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CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and edi-matter should be addressed: To the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS.

MUNICIPE LETTERS.

Siness letters and remittances should be
d to The Bee Publishing company.
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THE DEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tuschuck, secretary of the Boe Pub-dahing company, being duly sworn, says that he actual number of full and complete copies of The Duly Morning, Evening and Sounday Be-trinted during the menth of July, 1894, was as

775, 501

eductions for unsold and returned 15,481 Total sold. Daily aven GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this let day of August, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

TO NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

All republicans who are opposed to the domination of railroads and desire to resent the attempt to make the party subservient to corporate monopolles and public thieves are hereby invited to express their views by letter directed to me personally, suggesting the best method for defeating the election of Thomas Majors. All communications will be treated as confidential when so requested.

We must make an organized effort to save the state from the blighting misrule which has repudiated the pledges repeatedly made to the people in our platforms; has made the execution of our laws a farce and looted the state treasury. Notice will be given in due time through

advisable to accomplish the ends in view. E. ROSEWATER Entries in the congressional races will b

closed in about three weeks.

The Bee what action will be deemed most

We haven't as vet seen any expressions of regret over the adjournment of congress.

If the democrats of the Second district want fusion so badly what is stopping them from endersing Deaver, the populist candi-

date, for congress? Don't put all the blame for the perfidious and dishonorable surrender upon Secretary Carlisle. It wasn't his fault. Secretary Carlisle did nothing but what he had to do.

The arrival of President Cleveland at Gray Gables was marked by a rise in the market for bait. The president hopes for more successful fishing than he has had of late at

New York politicians with gubernatorial ious expectation of ex-Vice President Morton's decision as to his proposed candidacy for the place.

If the Pullman investigating commission pursues its labors diligently with the officers of the Pullman company a little longer the stockholders in that giant monopoly may be finally made familiar with affairs of the company of which they have purposely been kept ignorant.

Our pop contemporary is evidently rattled over the nomination of Mr. Deaver. Its demand for his withdrawal is refreshingly cool to say the least. It is apparent that the ed-Storial wire puller was somewhat belated in his consideration of the situation in this congressional district.

Only a little later in the season the smokestacks all over the city will begin to emit vast volumes of black smoke and the shower of soot will be continuous. What is the building inspector doing to compel the enforcement of ordinances designed to suppress the smoke nuisance?

Advertising playing cards will have to pay the internal revenue tax of 2 cents per pack just the same as those which are designed for no other purpose than use at the card table. The way to secure untaxed advertising is to patronize the newspapers, the only reliable medium.

The New York Sun thinks it quite possible that a new development in the Cedarquist case may be chronicled from Washington before very long. Until the whole affair is settled by the approval of the War department of the findings in the Worth court martial there will still be some restlessness in army circles.

His Texas constituents have saved Congressman Kilgore the trouble of going through another congressional campaign. By nominating the other man they have left Mr. Kilgore at the mercy of President Cleveland, who will doubtless be appealed to to provide for the congressman out of a job. So far as the government is concerned, it will get along just as well if he remains out of a job.

Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania has declined the renomination for congress which the democrats of his district have tendered him. Congressman Sibley, if we remember rightly, sent his resignation from the house to the governor of his state a few months ago, but on further reflection was induced to recall his action. It is not impossible that the attractions of public office may yet lead him to again recall his decision to retire.

The Bee was the first paper to suggest the establishment of branch postoffices in this city. Three months ago a branch office was located on Park avenue and another on North Twenty-fourth street. Experience shows them to be just what the people want, and Postmaster Clarkson pronounces them en unqualified success. The facilities afforded for the prompt handling of mails and the public convenience of the branch offices are great, while the additional expense is merely nominal. It was due chiefly to Congressman Mercer's efforts that The Boe's suggestion WHY A REPUBLICAN HOUSE!

Mr. Cleveland has declared that the new

fariff law furnishes at vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against the protective policy. He re fuses to accept what the present congress has done in revising the tariff as the close of the war against protection. He said in his letter to Mr. Catchings: "The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp." Mr. Wilson, chairman of the louse ways and means committee, said in an interview before leaving Washington that the first step in the direction of tariff reform had been taken and that it would be easy to proceed to a full realization of the reform. In more emphatic terms the recognized leader of the majority in the house against protection has proclaimed the determination of the party to keep up the fight and others prominent in councils of the party have heartily acquiesced. They mean to renew the struggle in the form of supplemental legislation at the next session, and if they should elect the house of representatives of the Fifty-fourth congress and retain control of the senate nothing is more certain than that they would sweep away nearly every remaining vestige of protection to American industries and American labor.

