

THE DAILY BEE

F. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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PEOPLE take the cable cars in this city because they hate to walk. Time is no object at all.

FOR an example of "masterly inactivity" or "imperceptible motion" please gaze on our Board of Public Works.

ALL the brass bands in Colorado have been rechristened "silver cornet bands," and still the free coinage bullionists are not contented.

A MACEONIAN cry, "Come over and help us," has again arisen from Kansas, but it risks only aid to rid the state of its burden of rich harvest.

THE spectacle of a boy forging a note for \$40 to attend the New York Christian Endeavor meeting is only an illustration of the familiar fact that zeal and honesty have often no necessary connection.

HONESTY is the best policy. If the Nebraska republicans are honest in the selection of their state ticket they will carry the state. The people's party has no just claim on prosperous Nebraska.

MR. STEVENSON has at last received that letter from Cleveland and the public is anxious to know whether it was the bluefish, Ruth or the "present inefficient mail service" which caused its delay.

CLEVELAND has selected as his private secretary a reporter who has been on the staff of the Boston Evening Transcript. The fondness of democrats for men with republican training clings to the mortal himself.

NOW that brick and mortar is beginning to be laid up rapidly on packing houses, school buildings, factories, warehouses and private residences, it is also in order that active operations should begin on our public works.

THE St. Louis Post-Dispatch says "the people are thinking more of Cleveland's character and honesty than of any other political question." If this is true, the people have remarkably empty brains just now, thinking of nothing.

MR. BLAINE did a characteristic and loyal act in writing that cordial, congratulatory letter to Secretary of State Foster. It completely silences that campaign lie to the effect that Foster's interference caused Blaine's resignation.

IT is said that General Weaver expected an ovation at every railway station when going from Omaha to Des Moines after his nomination. But at no place was there any call for him. The candidate of the people is evidently not popular.

THE home rule question was crowded aside in Newcast-on-Tyne when the great John Morley was defeated by a conservative who had "protection" as his platform, and the liberal majority of 500 was changed to a conservative protection majority of 4,000.

THE Davenport Democrat pays our Minister Smith of Russia a handsome compliment for his energy and industry in attending to the distribution of America's contribution to the suffering Russians. It is pleasant to read a tolerant opinion in a democratic newspaper.

IF THE Chautauqua at Council Bluffs expects to have another year's existence the managers should perfect the motor car service until it runs to the grounds or has a decent hack line in connection. And thirty-minute cars are altogether too infrequent for busy people, even on Sunday.

NOT to be outdone by Mount Vesuvius and the Omaha convention, Mount Etna has gone on an erupting tour again. Hecla will be heard from in a short time, and then we shall have all necessary expression of violent feeling until the Nebraska Alliance holds its state convention.

THE congressional committee on General Raum has recommended his dismissal. That was expected from the character of the committee, but they failed to make a case against Raum, except his unfortunate temper. No dishonesty was proven, but it is true that Mr. Raum's disposition is not the best for an official position.

ACCORDING to the intellectual democratic organs it is only necessary for a man to open a shop, hire a hundred men at good wages, and proceed to manufacture anything, and in about six months he is a millionaire. No brains, skill or experience in management are needed. The only absolutely required aid is "the iniquitous protective tariff."

THE FUTURE OF WYOMING.

The recent conflict between citizens of Wyoming and an armed force of invaders organized by stockmen gave the new state an unenviable notoriety throughout the country, but ultimate good may result to Wyoming from the discussion which that occurrence has raised regarding the system that is responsible for it.

Wyoming is distinctively a cattle state. The stock business is the paramount industry there. Comparatively few men have controlled the great ranges of the state, and they have naturally antagonized the conditions which threaten the curtailment of their privileges. The result has been to retard the progress of settlement in Wyoming.

The feeling of the cattlemen is expressed in a sentiment ascribed to the secretary of the Board of Live Stock Commissioners, to the effect that "there are too many men and too few cattle in Wyoming." The increase of stock farms, due to the advent of a considerable number of settlers in certain districts, is regarded with disfavor by the cattlemen, and it is claimed that the introduction of this new element into the situation exerted an important influence in the precipitation of the recent unhappy events.

