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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

#45.061 Less deductions for unsold and returned 17,857

. Sunday. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in the same this 4th day of September, 1851.
(Seal.)

N. P. PEII.
Notary Public

We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and engage (that means 'pledge') that the presecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unsparlug.-National Repub-Bean Platform, 1876.

You may depend upon it that the shining headlight of Nebraska democracy, Mr. Tobias Castor, will cast his vote for Tattooed Tom.

If the Chinese general who loses a battle is to have so much made over him by the emperor and his people, what will they do for the general who wins a battle?

The planacle of glory which the ambitious tariff reform statesman can hope to reach is to so please his British friends as to be the guest at a banquet given in his honor.

The Japanese are very careful and reserved about giving out war news, chiefly, we presume, for the rason that they have no important news from the seat of war to give out.

New York woman suffragists appealing to a democratic state convention to insert an equal suffrage plank into its platform is an open confession that the cause is a forlorn hope in that state.

The sojourn of Secretary Carlisle as a guest of President Cleveland will put an end to the rumors that the president and his secretary of the treasury are terms.

The more testimony elicited in the Mayor Bemis impreachment trial the more of a boomerang does the entire case become for the two councilmen who preferred the charges against the mayor.

Editor Singerly, democratic candidate for governor in Pennsylvania, says that "this year the democrats cannot afford to make mistakes." Quite right. No more can the republicans, this year, nor any other year.

Prof. Gamer ought not to have to return to Africa to continue his studies in monkey talk unless it is for the reason that the civilized environment has a detrimental influence upon those who are always monkeying with some-

Those property owners who want to have the council order isolated street intersections repayed ought to have enought pride in the streets on which their property faces to secure the requlsite petition to have the entire street

The cuckoo press pounces upon an advertisement announcing goods at reduced tariff prices as a bird does upon a worm. They have altogether for o ten the advertisements of 1890 offering goods at rates unaffected by the Me-Kinley bill.

The lively competition between the railroads running from Omaha to Chicago for the business of transporting the federal troops now on their way east is another argument in favor of keeping the department headquarters at Omaha, the railroad center of this territory.

Among the applicants for the vacant position of supervising architect of the treasury is Mr. E. E. Myers of Detroit, who, it will be remembered, planned the Douglas county court house and also had designs accepted for the Omaha city hall when that building was first contemplated. Mr. Myers has the backing of Don M. Dickinson for the place, which with the present administration is rather substantial backing. Should be secure the position he will have charge of the building of the new postoffice and will be able to point to another next. public building in Omaha constructed under his supervision.

All the addresses in general language describing the beauties of good municipal government and proclaiming the duty of the citizen to see that none but honest and capable men be elected to city offices, issued by the Municipal league, will have but little effect unless the league induces reputable business men to seek their party nominations. Such men will not seek nominations unless they are assured of the support of organizations like the Municipal league. Unless the league concentrates its strength upon particular candidates as a factor in practical politics.

ANOTHER SUGAR TRUST MOVE

The appouncement that the Sugar trust proposes to shut down all the refineries under its control, one-half the number this week and the other baif next week, is a move of decided interest to the American people. What does it mean? is the question that will naturally first suggest itself. The dispatches conveying the information give three reasons: The operation of the new tariff law, the large amount of refined sugar now on hand, and the claim that the price of sugar is below the cost of production, the president of the trust being quoted as offering these explanations of the action taken. There are about a dezen refineries in operation controlled by the trust, having a capacity of 45,000 barrels a day, so that the shutting down of these will mean a largely reduced daily production of refined sugars. There are six refineries outside of the trust, with a total daily capacity of 7,700 barrels, only 14 per cent of the total for all refineries in the country, and it is by no means improbable that as a part of the more same of these will be induced to close, for if the trust, with all its advantages, cannot refine sugar at a profit at current prices. certainly the independent reflucries can-