What has been done cannot at once be un ione. There is no immediate remedy for the assault that is made in the new tariff law upon the long-established economic policy of the country. That will have to stand for several years, or until a republican ongress and a republican president can apply the remedy. But a check can be put upon the avowed purpose of the democracy to make their assault more far-reaching and more severe. It is necessary that the country be kept where it is until something better can be done. To quote ex-Speaker Reed, it is necessary that the people should interpose, just as they are surely going to interpose, and see that the house of representatives is in such hands that neither its incompetency nor the incompetency of the senate shall be a source of difficulty and of trouble. That the election of a republican house of representatives in November would exert a great restraining influence upon the party in power there cannot be a reasonable doubt, and the larger the majority the stronger the influence. It would be an expression of popular protest against the policy and the work of that party which it would not dare to ignore. It would be notice that the people demand a cessation of the "war" in the interest of free trade which even Mr. Cleve land and Mr. Wilson might see the expediency of paying some heed to. It would be warning to the democracy that after nearly two years of most disastrous experience, as the consequence of its assault upon the policy of protection, it could continue in its course only at the peril of its utter destruction as a national party.

On the other hand, the election of another democratic house would be an endorsement of what the party in power has already done toward carrying out its economic policy and an admonition to it to go on and carry out its avowed purpose to the farthest limit. It would mean that the people are satisfied with the policy and the course of that party that they do not believe it to be responsible for the industrial stagnation and business de pression which followed its advent to power. and that despite the evidences of incompetency it has given, the people are still willing to trust it with the affairs of government. The election of a democratic house in November would mean that the American peoaspirations are holding their breath in anx- ple are content to have their ligislation dictated by the southern wing of the democracy and to subject the populations of the great manufacturing states of the north and the great agricultural states of the northwest to laws relating to revenue and finance framed by men who have no sympathy with these populations by reason both of the different conditions surrounding them and of the sectional sentiment that controls them. The election of a democratic house of representatives in November would undoubtedly be followed by a renewal in intensified form of financial distrust and business depression, with vastly more serious consequences to capital and labor than have already been suf-

> These are the vital and forceful considerations which make the election of a republican house of representatives next November imperatively necessary to the restoration of financial and business confidence, the conservation of the interests both of labor and capital, and the recovery of general pros-

MAY STILL BE A DEFICIT. It is by no means certain, notwithstanding the claim of Senator Mills and some others that the new tariff law will yield a surplus of revenue during the current fiscal year, that the receipts under it will meet the expenditures. Secretary Carlisle, in his letter to Senator Harris advising against the passage by the senate of the free raw material bills passed by the house, made a liberal estimate of total receipts, which, if realized, would leave a small surplus at the end of the fiscal year, but it is now apparent that the figures of the secretary are not likely to be realized, and as to two very important articles, sugar and whisky, cannot be.

For example, it was estimated that sugar would yield \$43,000,000, based on the calculation that duty will be collected on a quantity of sugar equal to that imported during the fiscal year ended with June. There are ten months of the current fiscal year in which to import that amount of sugar, but the importations during this period will be very much less than last year, for the reason that unusually large quantities of sugar have been imported since July I in order to escape the duty imposed by the new tariff act. During July the quantity of sugar imported was upwards of 758,000,000 pounds, valued at \$20,-000,000, and it is estimated that the importations for August will amount to quite as much. Thus about one-third of the entire quantity imported during the last fiscal year will have been brought into the country free of duty, so that the largest revenue reasonably to be expected from this source in the current fiscal year is \$28,000,000, instead of \$43 -606,600, wiping out the estimated surplus of the secretary. As to internal revenue receipts it is assumed that the withdrawals of provided for in the new law will cut down the estimated increase in the revenues on that account \$10,000,000. The estimated receipts from income are \$15,000,000, this provision of the law not going ioto effect until January 1, but as to this there is very likely to be disappointment, owing to the fact that 1894 and profits, either by individuals or corporations. Certainly comparatively few men in business will return an income for the year in excess of the exemption. Moreover, the law gives until July 1 next for the payment of the ux, and it is not to be doubted that

very generally those having the tax to pay

will put off doing so to the last day of grace.

so that very little can be counted on from this source during the current flecal year,

A revision of the estimates of the secretary of the treasury, based on the above facts and figures, places the total receipts from all sources at \$350,000,000, which, with estimated expenditures of \$163,000,000, makes the probable deficit at the close of the fiscal year \$13,000,000. It may be more or less than this, but there is no reason to expect a surplus, as has been figured out by Senator

MEIKLEJOHN RENOMINATED.