The Irrigation Age, which has been giving close and careful attention to Wyoming affairs, in the July issue discusses the significance of the late conflict, with conclusions not favorable to the system which made it possible. The Age points out that while there are but seven states in the union larger territorially than Wyoming, that state stands forty-third in population, in which respect it is also behind all the territories. Yet the state is known to have great resources, which are not only undeveloped but unexplored, with the exception of coal, and also a greater available water supply and more irrigable land than any other western state.

Still it does not produce enough for its own needs, and its agricultural character remains almost wholly to be worked out in the future. The reason why Wyoming has not advanced as other states have is in the fact that she has followed one industry almost to the total exclusion of all others—an industry, remarks the Age, "which occupies the soil with cattle instead of men, and, therefore, deprives the state of the labor, the genius and the aspiration of a large, growing and advancing population."

There can be no doubt that the time is at hand when the cattle business of Wyoming must be adjusted to new conditions, and when this is accomplished the state will realize a greater prosperity and a larger measure of prosperity than it has yet known. With the development of all her resources, instead of confining the enterprise and energy of her people to a single industry, Wyoming should in a few years take equal rank with Colorado, Montana and Idaho. The first practical step to the attainment of this position must be the utilization of her ample water supply for reclaiming the arid lands, of which it is estimated that 10,000,000 acres can be made available for agriculture.

NOT A PARTISAN CONTROVERSY.

Not quite all of the newspapers friendly to Grover Cleveland are disposed to make political capital for their side out of the deplorable tragedy at Homestead. The New York Evening Post, for example, makes a bitter attack upon the strikers and sneers viciously at their theory of workmen's rights, concerning which it says: "It is to be hoped that when the time comes for maintaining them they will not be restricted to operatives in iron mills, but made general, so that, for instance, if the hired man on a farm or a cotton plantation are not satisfied with their wages, or if their employer discharges them for any reason, they will have the right to seize the farm and commit an assault upon the farmer's family." The New York Sun, another journal which appears now to be a devoted advocate of democracy, has this: "There is nothing now to prevent the strikers at Homestead from opening the great Carnegie plant on their own account. They are in full possession of the property, they hold their title from the governor of Pennsylvania, and it only remains for them to capture Carnegie and his partners and force them to work as slaves in managing the business."

These are only specimens of the sentiments expressed by democratic newspapers upon this subject. It is simply absurd to argue from the Homestead trouble, as some have tried to do, that the republican party is arrayed against workmen and that the democratic party is on their side. It is the rankest demagogism to set up such a claim.

It certainly is not at all to the credit of the democratic party that the violent outburst at Homestead has been intensified by the intemperate and foolish utterances of the democratic press. The affair is too serious to be treated from a partisan standpoint.

NEBRASKA'S DAIRY INTERESTS.

There is a hint to the Nebraska farmer in the wonderful growth and present magnitude of the dairy interests of what is known as the Elgin district in Illinois. When the Elgin Board of Trade was organized in 1873 only twelve factories were represented. The product that year was 30,734 pounds of butter and 99,350 of cheese. Last year the number of factories had increased to 270 and their output was 25,000,052 pounds of butter and 6,232,492 pounds of cheese. The value of the butter was \$6,272,501.87 and that of the cheese was \$498,590.36. But this is not all, for the milk marketed from this district last year amounted to \$2,400,000, making a grand total of \$9,171,101.93 as the product of a single year. We do not know the extent of the territory embraced in the Elgin district, but however large it may be it is evident from the figures given that the dairy interest must be a leading one with the farmers there. In Nebraska the dairy business has never commanded the attention of the farmers to any considerable extent. With unlimited grazing lands and good shipping facilities the farmers of this state have made very little progress in the direction of butter

making, a business that is safe and sure and requires but small outlay of capital. To be strictly independent the farmer should have numerous sources of income, and this is one source that can never fail him entirely under the most unfavorable conditions. There are very few butter makers in the state who employ scientific methods and appliances in their dairies—very few, in fact, who give the subject any serious attention whatever. This is clearly shown by the condition in which their product often reaches the Omaha market. It is more essential in the dairy business than in any other that neatness should be observed throughout the whole process of making and marketing, and the maker who does observe this prime essential will surely build up a reputation which will result in increased demand and fancy prices for his product. Instances of this could easily be pointed out by any one acquainted with the butter market in Omaha; but they are too rare, and the farmer should learn the important lesson that a prime article is always in demand at good prices, while an inferior article not only hurts the individual producer, but has a damaging effect upon the market generally.

