense crisis, been able to inspire con-

tract will meet the hearty approval of all | fidence among the moneyed men of Boston and to enlist" new capital in his bank, which enables him to remain at the head of that institution.

> THE PASSING OF THE VETERANS. The fact is observed that there is a decreasing attendance of old soldiers at the annual encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that from year to year fewer, veterans are seen on parade. Some thoughtless people ascribe this to a waning interest on the part of the old soldiers, in their organization and the purposes for which it was instituted, but the more reflective know that it means the thinning out of the ranks of the men who preserved the union, and that it conveys the pathetic assurance that in a shorter period than has elapsed since the close of the civil conflict there will not be living a sufficient number of the victorious heroes of that struggle to hold an encampment. They are rapidly passing away and every succeeding year must, in the nature of things, witness greater inroads into their ranks until their number is reduced below that of

the highest annual death rate. Of the splendid armies which assembled for review in Washington after the rebellion-armies which for courage and loyalty have never been excelled anywhere in the world-perhaps not more than one-third, certainly not to exceed one-half, of their members are living. The great commanders who were present on that most memorable occasion have all gone, and with them have gone a host of as heroic men as the world ever saw. One needs but reflect that it is more than twenty-eight years, almost a generation, since the close of the rebellion to understand why it is that the number of veterans who attend the annual encampments is decreasing. The youngest person who entered the army in the last year of the war, if still living, is not far from fifty years old, and the very large majority of veterans are much older. Besides the lessening

of the ranks from death, the infirmities and disabilities incident to age, hastened by the lingering effects of the hardships and privations of a soldier's life in active service, keep many away from the annual gatherings. Some go in spite of their infirmities, but there is a large number who cannot overcome their disabilities sufficiently to enable them to take extended journeys, and this class is steadily increasing. Let those who petulantly complain that the veterans are a burden be patient. It can only be a few more years, when the last of them will have responded to the final "taps" and joined their immortal comrades.

The encampment at Indianapolis, while not so numerously attended as most of those that have preceded it, is still a very successful gathering of the veterans, and so far as interest and enthusiasm are concerned nothing seems to be wanting. The veterans have given some indication of their displeasure at the feeling manifested toward them by the party in control of the government and they will doubtiess give such expression to their sentiments as the circumstances seem to demand. The clos ing portion of ex-President Harrison's address on Monday doubtless foreshadowed what they will ask.

THE Iowa citizen prohibitionists thought it necessary to nominate their own candidate for the office of governor in order that the electors of the state might not be misunderstood or misrepresented on the prohibition question. How can they consistently vote for the old party candidates for the remaining offices without laying themselves equally liable to be misunderstood?

Taming the Colts. Was' ington News. President Cleveland's wild horses are getting down to an easy lope, and in a little while a lady will be able to drive them.

The Cry for Rest. Clucknosti Commercial The debate in congress on the silver ques tion is worn out, the country is tired of it, and now the people want action on the part of the senate, and not talk.

A Pretty How-d'-Do. Globe-Democrat Assessments on silver mining stocks in

Nevada, as shown by the papers of that state, are payable in gold coin. The capistate, are payable in gold coin. The capitalists of that region have a gold clause in all their mortgages. The silver barons know their business. While silver is good enough, they think, for the rest of the they want gold for themselves A Collapsed Canal Project.

Ph ladetphi t Times.

The most important thing for the promoters of the Nicaragua canal to do now when they can do nothing else, is to collect and prepare evidence that will convince the world that the scheme is feasible and that they are engaged in it in good faith. If they do this they will be furnished the means to proceed with their work when the existing financial clouds have rolled by.

The Tariff Smashers.

Chicago Inter 1 com. Before Lieutenant Wilson begins to smash the robber tariff he should imitate the example of the Chinese. A Chinaman buys a coffin before his death and seeps it in his house as a most valuable article of furni-The most cherished present a son can make to his father is a handsome coffin. So Wilson should move for an appropriation for a suitable democratic coffin, and have it The people will bury the corpse head Ohio will begin to dig the grave before the ground freezes

> Plain Truth of the Question. St. Paul Fioneer Press.