The renomination of Congressman George D. Meiklejohn by acclamation by the republicans of the Third congressional district is a fitting recognition of faithful service during the past two years. As a member of the minority party in the present congrass Mr. Melklejohn could not be expected to accomplish any very great results, but he has applied hims: if steadily to the duties of his office, and to promoting the interests which he represents. That the record has been entirely satisfactory to his constituents is plain from the unanimous action of the convention, as well as from the fact that at no time has any republican ventured to contest with him for the place.

The Third congressional district comprises eighteen counties in the northeastern portion of Nebraska, with a population of 163, 674, casting som: 34,000 votes at the election two years ago, Mr. Meiklelohn received 13,635 votes and was elected by a plurality of 3,000, the democratic candidate receiving 10,630 votes and the populist candidate 9,636. The democrats and the populists have each put a candidate in the field this year, and have committed themselves against fusion. Should the situation in this respect remain unchanged, there will be no question of Mr. Metklejohn's re-election by a plurality greater than before, and in the next ropublican house he will have an opportunity to give his abilities full scope.

DEAVER FOR CONGRESS. The populists of the Second congressional district of Nebraska, after a short and goodnatured contest, have decided to support Mr. D. Clem Deaver as their candidate for congress. Mr. Deaver is a representative of the younger element in the populist party. He is just 30 years of age, and will therefore conform to the demand for young blood in politics equally with his republican opponent. Mr. Deaver has never held public office, nor has he ever stood for public office. He cannot be called an office seeker. He has, however, taken a very prominent part in local labor organizations, and has been active in the formation and propagation of the populist party. His conduct of the populist state campaign in 1893, when he was chairman of the populist state committee, showed him to be a man of untiring energy and of no inconsiderable executive ability. Of the men among whom the delegates were permitted to choose, Mr. Deaver is unquestionably the most capable for the position to which he aspires.

We do not think the populist candidate in this district can possibly defeat the republican nominee running solely as a party candidate. We will concede to Mr. Deaver the 3,000 votes polled by the populists two years ago, and more, too, and admit that he will make a creditable appearance on the stump with his opponents of both political parties, but the odds appear to us to be overwhelmingly against the election of a populist con gressman from the Second district this fall.

THE PROTECTION TO SUGAR.

In his speech at Old Orchard last week Mr. Reed gave some attention to the charge of the democrats that the McKinley act city over its bridge upon equitable terms. gave the sugar-refining interest half a Under no conceivable conditions should the Gorman act gives but one-fifth republicans save no right to comment. He said there were two answers to this, both of fact upon which the people should ponder. In the first place the Sugar trust in 1890 did not control. There were large refineries in Philadelphia and subsequently there was built in that city the best refinery in the world, all of them in full antagonism to the trust. Now all these properties are owned by the trust, which controls the production. "A protection which was justifiable," said Mr. Reed, "where there was competition may be utterly unjustifiable where there is none, and especially is it unjustifiable when given by a party to a trust while pretending to be against both trusts and protection, too." The other fact referred to by Mr. Reed is that the laim that the present duty is one-half the old is not true. He thus stated the case, and as the matter is one which will be much dwelt upon in the impending campaign Mr. Reed's presentation of it is worthy of careful attention: "One-eighth of a cent is twelve and one-half one-hundredths. Ferty per cent on 105 pounds of raw sugar necessary to make 100 pounds of refined at 3 cents a pound is 1.25 cents. Forty per cent on refined sugar at 4 cents is 1.80 difference, which is protec tion of thirty-four one-hundredths. Add to this the value of the syrup which comes out of the raw in refining and the refiner gets practically fifty one-hundredths. So that this bill, with its protection open and its protection concealed, equals the McKinley bill and is given to the trust as a protection, not when the trust is merely a competitor, but when it is the sole owner of all production." This is a clear and fair statement of the case.