It will take time to develop the dairy possibilities of Nebraska. It will take time to learn the business, which requires careful and intelligent management, and the needed equipments for successful butter making will no doubt come slowly and by piecemeal. But there is undoubtedly profit in it, and the time will come when the splendid dairy possibilities of this state will be developed and when one farmer in a hundred will not be selling his dairy product for double the price received by the other ninety-nine.

EXTEND THE MERE LIMIT.

Omaha will surprise herself this year by the number of superb and imposing private residences that are being erected in various parts of the city. These elegant and substantial structures would do credit to any city in the country. They are nearly all constructed of stone, brick, tile and plate glass, which goes to show that we have passed out of the era of costly balloon frames.

The difference in the cost of a well-built and highly finished frame house is but a trifle less than a brick house with stone trimmings. The brick house will not merely outlast the frame, but creates an impression of permanency which adds vastly to the appearance of all cities built of brick.

And this suggests the propriety of extending our fire limits. As compared with Denver, Kansas City or St. Paul, Omaha appears to great disadvantage, because these cities are solidly built up in brick and stone. St. Paul is in the heart of the lumber region, while every foot of building lumber has to be brought from a distance of from 400 to 500 miles to Omaha. The advantage of building of brick must be apparent. Every dollar we pay out for brick will circulate at home, and the more brick we use the greater will be the extent of its manufacture. In other words, if we increase the demand for brick we will stimulate brickmaking, and that will be followed by a reduction in the cost of home-made brick.

THE beet sugar industry in Nebraska is in its infancy. It is but a question of time when it will be one of the most valuable resources of the state. The obvious reason for this is that the soil and climate of a large part of this state are peculiarly favorable to the production of the sugar beet, and it has been conclusively demonstrated that the Nebraska grown beets are not excelled by those cultivated in any other part of the world. It is also a demonstrated fact that the growing of sugar beets can be made very profitable. These considerations insure the steady progress of the industry. In view of this prospect it is obviously desirable that Omaha shall take an active interest in the question of establishing here one or more sugar refineries. This city ought to do a large share of the refining of sugar produced in Nebraska, and undoubtedly can if it shows the proper enterprise. Indeed, Omaha might in time become a sugar refining center, drawing supplies of beets from contiguous states where the raising of them is contemplated, thereby building up a most important and profitable industry. This is a very practical matter to which our capitalists ought to devote serious attention.

WHAT has become of the ordinance regulating the inspection of telegraph, telephone, electric light and railway motor wires? Months ago the council created the office of city electrician, but for some reason which nobody yet has been able to explain the ordinance defining the powers and duties of the city electrician has been pigeon-holed. Meantime the wire nuisance continues, and life and property are endangered constantly by the deadly wires that are planted promiscuously over and across our thoroughfares and in contact with our buildings. There can be only one rational explanation of the failure of the council to do its duty in the premises, and that is the pressure brought by interested corporations, and especially the electric lighting company, which draws \$175 per year per lamp for lights of 2,000-candlepower, when they may readily substitute lamps of 1,000-candlepower so long as there is no inspection.

BY THE end of this year ten commodious school buildings costing in the neighborhood of \$300,000 will be completed for the accommodation of the patrons of our public schools. No city in this country of equal population will be able to boast an equal number of magnificent school buildings, and no city in the country will excel Omaha in the efficiency of her public school system. The fact alone ought to draw to this city hundreds of enterprising and intelligent people who desire to locate in a city that offers inducements to enterprise and capital commercially and affords the very best of public school facilities to those who have families to educate.

