Baturday Bee, One Year Weekly Bee, One Year SPECIES. Omaha, The Rec Hullding, South Omaha, Corner N and Twenty fourth Sta. Council Highs, 12 Peril Street. Chlosep Office, 13 Chamber of Commerce. m Office, 1: Chamber of Commerce, Forth Rouse H. 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg. Ington, 1407 F Street, N. W.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Taschmit, secretary of the Bee Hishing comments, being duly sworm, says the actual humber of full and complete of The Daily Morning, Econing and Sunday printed during the month of July, 1894, w

20,053 

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

There is such a thing as inciting men to law-breaking by barangues from the bench. Just watch for some international develop-

ments in the direction of Samoa in the comparatively near future. Perhaps Secretary Carlisle sometimes wishes that he had retained his place in the

senate as the senator from Kentucky. The man who has confidence in real estate investments when prices are down to bed rock, as they now are, is the man who is

bound to profit from his undertakings in the

long run.

We doubt whether there is another city in the United States where the opening of a popular retail store attracts so great a crowd that it blocks the streets and obstructs the street railway traffic in the near

Our local merchants did a fair business last week. The trade reviews show very gratifying gains in the volume of business and in leading lines the sales largely exceed those reported for a similar period last year Here is one cloud at least with a silver lining.

President Cleveland will have ample time to formulate that promised tariff message by the time congress reconvenes in December. He will have no excuse for falling to eradicate the earmarks of the passages which he may appropriate from the works of standard authors.

If China and Japan den't furnish us with a little more fighting very soon we shall begin to think that the war over Corea is only a sham. What is the use of going to war if not to sink a few ships and fight a few battles? Oriental warfare appears to be decidedly slow.

During fair week the retail merchants of Omaha might appoint a day for excursions from points within a radius of 100 miles. Excursion tickets with coupons attached required to be stamped in the stores of retailers to make the passage ticket good for return would insure an immense trade on the day appointed.

The work of public charity the coming winter will have to be conducted on a large scale. To be effective and satisfactory it must be controlled by one central head. If once the well-to-do people of Omaha can be assured that their contributions will go to the benefit of none but worthy and helpless objects of charity half of the task will have been accomplished.

Senator Hill of New York is scheduled for an address at the county fair at Somerville, N. J., on September 13, on the edifying subject of "Agriculture." Senator Hill will probably tell his auditors that there are several subjects about which he knows more than he knows about agriculture. He might refer them, for example, to Mr. Morton, the farmer secretary of agriculture in the cabinet of his dear friend, Grover Cleveland.

If we are to take as typical the story sent out from Athens regarding the wrecking of a newspaper office and of the editor's residence by a company of soldiers who were incensed at some editorial criticism of the army, the attractions of the newspaper business in Greece cannot be very great. We believe, however, that the incident is exceptional in Greece, as it would be in all other civilized countries. The newspaper is too important an institution everywhere to be left without protection against assaults of this character.

The name of "popgun bills" applied by ex-Speaker Reed to the tariff appendages passed by the house to place coal, iron, sugar and barbed wire on the free list has proved about as felicitous as any such characterization could be. The popguns were popped in the house, but they got out of order be fore the other end of the capitol was reached, and they have failed to work ever since. They lie in the senate perfectly harmless, because they were originally supplied with but one round of ammunition. They are too transparent even to hoodwink the most casual observer. As a political ruse they are a signal failure.

Omaha will demand much important legislation at the hands of the next session of Nebraska law-makers. These demands should be formulated without delay so that candidates for the legislature may be pledged in support thereof. In no other way can our people get what they want. If the matter be permitted to drift along until after the nominating conventions and election nothing tangible can or will be accomplished. A candidate will listen to suggestions and make pledges before election, but if not compelled to commit himself before election he suddenly expands into a self-made states man, upon whose shoulders the dead weight of state government rests. He repudiates the idea that he was elected as a servent of the people and straightway assumes their mastery. The voters of Douglas county must select men for the legislature this year capable and honest enough to protect end promote the public interest.

THREATS THAT HURT.