But even if it be granted, for the sake of rgument, that the protection given the refining interest under the new law is somewhat less than that under the McKinley act, the fact remains for the discomfiture of the democrats that the present duties were imposed at the dictation of the Sugar trust, and that while, under the McKinley law, sugar was cheapined to the consumer, under the new law the price will be increased, subject entirely to the regulation of the monopoly. It now has the field of production wholly to itself and can de as it wills both as to the amount to be produced and the price to be charged, whereas four years ago, when the McKinley law went into effect, there was active compatition in refining. Under the new law, by the ad valorem duty, the cost of every pound of sugar that is used by the people is increased 40 per cent in value, which is a direct tax of over 60 cents per capita for every man, weman and child in the United States, and instead of twenty pounds being sold for a dollar the people will get but twelve or thirteen pounds. Moreover, it is a fact not to be lost sight of in any discussion of the sugar question that democratic whisky from bond to save the additional tax | legislation has already enabled the trust to make an enormous amount of money, probably not less than \$20,000,000, by importing this year's product free of duty, so that the treasury will get no revenue of consequence from this source for nearly a year to come. Nothing could better illustrate the value to the sugar menopoly of the favor shown it will not make a very good showing in gains by this democratic congress than the large advance in the market price of its stock. When the debate on the tariff bill commenced last winter the stock of the trust was at 73 or 74 cents on the dollar. On the first report on the bill in the senate, providing a duty, it went to 80 and kept moving upward, the quotation for it now being 112. There is no political capital for the demo-

cratic party in the claim that its legislation is loss favorable to the Sugar trust than was the McKinley bill. As Representative Tom Johnson of Ohio point dly said in the house: "There is not a housewife in the land who will not feel that she is robbed by our 'democratic tariff reform' when she finds that where she got three pounds of sugar under the McKinley-bill she now under the Gorman bill, for the waine money, gets but two." The great mass of the people, said Mr. Johnson, who must count every penny of income, will feel it at once and feel it bitterly.

Let us call the attention of the council committee to whom the electric lighting bids were referred to the fact that the advertisement under which the bids were submitted was for a light of but 45 volts and 9.5 amperes. The price of electric lights under the contract which expired a few months ago was \$140 for a light of nominal 2,000candle power, which ought to be in reality 45 volts and 10 amperes. The bid of \$120 then is for a lamp of only 95 per cent capacity. It does not take a man of mathomatical mind to figure that a lamp of full nominal 2,000-candie power capacity would under the proposed price cost the city \$137. We ask the committee to consider whether a reduction of \$3 per lamp per year upon a three-year contract calling for a considerable increase in the number of lights, is all that the industrial condition of the country and the present state of the city's finances will require them to demand.

The Philadelphia Record calls upon Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright to return his Pullman pass and restore the needed universal confidence. Commissioner Wright may return his pass or not as he may see fit. but it is doubtful if he will restore the needed universal confidence. The discovery that he had a Pullman pass took away the confidence which his previous record had led the public to give him. In accepting it he put himself under obligation to Mr. Pullman, and the feeling of obligation must necessarily remain whether he gives the pass up or continues to use it. The pass episode in Mr. Wright's career will not be easily

The city of Council Bluffs is paying \$92 per annum each for electric are lights on the Philadelphia schedule and is complaining at what is called an exorbitant rate. Omaha located within sight of the tower lights of her neighbor, pays \$175 and \$140 per are light per annum, and every endeavor to reduce the outrageous charge is met with stubborn and successful opposition at the hands of the electric lighting monopoly. Does it cost more to generate electricity in Omaha than in Council Bluffs, or is the great difference in price owing solely to Wiley's pull on Omaha's city government?

The federal constitution should be amended so as to require revenue bills to originate in the senate, to need the endorsement of one house of congress only and to become a law on the signature of the president of the Sugar trust. The president and the house would not then be called upon to assume any responsibility in connection with the matter. Such a constitutional amendment would operate to conform the law to the prevailing practice.

President Cable of the Rock Island road i his letter to Mayor Bemis touches upon the vital point of the union depot controversy, In 1872 the Union Pacific railway entered into a covenant with the city of Omaha to admit trains of other railways to enter this cent a pound protection and, therefore, as the city surrender its rights acquired by that contract. Any proposition looking to its revocation should be nipped in the bud.

It was a graceful thing for the Thurston Rifles to withdraw their protest against the governor's award of the Thurston cup to the Omaha Guards. There has been no dispute as to the markings given during the competitive drill which showed the excellence of the Thurston Rifles' representatives. There will be another cup contest in another year or so in which the Thurston Rifles will have an opportunity to secure the trophy beyond

Pretense and Practice. Washington Post.

The Pennsylvania republicans who are always going to retire Senator Cameron appear to be making every bit as much headway as the Maryland democrats who are always prepared to make a private citizen of Senator Gorman.

The Carnegie Treason.