THE plank sidewalk is on a war with the wooden block pavement. No more plank sidewalks should be laid on any street, paved or unpaved, that has been brought to grade. The marked improvement that has taken place within the past five years on our principal thoroughfares is largely due to the disappearance of the plank sidewalk. The good work should be continued from the business center outward until every vestige of the plank sidewalk has been removed.

DR MERCEUR had better confer with Tirooster and Vandernost about issuing his call for the republican state convention, if he does not want to incur the displeasure of young Collett, the head cook of the Political Pot attached to the Omaha Fake Factory.

THE lesson of the recent exhibition of Nebraska industries ought not to be thrown away. Every Nebraskan should give preference to Nebraska-made commodities over all others so long as they can be bought at the same price or very nearly the same price.

CAMPAIGN CHATTER.

The availability of men for the gubernatorial nomination continues to be an interesting topic of political discussion. A statement said yesterday: "If the republican party wants to pit a farmer against Farmer Van Wyck for governor there are several very prominent dark horses that may prove available. One of these who is by no means an unknown quantity in the political history of Nebraska is Lawson Sheldon, a stalwart republican farmer of Cass county. Sheldon came to Nebraska in 1856 and has been a practical farmer ever since, having acquired a large tract of land in one of the most favored localities in the state. He is a man of indomitable courage and spotless integrity. He was a member of the territorial council during several sessions, and was also a member of the state senate in 1871—the legislature that was known as the long parliament. He was one of the members of the senate that voted for the conviction of David Butler in the impeachment trial and was the only man in that body who backed enough to vote for his disfranchisement, saying that if the man was guilty he should receive the fullest penalty of the law and should be debarred from all participation in politics. Mr. Sheldon is a courteous, educated gentleman and is very popular among his neighbors. He can name other good, solid, intelligent farmers who have grown up with the state, any one of whom would grace the executive chair. One of these is Isaac Noyes of Douglas county, who resides on a farm near Waterloo. Mr. Noyes is a highly educated farmer, a staunch republican, was at one time a member of the New York assembly, and is said to be one of the best informed men in the political world. He is a good speaker and an able debater and withal a modest and unpretentious gentleman."

Mr. Eugene Moore, candidate for the office of state auditor, was in the city last evening inspecting the political fences and in quest of an opportunity to put his boom into the republican wagon. Mr. Moore lives in the Third congressional district where he has an extensive acquaintance and where he says he has received most encouraging support from leading republicans who think that the northeast counties are entitled to one name on the state ticket. Mr. Moore says that republicans up his way seem to be at sea as to the head of the ticket. Everybody wants a strong man who can take the stump and lead the party forces. A Douglas county man would be acceptable if any one can be brought out who will get the full vote of the party and win others from the opposition.

Mr. Wortham, who now occupies the position of treasurer of Pawnee county, is in Omaha on a mission similar to that of Mr. Yonkers. Several aides accompanied his arrival and his boom for the state treasurer-ship can now be considered in full blast. Mr. Wortham was, two years ago, the candidate for the office of treasurer of Pawnee county. He took a bold stand against usurious rates of interest, declaring that if elected to the office of treasurer he would not deposit a dollar of the county money in any bank but would change it into a greater rate than the legal rate of interest, 10 per cent. Within thirty days thereafter all the banks in Pawnee county had lowered the rate of interest to 10 per cent. At the last election Mr. Wortham was re-elected by an increased majority and the republicans in his county, and many of the leading citizens outside of the party, are in favor of his nomination for state treasurer.

In this connection it might be appropriate to quote the following from the Lincoln News: "In some quarters it is contended that a banker should not be nominated for state treasurer, and it must be admitted that this history in this connection is not specially reassuring."

John Moran, a leading merchant and democrat of Callaway, is in the city. Although he is not a democrat he does not think that there is a democrat in the Sixth district who can be elected to congress, but he believes that the republicans can defeat Kem and he names Jim Whitehead as the strongest man for the purpose. According to Mr. Moran the democrats of the west end would like to see Governor Boyd nominated for re-election.