The United States government has, since 1878, coined 419,332,000 silver dollars, and holds in the treasury besides silver bullion valued at \$159,000,000, nearly all of which is in circulation either in form of silver dollars or silver certificates. To maintain all this amount of silver at par with rold, and to prevent its depreciation to the market value of silver, is the object of the repeal of the Sherman law. When, therefore, the free silver men say that the purpose is to strike sliver, they know that they are saying what is not true.

Bogus Bond Schemes. United States Investor.

Amid all the unwise action that is being taken by state legislatures and state executives in the west, one fact comes to our notice this week of a distinctly hopeful character. The Nebraska State Board of Banking has recently decided that the so-called "investment bond companies" at present in operation in the state are illegal, and the county attorneys are requested to take prompt action against them. The board at a meeting the other day passed some resolutions in regard to these com-panies, in which is shown a proper appreciation of their merits. It takes pains to assert that it is of the opinion "that all of said bond investment companies doing business in this state are transacting such business in violation of law, and are illegiti mate and swindling concerns, which take the money of our people and make no return

therefor, and should be suppressed." The fact that the state of Nebraska has "got on" to these schemes encourages the hope that the west will widen the field of its investigations until it attains to the knowledge that never since man began to inhabit this globe has it been possible to make something out of nothing. When it has reached this knowledge it will cease to be the menace to

the country that it has been in recent years. Reversing Hoke Smith. Washington Dispatch to New York Sun. The new ruling about pensions is the result of an overwhelming protest from all parts of the country against the course of the pension authorities in Hoke Smith's department. The president has felt the pres-sure and yielded to it. It may be stated as a fact that a distinguished western demo cratic senator, in a recent speech, intended to attack the pension policy of the administration, and was deterred from doing so by the assurance that the policy would be modified, as it has been. Hoke's depart ment is not the special delight of Mr Cleveland,

POICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

A Hint from Holcomb's Home. Broken Bow Republican. It makes but little difference who the in dependents nominate for the position. Should Judge Maxwell receive the republican nomination to succeed himself, election will be assured.

Dare They Do 117 Fremont Herald Let the politicians turn down an honest judge if they dare! In such an event demo-crats and republicans would demonstrate that they could be as independent of party as was Grover Cleveland when he selected Gresham as premier in his capinet.

> They Have Got to Go. Lincoln News.

The bond in restment companies will have to go despite the inaction of county attor-neys who demand that the law be violated first before they seek to weed out the swindling concerns. The United Stat authorities have spoken, and when Uncle Samuel puts down his foot there is nothing left for people to do but to get out from

Howells Journal. The railroads of the state claim to have

gone out of politics, yet it is a fact apparent to every one that they are doing all in their power to assist the republican ring to defeat the renomination of Judge Maxwell. will probably succeed, but the people will see to it that the tool they nominate in his

Keep Junges Out of Politics. Tilden Citizen

There is a growing sentiment in this state against drawing party lines when it comes to the election of supreme, district and county judges. This is the right channel to drift in, and we hope the time is close at hand when nonpartizan judges will be elected throughout the country. may be shrewd enough to set up their pins and secure a nomination and at the same time be a disgrace to the bench, if elected. It is a duty voters owe to themselves to throw political prejudices to the winds when comes to elevating men to these responsible positions.

There Must Be Fair Play.

Kearney Journal. Every time the four state officials who were tried for impeachment show their hand in setting up pins against Maxwell they are only strengthening him with the people, as their action will be charged up to a spirit o revenge and will react. Let us have a full and fair expression of the people on the nominee, and if the people want Maxwell let us nominate and elect him. The Journal is opposed to him because it believes he has had the position long enough, and is of that age where retirement in favor of younger men would be the proper act. However, if in a good straight convention, where the delegates are free to act, they see fit to renominate him then we are for him. What the Journal wants is to see a candidate nominated without any manipulation or outside dictation. Anything in that line would prove most disastrous to the ticket. Let fair play rule by all means.