The palming off of defective armor plates upon the government is a fraud whose enormity is not to be measured by any question of money damages. It is an offense whose moral quality strikes the patriotic citizen as something not far removed from treason. from treason.

Model Towns and Servility.

New York World.

If you can be satisfied to surrender your individuality and to waive your personal responsibility, go to a model town, submit and be happy. But if you wish to be a man, neither mastering others nor being mastered, keep out of model towns as yo would out of the valley of Gehenna.

The National Dump.

Globe-Democrat.

The Congressional Record for the present session fills more than 10,000 pages, and one of its pages is equal to three of the average octavo volume. It is padded with all sorts of rot having no real relation to the verbatim report of debates, and is another proof that the American congress is excessively wasteful in its own expenditures. The Record, in fact, is a dump or a waste basket, and to fish out the report of a discussion from its mass of rubbish is no easy matter.

A Union for Prosperity.

A Union for Prosperity.

New York Tribune.

So disastrous have been the consequences of financial disturbance and commercial depression that any improvement of business is to be welcomed as a mercy and a blessing. It will come inevitably as the result of the temporary settlement of the tariff question, and If ought to be frankly recognized and openify acknowledged by the press of both parties, whether it occurs under the Mckinley or under the Gorman act. It will be runk partisanship and poor patrictism if any fournal undertakes to mislead the public for political effect. The necessity for an improvement of business is so urgent in view of the approach of another winter which otherwise will be fraught with as much caismity for the poor and the unemployed as the last one, that partisanship apight, to be set aside by the press and everything done to promote a more buoyant feeding in trade and a general restoration of impaired confidence.

The Fal ure of Congress.

The Failure of Congress.

New York Tribune.

A great party, embracing nearly half of the voters of the United States, which was intrusted less than two years ago with entire charge of the government for the first time in thirty-two years, will be engaged until sundown on the day of election next November in explaining to the people why it has failed to discharge its duties or keep its pledges. Whether the pledges were good or bad, whether the things promised were really for the good of the country or not is not an essential point. The question is whether the self-governing people of this nation can expect that their lawmakers and their executive will do the will of those who elected them. * * * * Dishonesty from the beginning has resulted in disgraceful failure, and there is nothing in the least surprising about it. The men who sincerely whiled to do what the great body of democratic voters desired were bound hand and foot, not by a small minority, as some pretend, but by the ablest managers of the party, who had organized its victory. Because it had obtained a victory by faise pretenses the party ends its first session of congress with unparalleled disgrace.

PROPLE AND TRINGS.

Mr. Cleveland's devotion to revenue re Now that congress has adjourned a re-vival may be looked for in the political gas

Some democrats are mean enough to assert that the president should think more and

Thirty-five languages or dialects have been mastered by the Caristian workers in western Africa.

Buck Kilgore knows how it is himself. His const tuents kicked him out of the congressional convention. Senator Gorman is going abroad for his sealth. The cilmate of Maryland has suddealy developed malarial tendencies.

Senator Delph of Oregon never smiles, I is believed be took an overdose in his carlier years and contracted a chronic dis-

With riots, killings, Taisson explosions and tweaking of officers' noses, life at Fort Sher dan is anything but a round of holiday

Just to break into the monkey and parrots

notony of democratic congressional conventions, those of the republican party are Amid the host of errors in the new tariff bill there are to be found classifications eminently correct.

minently correct. For instance, musical natruments are classed under "explosive substances." Ex-Vice President Morton returned to find himself elevated to the dignity of a politi-cal savior in the minds of Me-Too and Milhoiland. A dangerous Choate is rooting under the machine fences.

General Longstreet, who is at his home in Gainesville, Ga., is said to be showing evi-dences of overwork. He is busily engaged upon his memoirs, which are expected to contain much of interest relating to the civi-

Anarchist Mowbray slipped the anchors of his law and slid out of the country under an assumed name. The only explanation ame. The only explanation mysterious departure is that grasping bartenders insisted on cash down

"General" Fitzgerald, leader of a continger of the Coxey army, who has received the socialist-labor nomination for congress in the Tenth Massachusetts district, will have no trouble in coming out again with the full vote of his party as shown by the returns of 1892. There was then one vote cast that way in the district.