According to the Papillon Times, Senator Switzer was once a Sarpy county favorite for congressional honors. "He is no good down here now," says the Times. "He gave a positive promise to deliver an address in Papio on the 4th. He didn't keep his promise. A man who breaks a Fourth of July promise will break a political pledge. He who cannot be trusted in the little affairs of life can scarce be relied upon to faithfully represent a people in public place."

The republican congressional convention of the big Sixth district will be held at Chadron August 10. If the right man is named he will be the first congressman for that district, and Kem will be once more a plain private citizen.

The latest and most startling local rumor is that Delegate Thompson has gone into training for the congressional nomination. Up to date, he has possessed to be for Scott whose boom is undergoing repairs at present. Thompson is big with the idea that his election to the national convention meant that the people called him to the front and that they will put him into congress if he but asks the place. He denounces those who say that his election was an accident.

Mr. S. M. Wolbach of Grand Island, a leading democrat of central Nebraska, was in Omaha the other day and was not averse to talking politics. "No," said Mr. Wolbach, "the people's party is not going to roll a very heavy vote in Hall county by placing Weaver and Van Wyck at the head of the national and state tickets. The independents of Hall are not for the Oloo statesman."

"Will Governor Boyd be renominated by the democrats?" the reporter inquired. "I don't know, but I have been told that Mr. Boyd would not be a candidate for re-election." "In case Mr. Boyd does not enter the race whom will your party belikely nominate?" "The two men I hear mentioned are Frank Ireland and a man who lives in Grand Island."

"You refer to Mr. S. M. Wolbach, I suppose?" said the reporter, relieving the gentleman of the embarrassing situation. "Yes, he is the man I mean." "Will you be in it?" "I am not an office seeker," said Mr. Wolbach, "but if the boys want me to make the run I will come out and do the best I can for the party."

Provided the Water is Boiled.

Chicago Tribune. At its present rate of increase Chicago 2,000,000 in 1900.

A Serious War Cloud.

Scranton News. The greatest war cloud that hovers over Germany at present is the cloud that arises from Bismarck's pipe.

Pass the Bill.

Chicago Tribune. The bill compelling railroad companies to use continuous brakes and automatic couplers has passed the house of congress. Now let the senate pass it at once and send it to the president, and we shall have with us what has already recommended its passage in his three annual messages. Both the

THE SOLDIER VOTE.

In the Chicago convention Bourke Cockran declared that in New York state there were 25,000 democratic war veterans who would not vote for Mr. Cleveland, and that old soldier, General Sickles, rose in his place to corroborate the statement. If the democratic soldier vote in New York that will not support Cleveland is 25,000, what must it be throughout the country? During his administration President Cleveland was fighting the claims of disabled old soldiers, and during the war "General" Stevenson was fighting the union army in the rear.

A Pointer for Demagogues.

Philadelphia Ledger. "He serves his party best who serves his country best. That should be remembered by every man who has a backbone enough to vote for his disfranchisement, saying that if the man was guilty he should receive the fullest penalty of the law and should be debarred from all participation in politics. Mr. Sheldon is a courteous, educated gentleman and is very popular among his neighbors. He can name other good, solid, intelligent farmers who have grown up with the state, any one of whom would grace the executive chair. One of these is Isaac Noyes of Douglas county, who resides on a farm near Waterloo. Mr. Noyes is a highly educated farmer, a staunch republican, was at one time a member of the New York assembly, and is said to be one of the best informed men in the political world. He is a good speaker and an able debater and withal a modest and unpretentious gentleman."

Why Tories should be Thankful.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The conservative party in England should lose no time in conveying to the Parliament and aristocracy of Ireland the sentiments of its distinguished and noble members of its distinguished aristocracy. It received their valuable assistance in the very nick of time and should avoid the appearance of base ingratitude.

His Record is Luminous.

Globe-Democrat. Stevenson is not doing as much talking as he did in the past, but his record as a copperhead and reactionist is keeping him before the people in a very unenviable light all the same.

Restrained by Policy.

Philadelphia Times. Nobody need be surprised at the vitality of the prohibition party. For many reasons the fact that they think of doing would be to kick the bucket.

SNAPSHOTS AT HOMESTEAD.