There was a reasonable expectation that with the disposal of the tariff bill there would come a restoration of confidence and a gradual but steady business recovery It was felt that there must ensue a more or less vigorous reaction from the long strain of uncertainty and anxiety and that once begon it would continue until the financial and industrial affairs of the country had returned to normal conditions. There were strong indications immediately after the passage of the tariff bill that this expectstion would be realized, these being most plainly shown in an improved demand for securities. This was halled as the best possible sign of returning confidence and

perhaps there could be no better. But it did not last. It was a merely spasmodic movement. After a few days of activity which seemed rich in promise o a radical change it suddenly subsided What was the cause? Certainly not a scarcity of money, for that is in most bundant supply in the financial centers and cheap. Not any apprehension of currency disarrangement, for nothing of the kind is threatened, and there is a general feeling of security that Mr. Cleveland will not permit any silver legislation that would change the existing conditions. The cause is in the fact that the democratic leaders proclaimed that the war on protection and in the interest of free trade is not ended, but that It is to be maintained and prosecuted with unceasing vigor. Mr. Cleveland declared this to be the intention of the party in his letter to Mr. Catchings. Mr. Wilson assured his constituents, on the occasion of his renomination, that such was the firm purpose of the democracy. These leaders are dissatisfied and disappointed, and in utter disgard of the disastrous experience which the ountry has had already in consequence of heir assault on protection they propose to continue their attempt to overthrow that policy. This it is that has checked the movement toward financial and business recovery. The threat of continuing tariff agitation, with the possibility that some legislation may be enacted by this congress which will necessitate another readjustment. has operated to retard the restoration of business activity, and there is reason to apprehend that the effect will remain until the people have rendered their verdict in November against further democratic meddling with the tariff.

We do not believe that the democratic leaders will be able to carry any more tariff legislation through this congress. That they will endeavor to do so there can be no doubt, but the republicans of the senate can be depended upon to defeat the attempt, even if it were assured that every democrat in that body could be brought into line in support of further legislation. It is most essential, however, as an admonition to the democratic Isaders that the country is weary of their tariff agitation that the house of representatives chosen on November 6 shall be republican, and the larger the majority the greater will be the force of the admoni-With a republican house elected in November the conservative democrats will take heart to resist the demands of the extremists. A different result will encourage and stimulate the determination of the radicals and lead them to go farther than they even now contemplate. Every consideration affecting the public welfare demands the election of a republican house of representstives in November.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN KANSAS.

The outlook for the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment to the Kansas state constitution, admitted by all to be quite bright a few months ago, is now by no means so clear, and the probable vote for and against the proposition is at present in doubt even ment, so far as we have been able to gather from the latest and most trustworthy reports, is due almost entirely to quarrels among the woman suffragist agitators themselves. Instead of being united by a common purpose and making that take precedence of all minor issues, the women have been pulling apart and against one another, while their conduct has been alienating many who were at first inclined to view the amendment with favor.

The quarrels turn upon two distinct points, both of which trace their origin to the same source, namely, the bargain by which the populist convention was induced to make woman suffrage one of the planks in its platform. The republican state convention had previously refused to endorse the amendment, and so when the populists acceded to the women's request we had the very spectacular performance of Susan B Anthony and Anna Shaw pinning populist badges on their breasts and promising to espouse the populist cause equally with their own. Mrs. Johns, the leader of the State Suffrage association, is an enthusiastic republican, and has been conducting her campaign independent of the populists. This has been viewed by the immigrant women as a breach of the pledge to the populists, and Rev. Anna Shaw has intimated to her friends that Mrs. Johns was a traitor, a Benedict Arnold, a Judas Iscariot, and that the fact that she was at the head of the suffrage movement, with the management in her hands, promised poorly for its success. The other eastern women who invaded the state a few months ago with a heraldry of trumpets and noisy announcements have in the meanwhile quietly made their exit, leaving the work to be prosecuted by the women

whom they are accusing of being traitors. The other bone of contention is the question of finances, always so important to the eye of the professional woman suffrage agitators. Before the campaign opened there was vague talk of flooding the whole state of Kansas with money raised from the devotees of the movement all over the United States. To be sure the promises of contributions from the National association were extremely indefinite, but they were promises nevertheless, and its representatives spoke loftily of \$30,000 at least, and sometimes put the estimate of their contribution at \$50,000. as more commensurate with the importance of the fight to be made in Kansas. It was even intimated that these sums had been pledged and only remained to be collected to be available. About \$1,000, it is said, was sent out by the National association some time ago and consumed in the preliminary expenses. As much if not more was collected right at home by the Kansas women but when this was exhausted and a request made that more of the promised eastern money would come in handily the answer received was that the National association would be able to expend its own funds, and Miss Shaw declared that as long as Mrs. Johns remained in charge of the Kansas