It will strike most people as rather re markable that within a month after the passage of the tariff bill the Sugar trust should find the operation of that act a detriment to it, in view of the fact that the sugar schedule was dictated by the monopoly. Is it conceivable that after all the care which the trust-officials took to averange this schedule to their satisfaction they after all failed to get it so as to meet the demands of their rapacity? When the sugar schodule was under consideration in the senate the president and other officers of the American Sugar Refining company were frequently in Washington consulting with the secretary of the treasury and with senators, and the outcome was the present sugar schedule, which, as everybody knows, was suggested by the trust and insisted upon by its friends in the senate. There has been no change in conditions since the new tariff law went into effect to render the sugar schedule less advantageous to the relining interests than

when it was adopted. With regard to the other alleged reason, that the price of sugar is below the cost of production and that for some time past the trust has been working the refineries at a considerable loss it is not justified by a comparison of present quotations for refined with the average price for last year and the year before, in both of which the trust is known to have made an enormous profit. On last Saturday the prices of the various grades of granulated, as quoted by the refining companies for wholesale lots, was 4 5-8 to 4 7-8 cents. The average price for granulated in 1892 was 4.346 and in 1893 4.842. The present price of raw sugars is lower than the average of the ast two years. so that the refineries have at least as favorable a margin new as during 1892 and 1893, when the profits of the trust. as indicated by its dividends, amounted to many millions.

It will not be long before the real purpose of this latest move of the great not on the most intimate and friendly sugar monopoly is disclosed, and unscheme to increase its control of the market and exact more tribute from the American consumers of sugar. It was enabled to import free of duty, before the tariff bill was passed, about twothirds of a year's supply of sugar, and by putting a stop to refining now it may effect two things to its advantage. It may get what additional raw sugar it needs at a reduction and at the same time advance refined, thus gaining both ways. It is possible this move is not purely a business matter. There may be some politics in it, but as to that it will hardly be discoverable.

> THE CANAL PROPOSITION SUBMITTED. The commissioners of Douglas county have, after protracted discussion and mature deliberation, submitted a proposition to the voters of this county authorizing the issue of \$1,000,000 in county bonds as a subsidy for the construction of the Platte river canal. The main features of the proposition remain in the form drawn up some months ago. The changes embodied recently were made to overcome objections raised by prominent property owners and are for the most part safeguards thrown around the project to compel compliance with its provisions and protect the public against Imposition. Among these changes are, first, the provision that obligates the canal company to file with the commissioners profiles showing the general plan of the work and the line as contemplated before any part of the bonds are issued. Second, provision is made for the assumption and purchase of the canal by the city or county on or before August 1, 1805. This was done in contemplation of legislation that might be secured next winter whereby the city or county would be empowered to issue the necessary bonds for building and equipping the canal. The original proposition was to the effect that the city or county would have the privilege to acquire the canal twenty years hence by paying therefor the amount agreed upon by a board of appraisers and deducting from this amount the \$1,000,000 of subsidy This provision has been retained with the clause that empowers the city or county to take the canal, or rather whatever there is of it in the shape of plans and ditches, by the 1st of August

The merits and demerits of the projected canal will now become subjects for serious consideration and dis-The subsidy asked for involves a material increase of taxes, but this would be more than offset by the incalculable advantages to be derived and the consequent increase of property values. The Bee entertains no doubt about the feasibility of the canal from the engineering standpoint. We believe also that the construction of the canal would revive confidence and improve the commercial conditions by giving employment to a large body of working men. The main object of the canal, however, is from the effects of that, his course in it will have difficulty in gaining a place | the enlargement of our industrial facili- the senate having given him a higher

of water supply for the city that would enable us to save a large portion of the tax now levied for the payment of these prospective advantages to be derived from the canal its promoters have a very powerful lever to secure the ratification of the proposition.