Globe-Democrat: Of course the British and democratic papers are trying to put politics into the Homestead strike; but Pennsylvania will not let an 80,000 republican majority just the same.

Commercial Advertiser: Whatever may be thought of the battle at Homestead, we fear that the unionism and progressiveness of the perfecting of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's happiness in endowing foreign libraries out of money made in America.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Nobody is louder in condemning "the millionaire Carnegie" than the editor of the New York World. If the people could persuade such millionaires as Carnegie to contribute to the relief of the poor, the world would be a better place. Carnegie and his kind are not so generous as they seem to be. They were not essential. They were provided for the use of the company, and their badge of authority was one bearing the name of the company, with the word "watchman" added. They were not officers of the company, they were private watchmen, armed with deadly weapons.

New York Sun: There is nothing now to prevent the strikers at Homestead from opening the great Carnegie plant on their own account. They are in full possession of the property; they hold their title from the governor of Pennsylvania, and it only remains for them to capture Carnegie and his partners and force them to work as slaves in managing the business. Law and order are no more; and the constitution is split upon by the executive of Pennsylvania. And as if it were not enough that this black and bloody record of murder and robbery has been achieved on the banks of the Monongahela, there must arise an innumerable crack in Washington to bring derision and shame upon the constitution and history of the United States on the very day of its centenary! It behooves every man to know that these are serious times, and that the safeguards of our liberties are in peril, when a prodigious and victorious press is inciting to murder and riot, and an emissary and cowardly executive is false to every idea and principle of duty.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Kentucky blue grass will be among the exhibits. Two thousand varieties of snakes will be exhibited by a Buffalo man. An agent of the Turkish government is supervising the construction of the Turkish building.

Seven thousand workmen are now employed on the fair buildings, and the number is being increased to 10,000. Forty-six German Evangelical churches, representing a membership of 63,000, are in favor of Sunday opening of the fair.

If there be anything on, above or below

THE CRUST THAT WILL NOT BE SHOWN AT THE FAIR.

The managers have not yet heard of it. More than 100,000 cabinet specimens, all of them fine ones, have already been secured for the mineral exhibit which Colorado will make at the world's fair. All of the great world's fair buildings, except two, are practically finished. A portion of the interior finishing and decorating is all that remains to be done on most of them. The generators that George Westinghouse is building to furnish the 30,000 incandescent lamps at the world's fair are to be the largest in the world. One of them will operate 20,000 lamps. In June more than 30,000 people, or a daily average of 3,100, visited the world's fair grounds and paid 25 cents each to see the sights. The largest attendance on any one day was 15,000, on May 20.

Musical Director Thomas is arranging an elaborate program for the fair. Two halls or auditoriums, costing \$100,000 each, are to be built, and 175 musicians are to participate. There are to be orchestral, choral and international concerts, oratorios, concerts by visiting societies of various nationalities and recitals of the highest standard. Two of the cannon which it is believed, were at the time mounted on board Christopher Columbus' flagship were received in Chicago and are practically finished. A portion of the ancient and clumsy pattern of such guns turned out in the fifteenth century. Nothing but the best of the guns remains, the work of guns, having rotted away centuries ago. The guns themselves are almost worn to pieces and are not much more than huge chunks of rust.

Canada and Protection.

OMAHA, July 11.—The Editor of The Bee: The World-Herald of this morning (Monday, July 11) contains an editorial under the heading of "The Industrial Progress of Canada," which very truthfully summarizes the improvement of its manufacturing interests—increased in wages of its workmen and general increase in the Canadian industries and workmen—and supports all this by statistics. Very good and very true. However, the W. H. makes a very condition to the absence of the "McKinley bill inquiry." This is where the W. H. fails by the way side. The "national policy" of Sir John Macdonald, the cause of the Canadian statesman of Canada, included protection with a big P, and from the adoption of this policy dates the prosperity and the residence of eight years in Canada and the payment of many hundreds of dollars for duties in my authority for the above statement. However, the W. H. makes a very truthful statement of the results of a high protective tariff—which was what Canada had up to the time I left there, about two years ago. Yours truly, F. V. BINGHAM.

TICKLES THE CIRCULATION.