These quarrels and the fact that the woman suffragists have associated them selves with the populists have caused a revulsion of feeling among men of the two older parties. The latter are inclined to say that since the amendment has been made a partisan issue the party that endorsed it can carry it if it can. At the same time | teachers and janitors, are expected to do

campaign that state need expect no financial

assistance from other quarters.

many of the populists are becoming disgusted with the antics of the professional agitators. If the present campaign is a typical illustration of what is to be expected regularly under woman suffrage the resente picture that has been painted fades from view, It is evident that the woman suffragists have not yet completed their conquest of Kansas.

THE DENEFIT TO CANADA.

The Canadian people are expecting great benefit from the favor shown them by the new American tariff law, and they are warranted in doing so. Had they been permitted to frame it themselves they could hardly have made it more advantageous to their interests. The exports of Canada are chiefly of agriculture and four-fifths of these come into direct competition with the products of the farmers of the United States. But our farmers have not only to meet this competition of Canada in foreign markets. Under the democratic tariff law they will have to meet the same competition in home markets. In referring recently to this subject Representative Linton of Michigan said it was almost beyond belief that any party in this country seeks to open our markets to Canadian competition in the way this new law does. His state was bard hit, as its extensive lumber and salt interests would both suffer, while the sweeping reductions in the duties on dairy products, breadstuffs, hay, beans, animals, etc., will hurt the American farmers all along the border and help those of Canada in a corresponding degree. Mr. Linton said that no Michigan producer can find a market in Canada for anything but Canada has large quantities of all those things on which the duties have been reduced and which have been placed on the free list to sell in the American market. What is true as to Michigan applies

qually to all the states on our northern

The farmers of New York, Ohio border. and other states will suffer from the com petition in the home markets of the farmers of Canada, and the worst of it is that this competition comes at a time when the demand in our own markets is reduced by reason of the enforced economy of the peoole. And this advantage is given to the Canadians without asking anything in return from them. We give them the valuable boon they have been seeking for years without requiring a single concession on their part. Almost since the termination of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, by which the natural products of each country were admitted to the other free of duty, the government of Canada has been seeking to ne estiate another treaty of practically the same nature. The overtures to that end were unavailing, because the arrangement of 1854 having been wholly one-sided in its benefits the republican party refused to renew it or to enter into any reciprocity agreement that did not make some concession to American manufactures. The new tariff law practically gives the Canadians what they wished and we get nothing whatever from them. The Canadian tariff against our manufactured goods, in part prohibitive, remains, and according to the declaration of the government at the time of the last revision a few months ago there is no intention to change it in the direction of lower duties. Should it be deemed necessary to increase duties in order to more surely exclude American manufactured goods and better protect Canadian manufacturers this will undoubtedly be done.

It is unquestionably a great service the democratic party has done Canada in the new tariff law and the Canadians heartily appreciate it. The utterances of the public men and the press of the Dominion abundantly attest this. Under the favor extended by our new tariff to our northern neighbors it is reasonably to be expected that their agricultural interests, long depressed, will prosper and grow, while their well protected manufacturing industries will not only thrive as never before from a growing home market for their products, but will probably be able to find a considerable sale for their goods in competition with American manufacturers in the markets of the United States. Of course whatever benefits the Canadians obtain under the new law must be at the expense of the American producers. To whatever extent Canadian competition is able to share in the American market will reduce by so much the demand for our own products in the home markets. There is no escape from these propositions. What do the producers of the northwest think of a policy that thus proposes to build up competitors at their expense?

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR. The reopening of the school year and the return of the children to their teachers and books is an event whose importance is not to be underestimated. Few people among us, unfortunately, have any adequate idea of the magnitude of our public school system and of the responsibilities which rest upon those who are engaged in prosescuting school work. With over 300 teachers instructing more than 15,000 pupils at an annual expense to the taxpayers of over \$400,000, the public school system assumes the position of one of the largest and most important institutions in every respect of which Omaha can boast. Its conduct upon the most economical basis and the maintenance of its efficiency at the highest possible point are at once of vital interest to every citizen in the community.