Thomas A. Garfield, the only brother of the assassinated president, is living on farm sixteen miles from Grand Rapids. I s more than 70 years old and is now lame ith rheumatism and suffers with neuralgia. In the house opposite dwells James A. Gar-field, his son, also a farmer, who has re-

ently been elected justice of the peace. If Mr. Holman lives to serve out the new rm for which he has been nominated he beat the congressional record. No man has yet served thirty years in the house tatives, although two members, both om Philadelphia, came near to it-Judge when he died, and Mr. O'Neill, who had

DID HE TAKE SUGAR IN HIS'N?

New York World: Secretary Carlisle's isefulness as a cabinet officer is gone unless as shall regain public confidence by urging and aiding in the repeal of the infamou tax of the Sugar trust.

Brooklyn Eagls: The period is one for hu-miliation, but that must be impartially discributed and manfully and equally borns. The resident must bear his ratable quota of such numiliation. Each representative must bear his. Each senator must bear his. nber of the cabinet must bear his. The proportions differ according to the responsi bility involved. Washington Post: That is the word-slan-

der! The story we have quoted assert-ing that on the 30th of last March Mr. Carlisle called at the office of the Sugar Re-fining company in New York is a falsehood out of whole cloth, a fals:hood without one shred of fact to warrant it. Neither on that day nor on any other did Mr. Carlisle call at the offices in question. As we say, the stories a slander, pure and simple, without the thinnest gossamer to qualify its nakedness New York Sun: The selection of Hon. John G. Carlisle as a scapegoat for Mr. Cleve-land's expected sin in the way of perfidy and

ishonor is not only undesgreed, but ridienlous. Secretary Carlisie's submissiveness to the whims and insults of the president has een the wonder of his friends. ing anything not approved by his chief, he was under white house inspiration even when he advised the senate not to pass the pretentions populn bills for free coal, iron and

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The fact has con out that, pending the contest over the tariff, Secretary Carlisle made several visits to the office of the American Sugar Refining company in New York. In view of the fact that these visits were followed by the insertion of a clause in the sugar schedule which was particularly favorable to the Sugar trust, and that this clause was in the handwriting of the secretary, are regarded as pe-cultarly unfortunate for the secretry and for the democratic party. The disposition to give them an unfavorable construction will not be diminished by the apparent effort to conceal the fact that such visits had been made.

CLEVELAND AS A LETTER WRITER.

Denver Republican: After giving the Whisky trust and the Sugar trust ten days of grace in which to pocket a few additional millions at the public expense, President Cleveland has written another letter expressing his abhorrence of trusts and combines. Pecksniff wasn't in it with Grover. Kansas City Star: The Catchings letter kansas City Star: The Catchings letter is popularly gratifying in its emphasis as to the necessity of further reform of the tariff. While it will not be a very strong weapon for the general run of congressmen at the coming elections, it is a good thing for such congressmen to paste in their scrap books and read from time to time. books and read from time to time.

Minneapolis Journal: The letter convicts the president of cowardice. He is convinced the bill should be vetoed, but he is afraid to be "separated from his party." He has not the courage of conviction. And, while declaiming against the bill, he knows that during its preparation he was kept advised of what his party was doing and consented it. He is convicted of both cowardice and hypocricy.

Chicago Tribune: The democrats in con gress wanted Mr. Cleveland to sign the bill "for the good of the party." He was not moved by their pleadings. He would have liked greatly to veto it, but party exigencies were such that not even he dared to do that. He has allowed it to become a law with his Wilson letter attached to it and serving as a commentary. That letter will be referred to frequently during the campaign, for it tells ponderously bu clearly what he thinks of the law the dem peratic stump speakers feel they must de

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. A camp of Modern Woodmen is to be organ

ized at Chappell.

The canning factory at Tecumseh is runing with a full force, putting up tomatoes. The country newspapers of the state grow maller and smaller as the dry weeks go by Rev. Dr. George has resigned the presi-dency of the York college and has accepted the presidency of Gale college at Galesville

The city council of Broken Bow has been petitioned to call an election for the purpose of deciding on the proposition to purchase the

The machinery for the new twine factory has arrived at Columbus and will be placed in position as rapidly as possible. The company has about 600 acres of hemp growing and will employ about twenty hands in the fac-

A Grand Island doctor made a "report" that a supposed case of diphtheria was simply a severe attack of membraneous angina, but when he made only a "statement" of the discase be called the trouble an aggravated case of sore throat. There's something in name-for the doctor.

Mr. O. G. Smith of the State Industrial school reports a piece of alfalfa near Kear-ney which under irrigation has already produced two crops this season, and the third crop is now three feet high. Mr. Smith also stated that lands above the ditch west of the industrial school can be bought for \$10 per acre, while below the ditch, where they can be irrigated, they cannot be bought

VANDERBILT FAMILY LINEN

Wife of W. K. Sail to Be Seeking a Divorce from Her Husband.