ENFORCING THE INTERSTATE LAW. The delay, inactivity or neglect, whichever one chooses to call it, of the Interstate Commerce commission to follow violations of the law that have come to light has usually been explained on the score of inadequate machinery for the enforcement of the law. It has been steadily maintained that the commission is handicapped by the clumsy procedure provided for carrying out its findings or recommendations. It must be confessed that the commissioners have been greatly hampered from time to time by decisions of the different courts circumscribing their powers where they thought they were more extended, and blocking their efforts by judicial intervention, Every decision, therefore, which has sustained the claims of the commissioners with respect to their power of enforcing the provisions of the law has been hailed as a new strength for the law

itself. A decision handed down about the middle of this month in a case brought at the instance of the Interstate Commerce commission against the Missouri Pacific railroad on account of the violation of the clauses prohibiting discrimination in rates, will, it is said, go a great way to expedite prosecutions under the law. As amended, the act makes it, upon the request of the commission, the duty of the district after ney to which it may apply to institute in the proper court and to presecute under the direction of the attorney general all necessary proceedings for the enforcement and for the punishment of violations. When the aggrieved parties in this case laid their complaints before the commission the latter, instead of holding a protracted hearing as had been the custom, made a brief examination of the facts and immediately requested the United States district attorney to commence the proper proceedings. The tailway representatives thereupon demurred, claiming irregularity in the preliminary proceedings. The court, however, overruled the demurrer, and thereby affirms the authority of the commission to use this more speedy remedy in urgent cases, which also enables the injured individuals to secure promptly the benefit of the law without expense. The commissioners profess to see in this decision an important aid in enforcing proposition should be entertained to the law. If this decision is all that it is represented to be, the commissioners will have one less excuse for any further inaction.

HILL THE STANDARD BEARER, David Bennett Hill is still the leader of the New York democracy. Whatthat must now be dismissed in view of | be some undue and improper influence his complete mastery of the democratic exerted to induce ten councilmen to comnating him as the candidate for governor. It was a Hill convention from start to finish. From the moment he took up the gavel as temporary chairman his was the master spirit that controlled it. His presence was potential in arousing it to a wild enthusiasm and his words inspired zeal and confidence. No political leader could desire stronger evidence of popularity or more earnest acknowledgement of his pre-eminent leadership. Senator Hill is a somewhat more commanding figure in democratic politics today than he was before the Empire state democracy solved the difficulty that confronted it of finding an available candidate by again making him its standard bearer. He may be much less potential after the November election.

Mr. Hill declared to the convention that he could not accept a nomination, but it had no effect. Was he sincere in this declaration, or had the wires been shrewdly laid by his friends, not without his knowledge, to bring about this result? There is an appearance of spontaneity in the convention's action. but it is never to be forgotten that Mr. Hill is one of the shrewdest and most adroit of politicians, as well as one of the most earnest and zealous of partisans. He aspires to the presidency, and his election as governor of New York this year would be a powerful aid to him in that direction. It would but him far in advance of any other man in that state-Whitney or Lamont, for example-in the democratic national convention of 1896. The senate is not a favorable vantage ground from which to further presidential ambition and the longer a man stays there the farther removed he gets from the peo-Senator Hill has had peculiarly favorable opportunity during his senatorial career to keep in touch with his constituents, but he might not be so fortunate if he remained there. Should he win in November it would be distinetly his victory, the glory of which he would be called upon to share with no man. Having the prestige of such a triumph it would be impossible to prevent his playing a leading part in the next national convention of his party. All these considerations, it may be assumed, have occurred to Mr. Hill, and perhaps had something to do with the course of events that made him a gubernatorial candidate for the third