The Bar and the Bench.

Blair Courter. The lawyers of Washington county are to be congratulated in the selection of Judge Walton from their number as a candi date for the district court beach in this judicial district. The time has never been more opportune for recognition than in the resent instance. Aspirants for judicial onors are beginning to learn that it is with the lawyers that they have the most deal ings, that the true lawyer is always a friend of justice and equal rights, and that the objections interposed by him are invariably the safeguards of the law to which his client is entitled. At least the chent is always entitled to a full and fair hearing. Any man who assires to the indicial expire must who aspires to the judicial ermine must, therefore, make up his mind that he will have to deal with the lawyer upon the recognized principles of civilization and that the wish of the bar in his county and district should be the usher of his aspirations. In Judge Walton we have an intelligent and amiable jurist, and with the bor of his county, he will also find himself supported by the delegates to the political conventions and will get the popular vote of the people at the polls. We also believe that Judges Duffie and Curtis, who were chosen as candidates for election, will be supported in the conventions, and we pledge to them the hearty support of the Courier. Both gentle-men have frequently appeared in our district court at Blair, and are fairly known to poli-ticians and people. We believe that Wash-ington county will do her duty by the whole nonpartisan ticket.

Put True Men to the Front.

The date for the republican state convenion will soon be upon us, and the responsibility that party nominations entail will soon confront the trusted representatives of the party. The one thing necessary for party success this year is that men of spotless integrity and acknowledged trustworthiness be chosen to carry the flag. It is useless to conceal the fact that the party has suffered in this state in the past by permitting un-worthy men to foist themselves upon the party and finally expose it to criticism and abuse. It is high time the republican party was shaking off these hangers-on and placing men be ore the people against whom no charge can be justly made. In fact it is nec essary that this be done this year, if an old ime republican victory is to be assured. The republican party is not naturally a defensive party. On the contrary it is de-cidedly aggressive. From its incipiency it has grappled with and settled grave issues in the face of formidable odds and dis agements. The great majority of the republican party

of this state still consists or this same ag-gressive, trustworthy element and it is unfair that they be so misrepresented in state conventions that a defensive campaign be necessary.

With clean men at the helm force the fight on both state and national lines. The entire state of Nebraska is ready to fly to arms against the democratic party. It has thus far proven incapable of legislat ing in the interests of the west and the A kolden opportunity is presented the repub lican party to regain its old-time position in Nebraska. Will it improve it?

LIGHT AND HAPPINESS COME TO YOU Favorite Prescription. Maidenhood, Womanhood, Wifehood Motherhood -all need the best of care, proper regard for hygiene and—the

for hygiene and—the "Prescription." It's a tonic and nervine, a remedy prescribed by an eminent physician and specialist for all the peculiar ills and ailments of women.

Some dispositions are sunny even in pain. But, it was not meant that women should suffer so. She need not, while there's a remedy that regulates and promotes all the proper functions, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep and restores health and vigor. In the "complaints," weaknesses, and irregularities of womanhood, it's the only guaranteed remedy.

If it fails to benefit or cure, you get your money back.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS,

Grand Island has a new paper, the Mail, dited by R. O. Walters. Boyd county's third annual fair will be held at Butte, September 28, 29 and 30 The Gage county Sunday school convention will be held at Filiey, October 11 to 13 William Schaffer of Mason City is laid up with a broken leg, the result of a runaway

Father Merkl of Fairbury and Father apellen of Beatrice have been "switched" by the bishop.

Charles Martin was caught in the act of obbing a house in Beatrice and he now anguishes in jail. The Custer Association of Baptist Churches has just concluded a profitable session at Mason City.