The exact effect of the past year of industrial depression upon the attendance in the public schools will be watched with much concern. There is but one period of childhood and each child is entitled to the best training that the public can afford to give it. It will be nothing short of a public misfortune if any number of children should be deprived of an ordinary education by the stress of hard times forcing their parents either to keep them at home or to send them to work in order to contribute a small share to the support of the family. No child ought to be kept out of school because of insufficient or unpresentable clothing and every case of this kind, if promptly reported, will receive immediate attention. The falling off in school attendance, if any, is more naturally to be expected in the higher grades than the lower, because, after all, for children unable to take care of themselves school is the best, place to keep them. At the same time it is argued by many that the tendency to which we have referred will in a large degree be counteracted by the lack of spenings for boys and girls applying for places and that many who have been regular attendants at school as well as others who have been out for a year or so will return for the reason that they can find no lucrative employ ment. By devoting the time to the comple tion of an unfinished education they will be

making a virtue of necessity. A just pride in our public schools has always been a characteristic of the people of Omaha. The improvement of the school system is always a subject of interest to the local public and every reasonable sacrifice fo the maintenance of a high standard is cheerfully made. In return for this every one connected with the work of the schools, from members of the Board of Education down to

their best for the generation that is growing up to manhood and womanhood. The next school year must see no retrogression from position heretplore occupied by our public schools.

A local missionery who has moved and lived among the squatters on the river bottoms makes some valuable suggestions pertinent to the treatment these unfortunate people should receive at the hands of church and city. He shows the utter futility of spasmedic efforts heretofore made by local missionary and charitable societies looking to the spiritual and physical betterment of these wards, and declares that nopermanent good can be accomplished along This subject will soon force those lines. itself upon the consideration of the people of this community. The problem cannot be solved in a day. Attempts by the city to relocate the squatters have failed. They cannot be exiled or transported, neither can they be permitted to disturb the peace and make night hideous by their noisy carousals. The police department seems to have ignored their existence. The Bee has repeatedly besought the city authorities to take up the matter and settle it right. Sooner or later it will have to be done.

The theory propounded by a correspondent of the New York Sun that the prolonged drouth now prevailing in that state is due to the atmosphere being continuously overcharged by electricity, and its humidity thus dissipated, upon which is based the suggestion that all dynamos in the dry section be stopped for forty-eight hours in order to provide the remedy, is not being received with much favor. The Philadelphia Record. for example, says by way of objection to its pretense of soundness that it would be hard to recall a time when the east ever had a greater supply of humidity than that during the past month, when all the dynamos were running. It might be added, too, that the worst drouth stricken areas of the west are just those parts of the country where there are practically no dynamos, and where, consequently, there can have been no overcharge of electricity. The rain making experimenters will have to guess again.

The committee in charge of the Labor day femonstration is to be congratulated upon the excellent manner in which it accomplished its work. No one who viewed the procession of laborers can but have a better conception of the dignity of labor. The men of the community.' A mere glance at their faces is enough to convince every fair-minded man that they are law-respecting and lawobserving people. To call them indiscriminately rioters, anarchists and law-breakers is a gross injustice. A demonstration of this kind is the best means of dispelling false and unwarranted rumors concerning labor that seem to have gotten abroad in the land,

Give Hun Rocks, Billy, Cincinnati Enquirer. Congressman Bryan is too mild when he deposits flowers on the grave of Thomas Jefferson. He should pile rocks on it to keep the father of democracy from rising in indignation against the abominable paternal doctrines Mr. Bryan preaches.

Pullman's Dual Role. Indianopolis' Journal. Mr. Pullman appears in a dual character by his testimony. As a landlord he never heard of the hard times and kept up his rents, while as a manufacturer he got prompt information of the hard times and cut down the wages of his employes and tenants.

Charge It to the fariff. Thiladelphia Press.

Wage reductions in all lines of industry are following the enactment of the democratic tariff. The cotton spinners of Massachusetts and the iron and glass workers of Pennsylvania are among the multitude of wage earners who are feeling the consequences of this assuult of the democratic south upon the industries of the northern workingmen. Philadelphia Press.

Bust Goes.

workingmen.