The fact must be recognized that Sen ator Hill will be a very strong candidate. He has in the past abundantly demonstrated his ability as a party organizer, and his faculty for harmonizing factions and infusing enthusiasm into the party is of the highest order. In 1888, when New York went against Mr. Cleveland, Hill carried it for gov ernor by a large plurality. He made a grave mistake last year in forcing the nomination of Judge Maynard on the party, and was overwhelmingly beaten, but he seems to have already recovered ties by a cheaper and abundant supply | character in politics than he possessed

of power to mills and factories. Event- | before. But while Hill is, perhaps, the ally the canal would also afford a source strongest man the New York democrats could have mimed, he will encounter opposition in his party and, besides, he has to face conditions that are very difhydrant routal, and incidentally the ferent from those existing at the time water rates for private consumers of his past Necesses. He will not be would also be materially reduced. With able to personde thousands of former democrats who have suffered in consequence of the policy of their party that they should now approve that policy, nor will be beable to convince all of his old encycles that be is more deserving of their confidence now than formerly. Moreover, he will have to fight an harmonious and confident opposition, with a standard bearer no less up with prosecutions various glaring popular than bimself. The republican chances of victory in the Empire state are not materially impaired by the nomination of Senator Hill.

> SOMETHING ROTTEN SOMEWHERE. The revised union depot ordinance is the most shameless attempt to abro gate the contract rights for which the taxpayers of Omaha and Douglas county have been mortgaged. The interest charges on this debt exceeds \$1. 000,000 since the bonds were issued. Such a high-handed piece of jobbery is without a parallel in the annals of local legislation. There is nothing in the ordinance to require the Union Pacific or the Union Depot company to afford equal depot privileges and terminat facilities to all the roads that enter here. There is nothing in the ordinance to compel the Union Depot company to complete the structure which is admittedly inadequate for accommo dating the passenger traffic within the next year or even to complete it during any fixed period. The so-called guaranty bond, which the Union Pacific is expected to execute, has not been authorized by the United States court. which has absolute control over it, nor have the receivers of that company entered into any agreement whereby they would bind the company to the proposed compact. The proposition to vote the Union Pacific a quit claim and release it from all the obligations that are embodied in the contract of 1872 is a jughandle affair. It is a dead giveaway, without affording the city any

equivalent. And yet we are told that

ten councilmen have pledged their votes

to support the ordinance. The pretext

for this is a petition circulated by a

contractor and two or three property

owners who have special interests to

subserve. You can get signers to any

petition so long as it does not impose

an obligation upon the signers to pay

easy to get signers to a petition to hang every Omaha councilman to a lamp post within the next forty-eight hours. Now, how can any man who pretends to represent the interests of Omaha taxpayers explain satisfactorily to intelligent constituents why any repeal the contract that binds the Union Pacific to give access to the depot grounds to all railroads at reasonable rates, and couple with this release a quit-claim for the property which thion Pacific officials have represented to flid United States court as late as last spring as worth not less ever doubt has heretofore existed as to than \$5,000,000? There must certainly state convention and its action in nomi- | mit themselves to such a vicious scheme. A fool may trade his horse for a pig of a sheep, or even a grindstone, but he would not be willing to give his horse for a mere thank you. There is something rotten about this business

> somewhere. The story of ex-City Electrician Cowgill shows with what difficulties a city official is beset when he tries to perform his duties free from the control or influence of the franchised corporations, Mr. Cowgill was scarcely installed in his office before Wiley and his agents attempted to tamper with his work, and as soon as they discovered that they could not use him as their tool, they set about devising a way by which they might rid themselves of him. That they were successful in their efforts in this instance is only a part of the evidence that proves Wiley to be in the saddle in the city government. When it comes to this that a man is ousted from his official position because of his independence ad integrity, the need for municipal reform is brought home to every citizen in the community.

> The reconvening of the strike investigating commission serves only to recall the rapidity with which all-absording topics drop out of the public mind. Were it not for the fact that before the terrible possibilities of another such strike were forgotten a special body of men was appointed to devise ways and means to prevent its recurrence, it would doubtless be everybody's business, and consequently nobody's business. As it is, the whole investigation may end in nothing, simply because the public will not take the trouble to stand behind and insist that congress enact remedial legisla

Now the Sagar trust is complaining that the price of sugar has for some time been below the cost of produc The trust must reckon into the cost of production the usual profits on its watered stock! and the sums paid for political influence in addition. Otherwise the complaint will have to be sugared before the public can be forced to accept it.