Union County Standard: The way to nail a lie is to pin the man down to facts. What is rarer than a tender breakfast? Elmhurst Gazette: Jagon says it is absurd for a man to try to get any lien on a fat office. Boston Transcript: The first doctor of civility is understood to have been O. Fiddie, D. D.

Harpur's Bazar: Servant delivering message—Mr. Trippett sends his compliments to Mr. Gazzani, with the request that he shoot his dog, who is a nuisance to the neighborhood. Gazzani—Give Mr. Gazzani's compliments to Mr. Trippett, and ask him to kindly poison his daughter or burn up her piano.

Life: Husband—You know that necktie you got me yesterday? Well, I just got a telegram from home saying that my grandfather is at the point of death. Wife (reluctant)—Oh, dear, dear! But what has the necktie got to do with it? Husband (triumphantly)—Why, if she dies I won't have to wear it!

TRANSFORMATION.

New York Press. He called her Mrs. Jones. And she called him mister. They continued in this way for some time. He called her Mrs. Jones. And she called him mister. They continued in this way for some time. He called her Mrs. Jones. And she called him mister. They continued in this way for some time.

Then their bashfulness. They perceived was folly. Now he calls her Mrs. Jones. And she calls him mister. They continued in this way for some time.

Boston Transcript: "Merry" exclaimed Mrs. Jones when she read in the paper that Jay Gould made 10 cents every time the clock struck. "I should think he'd be entitled to death for the fourth clock would run down."

A CAMPING CONUNDRUM.

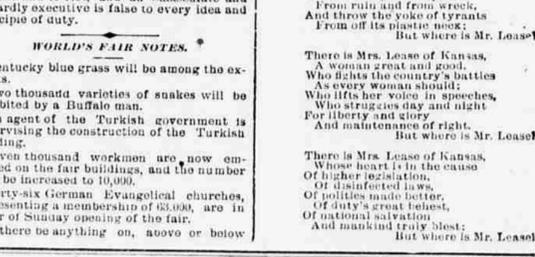
New York Sun. There is Mrs. Lease of Kansas. With her patriotic soul, inspired to tireless effort for higher legislation. To save this grand republic. From ruin and from wreck. And throw the yoke of tyrants From off its plastic neck. But where is Mr. Lease?

There is Mrs. Lease of Kansas. A woman of great good. Who fights the country's battles. Who every woman should. Who struggles day and night. For better laws and for the right. And maintenance of right. But where is Mr. Lease?

There is Mrs. Lease of Kansas. Whose heart is in the cause. Of higher legislation. Of disinterested laws. Of duty's great best. Of national salvation. And making it the best. But where is Mr. Lease?

OUR WINDOWS.

Are very attractive just now, the pants of all kinds and sizes at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 worth lots more, and the 25c men's 1/2 hose in fast black and tan shades at 3 pair for 50c, or \$1.75 a dozen. A dozen to a customer, no more. Also 268 sack, cutaway and Prince Albert suits, regular \$10, \$15, \$25 and \$30 suits at 1/2 price, now \$5, \$7.50, \$12.50 and \$15; sizes principally 33, 34, 35, 40 and 42. All colors. Also those \$2.50 short pant suits for boys 10 to 14 years old go at \$1.25. Children's, boys', men's straw hats all go at 1/2 price. We lose big money on this sale, but we'd rather sell them than count them in the inventory.



BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. Our Windows. Are very attractive just now, the pants of all kinds and sizes at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 worth lots more, and the 25c men's 1/2 hose in fast black and tan shades at 3 pair for 50c, or \$1.75 a dozen. A dozen to a customer, no more. Also 268 sack, cutaway and Prince Albert suits, regular \$10, \$15, \$25 and \$30 suits at 1/2 price, now \$5, \$7.50, \$12.50 and \$15; sizes principally 33, 34, 35, 40 and 42. All colors. Also those \$2.50 short pant suits for boys 10 to 14 years old go at \$1.25. Children's, boys', men's straw hats all go at 1/2 price. We lose big money on this sale, but we'd rather sell them than count them in the inventory. S.W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St.