Plums grow in wild profusion near Paxton, Keith county, and farmers for miles around make pilgrimages to the spot. Blair's canning factory will close the campaign this week with probably the largest output of any season since its existence. There are two men at York so eminently

fitted for bank receivers that a resident of the city remarked it was too bad that only ne bank had failed. Mitchell's store at Broken Bow was burg larized the other night and Bob Waters and W. R. Blanton, 18-year-old lads, have been arrested, charged with being the perpetrators. Marked money taken from the store

Vermonters who expect to be present at the midsummer meeting and picnic of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont, to be held the state fair grounds at 2:30 p. m. Thursday, September 14, have been requested to notify J. L. Mack of Lincoln. Jacob Bond, president of the broken State bank of Cortland, who was arrested on the charge of accepting deposits when he knew the bank was insolvent, had a prehe knew the liminary hearing and was discharged from custody, the prosecution failing to make out

Frank Clapp, a noted running horse owned by George Shrieves of Plattsmouth, died on the cars of kidney trouble while enroute home from the races. The animal had been entered in fourteen events this season, had taken first money eleven times, and sec-ond money twice. He was valued at \$1,000.

JOKERS' JOR LOTS.

Lowell Courier: Aspiring politicians should enlist the sympathies of telephone linemen; they are expert wire-pullers and active at the

Somerville Journal: The amateur photographer has a habit of taking almost any rapher has a habi thing except a hint. Life: Mr. Newlywed-What is this, my dear?

Mrs. Newlywed-Sponge cake, darling, "What was it you started out to make?" Buffalo Courier: While it is true that a great many mortals are dissatisfied with their lot in life, the chimney-sweep's seems to soot him entirely.

Washington Post: As we understand it. Anthony Comstock is considerably put out be , cause Secretary Smith didn't place him is charge of the Cherokee Strip.

Philadelphia Ledger: In Tartary when a native wants to invite a man to eat or drink with him he first takes him by the ear. In this way it is easy to catch a Tartar. Washington Star: "How calm the sea is!"

she exclaimed.
"Yes," he answered, dreamily. "I guess the girls with engagements have made the other breakers ashamed of themselves." Washington Star: Some laundry could es-tablish itself firmly in the affections of a com-munity by making it a rule to lose a whole pair of cuffs at a time.

Philadelphia Record: Bessle-Saille Sharp's been to Europe twice and never caught a title. Tessle-Yes; her daddy wouldn't buy her a beau, oh!

Somerville Journal: Adam—Come, come Eve, aren't you nearly ready? Eve—In just a minute, dear; tell me, Adam s my hair on straight? INCIDENT OF THE TOWN. Kansas City Journal.

A maiden fair and neat
With white slippers on her feet
Trips along adown the street—
Bless her heart!
Presently her look so gay
Turns to one of deep dismay—
She has tripped too near a stray
Sprinkling cart.

Somerville Journal. She has danced and filrted at mountain hotels, And at numerous seaside hops. She has brightened her cheeks with the hue of

That a girl can't buy at the shops.

She has yachted, and boated, and driven and bathed. In costumes delightful to see.
But alas! all the youths who have been intro-

Have gone away fancy free. She has sat in dark corners—not quite alone—With the moon shining in through the vines. She has been out driving with lazy young men. Who have let her control the lines. She has played croquet till the stars came out; But in spite of her ankles neat. That she daintily showed at times, no youth Has knelt at her little feet.

She has come back bome, now the summer has And she's "had a delightful time,"

She says, but she's thinking, oh! dreadful thoughts,
That I never could put in rhyme. For the summer has gone, and the husband she thought She might capture has not been caged. She has done her best, but—bother it all!— She hasn't come home engaged.

ARMY NEWS.

Special Orders from Headquarters of the

l'latte-General Builetin. Captain William Baird, Sixth cavalry, Fort Washakie, Wyo., is detailed to make inspections of beef cattle to be delivered at the Shoshone agency and at the Araphoe issue station, Wyoming, by the Embar Cattle company under their contract for the present fiscal year, from time to time as such inspections become necessary. On being notified by the Indian agent at what date the inspections are to take place, Captain Baird will proceed to the places indicated at the appointed time, and on completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

In accordance with paragraph 2, general orders No. 49, current series, headquarters of the army, the following named officers will proceed from the Believue rifle range, near Believue, Neb., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty as competitors in the army contests, reporting to the commanding officer by September 11, 1893: Captain Joseph Garrard, Ninth cavalry; Second Lieutenant M. F. Davis, Fourth cavalry; Second Lieuten-ant L. M. Fuller, Ninth cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. C. Grogg, Sixteenth infantry, First Lieutenant Beaumont B. Burk, Six teenth infantry, having completed his duty in connection with the annual department rifle competition, Department of the Platte,

will proceed to Join his proper station.