St. Louis Repo Both in candidate and platform the demo Both in candidate and platform the demo-cratic party in 1896 must appeal to the country outside of New York. It cannot afford 'n that campaign to place its for-tunes in the hands of a desperate and frightened gang of political spollsmen. Once again, and not for the first or last time, the Republic wishes to remark: For 1896, a western man or bust.

Irrigation by Private Enterprise.

Globe-Democrat.

It is officially announced that 3,351,285 acres of arid lands in South Dakota have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation by irrigation, thus increasing their value from \$77,000,000 to nearly \$300,000,000. When there is such a profit as that to be made, would it not pay the people to do their own irrigating instead of asking to have it done by the government?

Where is that Party Now

Buffalo Express.

The democratic party in Iowa, which was strong enough to carry the state four years ago, now has been merged practically into the populist party. The democratic convention could not find candidates to accept nominations on the state ticket, and most of the places are left vacant and will be filled by the populist convention when it meets. In four congressional districts the democrats and populists have combined on populist candidates, one of them being General Weaver, recently the populist candidate for the presidency. There are two reasons why republicans should feel encouraged at this news. It shows that the democratic party is disorganized and hopeless where it was lately strong, and it shows that the populist recruits are coming almost wholly from the democrats. Buffalo Expre

Some Historic Truths. Lincoln News

Lincoln News.

The Fremont Tribune is evidently hot about something, and asserts with great warmth that whoever says the railroads controlled the republican state convention and nominated Majors is a liar. This may be so, and it may not be. But in the truth of history it is perhaps well that the people be made acquainted with the whole facts. The News' observation is confined principally to Lancaster county, and it delies successful contradiction of the fact that the Lancaster county delegation was selected wholly in the interests of Tom Majors, and that the finishing touches to it were put on at a conference held the night before its being promulgated at the house of J. H. Ager, who makes no secret of his business as a railroad political agent; that the delegation traveled to Omaha on railroad passes; that the conductor did not even go through the ears containing the delegation to take up tickets; that the majority of that delegation is known here at home as railroad ward workers; and that Raymond was practically forced off the track as a gubernatorial candidate because his candidacy meant that Majors would not get a vote from Lancaster county.

The Tribune editor was a delegate to the convention, and we are reliably informed that he legged it right hard for Majors. As the Tribune is generally believed to be an Elikhorn organ, this fact goes to give color to the charge. No one denied that Majors has a wonderful personal popularity, especially among the old seldiers, and that many of those with Supported him are honest men, but it is nevertheless true that the railroads did, what they could for him, and was citewite and here.

men, but it 18 nevertheless true that railroads did, what they could for him practically made him the candidate. the railroads did, what they could for him, and practically made him the candidate. There is no use if getting hot and denying things when the other fellows shove them at us. The corporations have their agents in all political conventions; sometimes they get nothing, sometimes they win; but the man who denies that they were there merely writes himself down a fool, and in politics that is evidently worse than lying.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Governor McKinley is booked for a campaign speech in Tom Reed's preserves to-Many democratic congressman have been

enthusiastically welcomed home that they Senator Goronas's physical condition is such that he is obliged to forego a patriotic analysis of the "blight of treason."

Sauerherring is the name of a caudidate for congress in Wisconsin. Mr. Hooker is running in Misalssippi. Get together. Senator Butler of South Carolina lost a les in the rebellion. Governor Tillman kneeker

Fancuit hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," in Boston, is reported unsafe. The evil in-fluence of the administration shows itself n every direction. Official statistics are usually accepted as

reliable, but when they assert that sixteen gallons of beer per capita is the yearly con-sumption in the United States, there is some warrant for regarding the statement frothy. The attorney general of Illinois is making

an effort to compel the Philman company to pay retail license for its macous on whichs. The company is careful to pay he regulation sum to Uncle Sam, but state laws and regulations are ignored. Many obliuary sketches of the late Mrs Cella Thaxter asserted that she married her The fact is that Mr. Chaxter college student when, happening to visi

the Isle of Shoals, he fell in love

lightkeeper's daughter, who became the distinguished postess Mr. Morton having signified his willingness and Mr. Flower being of the same con-dition of mind, the political rustlers of New York are on the threshold of a seeson o lavish presperity. Two bar'ls of equa magnitude will go far toward banishing the effect of the drouth

There is a fine sample of vigorous old age in the case of Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, the famous French historian and ex-minister, who has recently entered upon his 90th year. The veteran politician and writer attributes his longevity to regular habits and steady work. He goes to bed at 8 and formerly he rose every morning a , but as a concession to advancing years he now lingers in bed till 6.