Senator Hill 'Isn't trying to hedge on the income tax, is be? He voted against the tariff bill containing the income tax clause and appounced that he would vote against it so long as that clause remained. Now he is telling the people of New York that the bill is not so bad after all. Senator Hill should talk as he voted.

APPEAL TO REPUBLICANS.

OMAHA, Sept. 26 .- To the Editor of The I am informed by local politicians who claim to be well informed on local politics, to the effect that the Douglas county epublicans have decided not to place any olored man on the legislative ticket. This, I hope, is not true, and will say for the good of the republicans of Douglas county and the three colored gentlemen who are aspiring to become candidates for legislative honors, that they are republicans I good standing-bright and intelligent and

eligible to the office to which they aspire. Each of them has lived in Douglas county ligible to the office for a number of years and knows the needs of the people. They are representative men of the colored race, and one of them must represent us in the coming legislature of this state. If the republicans succeed in The republicans can by no means ignor-

the wishes of 1,500 voters in Douglas county and succeed in the coming election with their ticket. The colored voters of Douglas many years voting with the earty without any representation, when hey were too weak in numbers to demand anything. But t But time has changed the con-uffairs. He is stronger in numbers, stronger mentally, and feels the neces sity of having representation by one of hi

The acts of the coming convention or he question of representation will determin just how the colored voters of Douglas county will east their votes at the coming The colored voters have strictly lection. n every respect, and have no desire to d From his advent in the state and county to the present time he beyed the republicans with a will that has characterized him as being a republican com principle, pever hesitating, but con stantly voting the straight republican ticket N. B. WASHINGTON.

PERSONALITIES.

King Oscar of Sweden and Norway is said to be the only European monarch who accepts the Darwinian theory.

President Warren of Boston university asks or \$100,000, with which to found an "American Museum of All Religious." It was at the old court house in Washing Ky., that Mrs. Stowe first saw a negro

W. E. D. Stokes of New York, who is worth \$250,000,000, is to marry Donna Rita Hernandez de Alba de Costa, worth \$750,

auction and formed the idea of "Uncle Tom"

The kaiser is allowed a salary of \$3,852,000 a year, which is just twice the amount granted by the British Parliament to Queen

Victoria. Engineer Root, who acted so herofestly n the recent great forest fires in the north-

west, began life as a brakeman on the New York Central railroad. Mr. Booze has secured one of the regular nominations for congress in the Third Mary

and district. The prohibitionists may fee called upon to run an independent. Mrs. George W. Childs has a splendid col lection of silver. One of the pieces is a silver gilt wine cooler, one foot in height, with our raised circular panels of cupids and

something. It would have been just as C. P. Villiers, the father of the English House of Commons, is 92 years of age, yet he is more often seen in his seat than many younger members who are credited with being active parliamentarians. Admiral Benham is to be given a recep

tion by the Union league of Philadelphia on the 4th of October, and will be presented with the league's gold medal, an honor that Count Yamagata, field marshal and cor

mander-in-chief of the Japanese army, though now a count, is of very humble origin. father being of the Ashigaru caste, the lowest he is what the French term a corkeur. General Cassius M. Clay, who was in his

day one of the great men of this country, and now living in remarkably good health for his years on his estate near Richmond, Ky., will be 84 years old in a few weeks. Another statesman of a bygone day is ex-Governor and ex- United States Senator Alng out his 90th year.

Kefrer Wilhelm carries with him a small but serviceable revolver, either in his pocke or in his belt, when he is in uniform. The threats of the aparchists have caused him to have recourse to this measure of security His majesty is extremely skillful in the us of the weapon, and the chasseur who ac companies him everywhere has had orders sure that it is in working order.