The commanding officer at Fort Washakie,
Wyo., will send Private George H. Welch,
company F. Eighth infantry, to report to
the commanding officer of the Army and
Navy General hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.,
for admission for treatment. for admission for treatment.

The following named enlisted men will be

granted furloughs by their respective post commanders to the dates designated after their respective names. Upon the expiration of their furloughs, and on their own application, the enristed men named will be lischarged from the service of the United States: Private Drayton H. Maffett, troop G.

Ninth cavalry, Fort Robinson, Neb., from October 4, 1893, to January 3, 1894; Corporal Edward Ross, troop E. Ninth cavairy. Fort Robinson. Neb., from October 6, 1893, to January 5, 1894.

Lieutenant Walter C. Short, Sixth cavalry, is relieved from further duty in connection with the annual department rifle and cavalry competitions and will proceed to his proper station at Fort Niobrara, Neb. Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about October 1, 1893, is granted Captain William P. Rogers, Seventeenth in-Captain William Quinton, Seventh infantry, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo, and report as a witness to the judge advocate of the general

court martial now in session at tha post.

Major George W. Adair, surgeon, and
Captain Charles Bird, assistant quarternaster, have gone to Chicago. Orders from Washington

Washington, Sept. 6 .- [Special Telegram to The Bre. |-Second Lieutenant George E. Stockle, Tenth cavalry, now on leave of absence at Nashville, will report by telegraph to the superintendent of the recruiting service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Department of Dakota. Leave on surgeon's certificate of disability

or two months from the date of his relief from his duty with the Bureau of American Republics is granted First Lieutenant George F. Cook, Fifteenth infantry. Captain Marcus E. Taylor, assistant surgeon, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service, is granted leave of absence until further

orders, on account of disability. Lieutenant Colonel Evan Miles, Twentieth infantry, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding general, Departent of California, for assignment to spe-

cial duty.

The following named officers now under going instruction in torpedo service at Wil-lett's Point, N. Y., are relieved from duty at that station, to take effect October 12: Second Lieutenant Sidney S. Jordan, Fifth ar-tillery; Second Lieutenant Edward Me-Glachlin, jr., Fifth artillery; Second Lieutenant Willis Uline, Twelfth infantry; Second Lieutenant Walter M. Whitman, First First Lieutenant Samson L. Fayson, First

infantry, now on leave, is detailed for spe-cial duty in connection with the World's Columbian exposition and will report to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri for duty accordingly. First Lieutenant Mitchell F. Lamar, Thirteenth infantry, will be relieved from duty with the World's Columbian exposition and

proceed to join his company. The superintendent of the recruiting service will cause twenty-five recruits at Jeffer-son barracks to be assigned to the Sixth cavalry and forwarded to the Department of the Platte, including ten to troop B, sta-tioned at Fort Washakie, Wyo.; also fifteen recruits at Jefferson barracks to be assigned to the Seventh cavalry and forwarded to Fort Sheridan, to troops B and K of the regiment stationed at that post; also eight recruits at Jefferson Barracks to troop F. Fourth cavairy, and forwarded to Boise barracks, Idaho; eighteen recruits at David's island, N. Y., to the Ninth infantry and forwarded to the Department of the East: seventeen recruits at David's island, to the Fifteenth infantry and forwarded to Fort Sheridan.

The leave granted Second Lieuterant John W. Furlong, First cavalry, is extended ten The leave granted Second Lieutenant William J. Glasgow, First cavalry, is extended one month The leave granted Captain Greenleaf A. Goodale, Twenty-third infantry, is extended

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