TROUBLE HAS BEEN BREWING FOR YEARS

Culmination of the Dimenties Came When the Husband Took Up with a Paris Wanton and Lavished Attentions Upon Her.

PARIS, Aug. 29,-Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has under consideration the advisability of instituting proceedings for divorce. The difficulty, it is said, nearly reached a climax some months ago when the party on the yacht Valiant in the Mediterranean separated. About ten weeks ago Cornelius Vanderbilt went to London to stop further procerdings, but was unsuccessful. Mrs. Vanderbilt is represented by Coonel William Jay of New York. A proposition is said to have been made by Mrs. Vanderbilt for a separation on the basis of an annual allowance of \$300,000, the custody of hir children and the possession of three houses at Newport, Islip and in New York. It is said Mr. Vanderbilt offered no objection, but would only consent to terms less liberal than those asked by Mrs. Vanderbilt. She has refused his proposition, and further discussion is postponed until the arrival of Colonel Jay in Paris. Mr. Vandirbilt declines to discuss he matter further than to say he had insituted no proceedings in divorce.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—The talk of the domestic infelicities of Mr. and Mrs.

William K. Vanderbilt at Newport extends

over a period of two years or more, and as far back as that time the probability of separation was the gossip of the place summers ago W. K. Vanderbilt turned up at Newport on his yacht Aiva and later was on it when it was run down and sunk in Vineyard sound. Last summer at Newport the chatter was incessant. When Mr. Vanderbilt returned to his new yacht gossip was silenced by the announcement of plans for a long yacht trip with Mrs. Vanderbilt and other well known persons in the party, Curious stories have reached here of quarrels aboard the yacht, which are said have resulted in the abandonment of the cruise at an early stage and the entire breaking up of the party. Mrs. Vanderbilt has told her friends, and is said to have written to them also, that she has no intention turning to Newport for years, and that the marble house, which cost \$1,000,000 to build and which her husband settled on her, would remain closed during that time. It was a matter of general surprise yester

lay to friends of the Vanderbilt family who happened to be in town that the domestic troubles of William K. Vanderbilt and his wife should have reached the point where been no secret for some time that trouble has been brewing. Mr. Depew first of it when the Debs crisis was at its height in Chicago and he wanted to burry away to Europe. When the Pullman strike was practically over he sailed, and until word was believed he had succeeded in keeping the Vanderbilt family linen out of the public wash. Cornelius Vanderbilt was not in town last night. It was said at his residen Newport and might sail for Liverpool Wednesday. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is a southern woman

of the family of Smythes of Mobile, Ala., who are much prouder of their blood than the Vanderbilts are of their millions. She is a handsome woman, with beautiful golden hair and large blue-gray eyes, and, although she is exceptionally exclusive, those who know her say she is gracious and charming to those whom she favors with her friendship Mr. Vanderbilt, it is said, built the mag-nificent steam yacht Valiant to replace the wrecked Alva, chiefly to please her, as she is fond of yachting, and it was to enable her to entertain, lavishing attention being anmarble palace on the cliffs at Newport was

the case is Miss Nellie Neustrellor, a Parisian beauty of the light swelldom. dan beauty of the light swelldom. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The statement in a morning paper that Mrs. W. K. Vander-bilt is about to begin separation or divorce proceedings has not. It is alleged, created surprise in circles where the relations of the pair have been known. That they have not harmoniously for the last two years

has been the gossip of fashionable circles The crisis in their affairs, according to the commercial Advertiser, was reached immediately after the running of the Grand Prix

de Paris, June 13, this year.

"Mr. Vanderbilt," says this authority,
"won 40,000 francs on the race and almost
immediately after receiving his winnings was introduced to a woman noted for her beauty and large following in the light swelldom. This person was Nellie Neustrettor. She fascinated the millionaire, and, as an evidence of his appreciation of her company, he presented her the 40,000 francs so openly that several friends saw the unusual occurrence and re-monstrated with him. The story of how he fitted up a magnificent establishment for her in Paris and subsequently gave her a residence at Deanville, with servants and every luxury she desired, is true. It shocked

and surprised the American residents of Paris, but Mr. Vanderbilt was so open in his attentions as to puzzle everybody of the most startling things he did was to allow the servants of Neilie Neustretter to wear the same livery as that worn by Mrs. Vanderbilt's servants. This fact has been noticed and commented upon by every person who saw her and her equipage in Paris.

ternoon paper, have lived apart since early last spring. Mrs. Vanderbilt has spent the summer in England at an estate on the Thames near London, which has been rented for her, while Mr. Vanderblit has spent his time in Paris. It is alleged that time ago, a tentative agreement of separation was reached, Mr. Vanderbilt agreed to settle upon his wife \$10,000,000.
ALBANY, N. Y. Aug. 29.—Joseph H.