Colonel Lew Weir of Cincinnati, the new president of the Adams Express company was a delegate to the national ropublican convention which nominated President Hayes over James G. Blaine. He was a friend of Hayes and was determined to secure his nomination. It was he who managed the turning off of the gas that dispersed the convention on the eve of the balloting and thereby secured the defeat of Blaine and the omination of Hayes the next day

Free Trade and Protection Wages. Chicago Inter Ocean

One of the stock statements of the free traders is that protection increases the profits of the employer, but not the wages of the employe. Exact facts refute this

of the employe. Exact facts refute this charge.
The first in the list of specified industries reported by the census of manufactures is agricultural implements. There were 39,580 persons employed in this industry in 1889, and 42,544 in 1890. The wages paid in 1880 amounted to 315,355,619, and in 1890 to \$21,811,761. A little computation will show that the average in 1880, omitting the cents, was \$388 per year, and in 1800, \$512, a difference in favor of the employe of \$125 each, a gain during the decade of \$12 a year, or, on an average, \$1 a month. In that line of manufactures, certainty, the wage worker could not say that protection benefited the bosses only.

only.

It may be said that this was only one instance. Let us see how the figures stand for all industries combined. In 1889 there were 2,732,595 employes, drawing in wages \$947,953,796, and in 1889 1,712,622 drawing in wages \$2,283,216,529. In other words, in 1889 the average was \$345 per year for each employe, and in 1890 it was \$184 an increase of \$125 for the ten years. It will be observed that this is a still better showing for the whole line of industry than for the first in the list.

Phese are only specimen facts. Each industry can be figured out with exactness, leaving no room for empty and baseless generalizations. The time has gone by when glittering sophistries can deceive the workingmen of this country. Hard and unworking the district are a standing refuta-tion of free trade theories and downright misrepresentations.

The Gougar Thrown Out of Court.

Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Gougar of Indianapolis has been defeated in the suit which she brought in the Massachusetts courts against Congressman Morse, claiming heavy damages for alleged libel against her in one of his speeches or Morse, claiming heavy damages for alleged libel against her in one of his speeches or letters. The jury was out only five minutes and brought in a verdict in favor of Morse, and Mrs. Gougar's case was literally thrown out of court. The substance of Morse's se-called libel was the statement that she had been using the cloak of prohibition in which to help the democrats, and that she was taking pay from both sides. It is evident that the jury believed from her own declarations and letters, in one of which she boasted that "she was going to roll up her sleeves and help carry Indiana and New York for the democrats and teach the hypocritical republicans a lesson," that such must have been the case. Mrs. Gougar now declares that Morse has not heard the last of the case. This, however, is a silly threat, The best thing she can do is to drup it. If she is going to play a man's part in politics, let her play it man fashion and not run whining to the courts every time a political opponent makes her the butt of criticism. If she can't take as well as give, she had better stay out of politics altogether.

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



TREED THE WRONG MAN.

NORTH PLATTE, Sept. 25,-To the editor The Bee: The ring republicans of Lincoln. unty are just now weefully werried ever the alleged fact that The Bee correspondent at North Platte is a "rank populist." State Journal publishes a letter from John E. Evans (who wanted to be the republican nomince for secretary of state) conveying the alarming intelligence. Then the World-Herald gave to a horrified public a statement from the editor of the North Platic Telegraph to the effect that The Bee correspondent had confessed with rankling femores to writing an anti-Majors article, which Edward Rosewater had published over some disarranged initials, in order to fael the people into believing that North Platte republicans were chewing the dish rag of discontent. Possibly The Bee correspondent is entitled to a hearing before judgment is passed, to the eternal condenmation of The Bee and corresponden The implication that a "rank populist" wi lie about North Platte republicans and misit well, coming from one who knows better Prior to the republican state convention when John E. Evans wanted The Bee corre spondent to inform The Bee readers that all estern Nebraska favored his candidacy for the state secretaryship, the correspondent re fused to tell the tarradiddle. A correspondent