The Dutch are surprised and shocked at the rebellion of the rajah of Lumbok They have 32,000,000 people under their con trol in the East Indies, and though the enforced labor of the natives was abolished in 1870, the system is still one of vassalage under which the natives are chiefly for what can be made out of them for Dutch trade. Whether the conquerors are Dutch or English, the fate of the quered in the east is not an enviable one. Great opportunities develop great men When dismal doubt like a deadly blight stole o'er the councils of the brave and sought to blast them in the hour of might trevised version of Grever Moore), up rose the gallant leader of the Third, Carnegiewho appeared in line are the bone and sinew armored for the fray. His frame quivered of the community. A mere glance at their with emotion, his voice subdued, but deflant. No knight of old ever rose to smast foeman's vizier with greater confidence o lance he carried, nor keen-edged saber He looked treason squarely in the eye am paralyzed it. Greater power hath no man The fearlessness of conscious rectitude ban shed the "deadly blight," and the assemble

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

It is said that south of Gordon hay can be bought for \$2 a ton. The Weston Journal is the latest journalistic venture in Nebraska. A reunion of northwestern Nebraska vet erans will be held at Valentine September 12,

braves proclaimed the nominee according t

program. It was a close call for Mr. Boyce

13 and 14. The Grand Island Evening Times has suspended because of lack of patronage, but Editor Williams will continue the weekly and make it a better paper than ever.

Pawnee City has offered the electric light ing company in that place, after a careful examination, \$1,250 for the plant, including lot, building, engine and dynamo. The con pany declines to sell out for less than \$2,000 John Coker of Sutherland ate a prairie chicken and a bone lodged in his throat. He went to a doctor, but the medical man could not extricate the bone, and he is forced to go around with the obstruction fastened in

Panama todge No. 220, I. O. O. F., was orbers. The officers of the new lodge are John T. Marshall, N. G.; John A. Wood G.; S. A. Wazelton, secretary; T. J. Dickson, treasurer

The editor of the Ord Quiz announces that since his offer to take pigs in payment of subscriptions to his paper the last vestige of a chance of a corn crop has disappeared from his farm and he has no use for pigs. He is still willing, however, to take calves

August Lessig, a prisoner in the Merrick county jail at Central City, charged wit assault with intent to commit murder, tool a fancy the other day to butting his head against the wall of his prison, and it was found necessary to confine him in a little cell. He now refuses to eat or drink for days at a time and talks to himself all night ong. Doctors believe that he is only shamming insanity.

One William Stump, a farmer, has got the hest of some of the tradesmen at Fairbury and his whereabouts are now unknown. He ap peared to be a straightforward man and had no difficulty in obtaining credit. This year he raised 4,100 bushels of wheat, which he shipped to Kansas City, depositing the proceeds-\$1,280 in the Harbine bank. He then went home and sold and gave away everything he had, and, returning to this city drew out his money and skipped with his family to new fields. Some of his creditors down to his residence Thursday, but could find nothing worth attaching.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Indianapolis Journal: Word comes from Nebraska that the beet sugar industry. which sprung up under the protection of the much, will be ruined by the Sugar trust The McKinley policy was that under h the beet sugar industry in France and Germany has assumed immense pro-

Minneapolis Journal: The beet sugar re firers in Nebraska and the sugar growers are hit hard by the repeal of the sugar bounty. Oxnard had built three refireries in Nebraska and was going to build more, but the democrats thought the country ought to buy its sugar abroad, so the sugar bounty was repealed and the Ne-braska farmers are knocked out of a profitable and growing diversification of farm ing, while the refiners, who bought the beets, are seriously crippled by the perfidious repeal of an act which was to run until 1994. If they remain in business they will have to pay \$3 or \$4 per ton for beets, instead of \$5, as heretofore. The democrats are exulting over the check to a great industry.