The Vanderbilts, according to another af-

Choate of New York, president of the con-stitutional convention, when asked today if there was any fruth in the report that he had been retained to prosecute a suit for divorce which it is alleged Mrs. W. K. Vanderbitt will institute, refused aither to confirm or deny the statement, saying: "I never Ellhu Root denied that he had been retained by any one of the Vanderbilts in divorce proceedings.

JOCULAR JARS.

Washington Star: "Doan brag," said Uncle Eben, "Hit soun's too much like yoh was tryin' ter bolster up yer own se'frespeck.

Philadelphia Record: Lots of girls with lips like cherries and checks like a peach have turn-up roses.

Boston Courier: People think it is tough when they have to pay 25 or 40 cents a pound for steak, but it is a great deal tougher when they pay only 15.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "How did Officer Dulan get the silver medal he wears?" "It was for bravery." "What did he do?" "Walked by three fruit stands without tak-

Lowell Courier: Business at Fall River isn't bobbin around just at present.

Philadelphia Record: Never Drink—My wife calls me Ducky because I take to water. Old Soak—My wife calls me Camel because I can go so long without it.

Indianapolis Journal: Pirst Fly-Did it ever occur to you that baldheaded men have a keener sense of humor than others? Second Fly-Well, I have noticed that they seem to be easily tickled.

Boston Transcript: Edith-What makes you think that Charley is in love with you? Maude-Why, ma talked to him over half an hour last evening, and he really seemed to enjoy it. Atlanta Constitution: A man doesn't feel like being a living picture these cool nights and mornings. There is a fall breeziness about this weather that makes one think

ute saw you give those cows water to Buffalo Courier: Miss Footlite (petulantly)—I don't see why Dr. Thirdly wants to be always throwing stumbling blocks in the way of those who are striving for eminence in the theatrical profession, Yeger—What has he been doing now? Miss Footlite—Advocating the abolition of divorce have

Chicago Record: Stonks—There goes Chanter, Oakos. He's got one of the finest voices I ever heard. Ever hear him sing? He's got a fine voice. Oakos (saully)—Yes; nice voice. I heard it about an hour ago—

SOUTHERN PASTORAL. Atlanta Constitution. Sing of the merry laughter That sounds in the village street; Then of the old cane grindings, Where the juice is dripping sweet.

And wind a blast on the hunter's horn Till the smoke to the music curis; And then jump into the wagon And ride away with the girls!

Investigating Labor Problems Denver Republican.

It is hoped that the investigations of labor problems which have been ordered by congress will bring to light much valuable information. These questions are very intricate, and solutions of the difficulties they present are hard to find. But there can be no doubt that the way to reach true solutions is through study of facts, and there facts can best be ascertained by means of investigations carried on under the direction of competent authority. The Denver Republican. the direction of competent authority. The two investigations referred to above will be conducted by Labor CommissionerWright,

and his experience in such matters gives hope that the work will be done well. FROM THE INDO-SYRIAC.

Hot Springs Herald.

Do not complain, oh brother, that the Killer of Foois doth rest,
What though his hands be blood free, his languor is surely best

Though he should slay from morning until the break of next morn; Yet for each fool that he slays there shall yet another be born.

Yea, were this not, yet thy murmurs still would unreasoning be; Let him clean out all the fools and couldst thou expect to go free?

Though the Prize Idiot gibbers, though the Mild Lamatic raves; Yet this old world would be dreary peopled with no one but knaves.



Prepare for School

We've marked down till prices cut no figure in our children's department and Thursday, Friday, Saturday we place on special sale

Nobby school suits—\$2.50—\$3—\$3.50—\$4.50—\$5— These are knee pant suits that sold up to \$10. Nobby school suits -\$5-\$6-\$6.50-\$7.50-\$8.50-

These are long pant suits that sold up to \$15. There'll be none left after Saturday for such as these won't last long. Everything for boy's way-way down. Men's suits half price to make room for fall goods.

Browning, King & Co.,

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.