does not manufacture news.
As to the alleged confession to the Telegraph man, it is proper to state that the latter is exceedingly prone to jump at conclusions. No such confession was made. The Bee correapondent, being questioned, acknowledged that he did write an anti-Majors communica-tion to The Bee. He confersed that he signed his name to the communication, and no dis-arranged initials. But, not being asked, he failed to state the fact that the communica tion was mainly the substance of interviews with North Platte republicans who will vote

In conclusion it may be stated that The Bee correspondent never voted the populist ticket in his life; that he voted for Majors in 1899, but will vote for Holcomb in 1894. F. M. SOMERS.

SEPTEMBER SUNSHINE.

Philadelphia Record: A private tooter-the man who gets drunk on the quiet. Galveston News: Extravagance knows Philadelphia Times: When lynchings are finally suppressed no noose will be

New Orleans Picayune: 4t goes against an old man's grain to find his son sowing wild oats, drinking rye and getting carned. Adams Freeman: It takes a peculiar construction of man to walk up to a stream, fish rod in hand, and never bait his breath.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "That was an awful accident that happened to Masher at the telephone. He was nearly knocked down." "Did a storm come up" "Well, I should say so. He was talking to his wife and thought it was his stenographer."

Judge: First Politician-Isa't the oppo-Ing faction to be recognized in the conven-tion at all? Second Politician-Certainly. We will allow them to name the minister who opens the proceedings with prayer.

Chicago Record: "What are you in-specting this region for?" asked the citi-zen, as the official inspector lazily viewed the exterior of a garbage box and walked on. walked on.
"For \$80 a month. What did you s'pose? said the inspector as he walked away.

Life: "Do you think," said the intelruth in the theory that big creatures are setter natured than small ones?" mosquito and the Jersey cow

Chicago Tribune: "I have sent for you," said the man of the house, "because these pipes need looking after. There's a leak somewhere and a big lot of gas is going to wate." somewhere and a to waste."
"M—no," replied the gas company's employe meditatively. "Mebbe there's a leak, but there ain't any gas goin' to waste. You'll find it all in the bill."

BUT THE MOTHS DON'T. Washington Star.
The cloaks and the coats ou may air as you will But the odor of camphor Will cling to them still.

Fellows Who Want More Money. Philadelphia North American

There was no lack of money in the c There was no lack of money in the country during the late crisis, but a lack of uses to which money could be put. There was even a piethora of money in the centers of trade, money that had no effectual demand to cause it to be distributed. There was a lack of credit, no doubt, and the owners of money do not fling it at the heads of impecunious persons. There has been no time for fifteen years when good names could not get all the money they wanted. But no man not an idlot will lend money on the personal note of a man who denounces property as robbery. The man who denounces property as robbery. The man who complains loudest is he who borrows and reguliates the debt, the considerable contingent that owes everybody, and pays nobody. It is this contingent that makes the noise. It will have to take it out in noise.

The Advantage with the Britishers.

Philadelphia Press.

Reduce wages and knock the "Yanks" out of their own market, is the advice British trade journals are giving to English manufacturers. Those British editors do not seem to have read the daily newspapers, otherwise they would know that the British party in this country has reduced the tariff to save the foreign manufacturers the necessity of reducing wages. That will have to be done in the United States.