Kansas City Times: The beet sugar manafacturers of Nebraska have made the new tariff the occasion for a wail that is quite characteristic of their kind. They deprecate the new bill not because it will work them an injury. Oh, no, they are too benevolent for that. It is the farmers alone who will suffer, and, not to postpone the suffering, they at once propose to reduce the price of beets from \$5 to \$4. Disre-garding the evident truth that with the increased acreage and better knowledge of bost culture the farmers might make a profit, even at the lower price, as well as the fact that the sugar schedule in the new bill is by no means detrimental to that industry, the dishonest and contemptible Like all protectionists, they are willing to see ruin in any bill, providing they can saddle their propertive and much exaggerated losses upon those dependent on them

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report



THE LATE GENERAL BANKS.

Globe-Democrat: The late General N. P. Banks had first-class political and military opportunities, but never succeeded in makng more than a second-class use of them St. Louis Republic: In political life, as high or commanding talents, but in bot! fields of action he proved the type of ear-nest and henest man with whose services either in war or peace, no county can dis

Minneapolis Tribune: General Banks was better fitted for civil than military life. His record as a politician and statesman is brilliant. His legalty and patriotism and devotion to principle were unquestioned, and his popularity among the people of his state seemed perennial. Chicago Herald: The death of General

Nathaniel P. Banks removes a picturesque figure from the American political stage. His great national reputation was made in the feverish times when the anti-slavery fight was leading to civil war, and he acted conspicuous part. Chicago Tribune: Without being a bril-

liant statesman or soldier, he was a man of strong common sense, clear-headed, careful sagacious, and withal of sterling personal integrity—qualities which commended him to the people. To whatever position, state or national, he was called he did good and useful service.

Chicago Inter Ocean: His retirement from public life found him poor. Indeed, he was a poor man from his birth to his death. But "better is a good name than great riches." He has passed from us "full of days and full of honors." leaving behind him a memory that may serve as example and encouragement to all generations of American youth.

LAUGHING MATTERS.

Judge: Dude (angrily)—How the deuce can I get over this blamed fence without bagging me\_trowsahs at the knees? Farmer (laconically): Take 'em off.

Buffalo Courier: Dinks-According to the scientists, the human race is gradually growing smaller. Strange, isn't it? Danks—I dunno. People have got te adjust themselves to the modern flat some way.

Puck: When a man begins to remark how different children are now from what they were when he was a boy he may look for gray hairs in his head. Somerville Journal: When a girl has a dimple in her cheek she doesn't usually get to be more than seventeen years old before she learns how to work it.

Detroit Free Press: Miss Kitty-Oh, Mr. Binks, we were taiking about you at the very moment you rang the bell.
Mr. B.-Ah, that's pleasant.
Miss Kitty-Possibly you would not have thought so if you had heard it.

Washington Star: "What hez congress done?" asked the rural stump-speaker in strident tones of indignation. As he paused for a reply a man with a big double bass

"It hez done the American people." Atlanta Constitution: "Here's the boy I was a-talkin' to you about."
"But he's too young to vote."
"I know it; but he's a head above high water on counting." water on countin'.

Galveston News: Sometimes even a false impression leaves a great scar. Harper's Bazar: "Why don't you work? You're an able-bodied man." she asked the

tramp,
"I am that! I know it well: but I've only
myself to look after, and if I get work I
might be deprivin' a man with a wife and
children of a job, ma'am," the kind hearted
wanderer replied.

Puck: "Here," said the farmer, "just split up some of that railroad timber and split up some of that rambal.

I'll give you a good meal."

"Alast I cannot," said the tramp: "the greater part of my life has been passed walking on such as those. It is too much like breaking up home ties."

HOME AGAIN. The parson, back to work, refreshed, Now stirring sermons preaches. The girls are coming home again In bevies from the beaches.

Now people who've been "living back," Avoiding observation,
Throw open wide their blinds in front,
Which means "Home from vacation.

Bricks Without Straw. Cedar Rapids Republican. Resewater goes right on telling the truth concerning the Nebraska railroad ring in his by angry Iowa editors.

NEVER MIND IT.

Atlanta Constitution. Never mind the weather, If it's wet or dry; Singing on together,-Be springtime by an' by

Never mind the weather, If it's hail or snow; Somewhere stars are shinin'— Some where roses grow.

Never mind the weather, When the fire-flakes fall; Winter time's a-comin— Ice enough for all! Never mind the weather-

World is mighty big: Keep up with the lightnin'— Let the thunder dance a jig!