HOW TO "RESTORE CONFIDENCE,"

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 26.-To the Editor of The Bee; In a recent issue of your paper was a resolution said to have been passed at a meeting of the Lincoln Traveling Men, declaring that it was necessary to elect the present nominee for governor the republican ticket to restore confidence among eastern capitalists, who are represented as being waiting impatiently for that event to fling money broadcast all over the state. Members of a Wall street firm are given as authorities for the latter part of

The papers of last week-last Saturday, I thinkcontain an opinion expressed by Mr. C. H. Merrill, chairman of the state republican committee, to the effect that the election of the republican ticket would restore financial confidence and once more bring money galore from the east into Nebraska. The lesson intended to be conveyed is that eastern capitalists have full and perfect con fidence in Mr. Majors and the republican machine, and no confidence whatever in Mr. Holcomb, or anything with the name of populist attached. The assertion of the busess men goes for what it is worth, but that Mr. Morrill deserves closer attention. Mr. Morrill is a successful business man, who has been connected with the banking businesa in this state for years. He is at pres-ent receiver of the defunct Nebruska Savings bank of this city. He is in full possession of the history, published and unpublished, of the banking transactions of Lincoln in recenyears. If his assertion be true, anent the 'restoring of confidence" in the state, it ought to be doubly frue of Lincoln, where everything is "machine," from "statesmen" to State Journal. Let us see how his assertion will agree with facts.

It is not yet two years since the Capital National bank of Lincoln failed. The history of that failure is known to every Nebraskan, and to every eastern capitalist as well. I have not heard that any one attributed the want of confidence among castern men in Lincoln banking methods through this failure to populist supremacy. Nobody has ever accused Mr. Mosher of being a populist or having populist leanings or even poulist support. On the contrary, there are people in this state who are unkind enough to say that Mosher was a machine republican, and that he had the full sup-port of the machine, or at least of sufficient of its members, who were partnors in his thieving, to prevent him and them rom having the justice meted out to them they so righly deserved. Does Mr. Morrill sert that the election of men of the Mosher stamp because they are endorsed by any party or all parties can restore confidence castern capitalists as far as the financial orests of Nebraska are concerned?

But while Mr. Morrill may not be able to give an opinion respecting the affairs of the Capital National bank, he certainly can do so in the case of the Nebraska Savings Will he assert that the election of Mr. Majors will "restore confidence" in the this bank? Is he not aware that those same pay up their obligations and relieve the ceived one cent in dividends since the fatiure of the bank, fourteen months ago, pro-vided the Nebraska stockholders meet their portions of the burden? Has he heard the opinions some of those eastern men express respecting banking methods in this state-opinions into which politics do not enter? Let Mr. Marrill read the following from the Lincoln Evening News, and say if the election of the republican ticket alone will

"Confidence in our banks is essential to the fact that within two years two of these institutions have been sacked and over \$1,000,000 disappeared, with but one man undergoing a slight punishment, not at all commensurate with his guilt, has a tendency to disturb confidence in our most stable

If Mr. Morrill, or anybody who has the interest of the state at heart, would cease attributing everything that is unstable to his and conservative laws regulating the banking system of the state, he would do more to "restore confidence," both eastern and western, in those institutions than all the political ciap-trap would succeed in doing between now and doomsday.

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BEWITCHED.

Chleago Times I know not if her fingers small Were brown or snowy white;
Howe'er I strive I can't recall
Their form and tint aright.
I know it seemed the softest hand
The night when first we met.
And, oh, the class she gave me
I never can forget.

I know not if her eyes were blue, Or jetty black, or gray; They owned a very charming hue, But more I cannot say. Have I forgot! I frankly vow I'm quite ushamed; and yet The gaze within them gleaming I never can forget.

I know not where her dimple danced,
If on her cheek or chin;
I only know I gazed entranced
And felt my heart fall in,
A dimple! 'Tis a tiny thing
To dream of and regret;
But how that dimple twinkled
I never can forget.

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made-coats cut long-collar all one piece-the facing one piece all the way down-edges double stitched-all seams sewed with silk thread-linings snug up to the cloth-trimmings of the best materials-pants in the latest cut. No merchant tailor ever made better suits, and we will not let you take suit out of the store unless it fits you perfectly.

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