Never mind the weather, Take the good an' ill; Good Lord made it for you, An' he's runnin' of it still!

## EZETA TO BE TRIED TODAY

Salvadorean Revolutionist Coming Before the United States District Court.

CASEIS NOW ALL READY FOR HEARING

Carlos Urcutia Will Be One of the Deposed President's Chief Witnesses and Will Probably Tell Some Interesting Salvadorean History.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3 .- The case of Antonio Ezeta of Salvador is ready for hearing before Judge Morrow in the United States district court on Tuesday. It is probable that Carlos Urrutia, formerly private secretary to Carlos Ezeta, the deposed president of the republic, will be one of the chief witnesses for Antonio during these proceedings. He has arrived from New York and has paid a visit to General Ezeta at the latter's hotel. The general received Urrutia cordially, knowing that he brought word from Carlos, who is now in Europe. He will reside permanently in Madrid, Spsin.

Secretary Urrutia said that one of the causes of the late revolution was that President Exeta made the law prohibiting the Import of silver into the republic. his intention to place gold on the same basis, but a strong protest was made by the wealthy agriculturalists; furthermore, Salvadorerns, who are mostly olte religion, made a vigorous fight against a law granting absolute divorce. During the revolt at Santa Ana one of the principal leaders, says Senor Urrutia, was Francisco Purtado, who had a business transaction with President Antonio Ezeta, to whom Purtado owes \$60,000. Purtado able to pay the money, Ezeta seized his This caused ill feeling on the of Purtado, and he vowed vengesnee part of Purtado, and he vowed vengesnee. Purtado saw his opportunity and immediately made war against the Ezetas, and dur-ing the revolution he was made commander of the stronghold of Santa Ana.

During the revolution, notwithstanding that Nicaragua had promised not to interfere either one way or the other, both govern-ments broke their promises and allowed men to be sent out to help the rebels. 3d of May Antonio had gone to the front with a large army, and when he was wounded the command of the army rested on General Leon Botaneo. But a report was son circulated that Antonio Ezeta had died, and that caused the demoralization of the army.
President Carlos, seeing no hope for victory, left Salvador with his minister of war, New York. Speaking of General Antonio Ezeta and his staff, Senor Urrutia states that they are quite confident that the United States government will not return them to Salvador. The ex-vice president says that if he is liberated he will visit New York. and then will go to Mexico, where he intends to live, being on friendly terms with Presi-dent D.az. Senor Urrutia states that he has received a safe conduct from the new president to return to his native land, but for the present he will remain in this city to await the fate of Antonio Ezeta. For nearly seven years Urrutia served the government of Salvador, and was ex-President Ezeta's dearest friend during the latter's administration. When the president was defeated and left the country the you left and followed him for New York. young man

HAS OFFERED TO SETTLE.

Exiled Ex-Congressman Palge Writes of His Proposal to His Dupes. CLEVELAND, Sept. 3 .- A letter from David R. Paige, the exiled ex-congressman,

who is accused of having forged the name of the late John Huntington to hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of paper, has been received here. In it Paige says he has made a liberal offer to banks holding Paige, Carey & Co. paper to redeem all paper held by them, which offer has been accepted by nearly all such banks, and that the Huntington attorneys are, by agreement with his attorneys, remaining passive to give him an opportunity to effect a settlement. Paige also wrote that he took no money, books or papers with him to South America, and for orroboration refers to F. H. Hirde, a New York detective, whom he says was sent to see him by the Huntington estate attorneys.

FELL UNDER THE CAR.

Boy's Ankle Broken While Attempting to Board a Train.

SIDNEY, Neb., Sept. 3 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Paul Suchland, aged 20. whose parents are farmers residing at Hastings, Neb., had the ankle of his right foot taken off this morning while attempting to steal a ride on a passenger train. he was running along the side of the track and when mar the west switch in the yard here he slipped and fell under the haggage Dr. Stowitts had him removed to the city hotel, and this afternoon will perform amputation just below the knee.

Fifteen Burt in a Trolley Car Collision CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 3.-Fifteen people were injured in a collision between trolley cars at Darby, the accident being caused by a gripman listing control of the brakes in going down hill. None will die. Most of the pursengers escaped by jumping, but sustaine! flesh wounds, cuts and bruises.



## '94 Fall '95.

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