THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George R. Tzschuck secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
hat the actual in diation of The Daily Bee
or the week ending Seutember 5, 1891, was as

Yollows:
Sunday, Aug. 30
Monday, Aug. 31
Tuesday, Sept. 1
Wednesday, Sept. 2
Thursday, Sept. 3
Friday, Sept. 4
Saturday, Sept. 5 26,702 26,465 26,257 26,412 26,282 Average..... GEORGE R. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of September, A. D., 1891.
N. P. FEIL.
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Donglas, George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, de-George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Datly Bee for the month of September, 1890, was 20,870 copies; for October, 1890, 20,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,180 copies; for December, 1890, 23,471 copies; for Junuary, 1891, 28,446 copies; for February, 1891, 23,432 copies; for March, 1891, 24,95 copies; for April, 1891, 25,232 copies; for June, 1891, 26,917 copies; July, 1891, 27,021 copies; for August, 1891, 27,368 copies.

George B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my copies; July, 1891, January Ceorge B. Tzschuck.

1891, 27,308 copies. George B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this ist day of August, 1891.

N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

For the Campaign. In order to give every reader in this state and Iowa an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY BEE for the balance of this year for twenty-five cents. Send In your orders early. Two dollars will be accepted for a club of ten names.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Omaha, Neb

WHEN it comes to the cats-paw act with corporation chestnuts in the fire, the venerable Nestor of the Nebraska bar indignantly gets up and walks away from the fireplace.

THE Nebraska hog grower will not forget that it was the reciprocity clause in the McKinley bill which made it possible to compel Germany to remove the embargo from American pork.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given Minister Egan to recognize the congressional government of Chili. Curiosity now prevails as to whether or not the new government will recognize Mr. Egan.

HIPPOLYTE is again on the anxious eat, and no wonder. The insurrection which threatens his power is under the eadership of General Blot. Hippolyte and his entire public career give indication that a general blot is exactly what Hayti needs to restore her to respectability.

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER need not take the trouble to give the lie to the fake special which an Omaha contemporary gave to the public yesterday under a four slug head. It is merely proof that mental dry rot is gradually getting in its deadly work on its halfbaked editor.

FRANCE is entitled to the congratulations of the people of the world upon attaining her majority as a republic. For twenty-one years the French republic has survived, and is stronger today than ever, giving promise that monarchical rule is gone from the French forever. Vive la France.

OMAHA'S municipal pay roll, exclusive of inspectors and employes who work by the day, aggregates \$21,894.96 per month, \$262,739.95 per year. This is an enormous regular drain upon the city treasury. It is large enough to excite the suspicion that it needs reorganization, pruning and reduction.

· THERE can be no question about the ability of Judges Wakeley, Doane and Hopewell, and it is a reflection upon the intelligence of the voters to imagine they cannot see the difference between them and Magney, Minahan and Osborne, whom the independents pick out from the scores of able attorneys in the district to supplant them.

GOVERNOR THAYER made several good speeches at Grand Island among the number being an especially graceful response at a reception tendered him by the Woman's Relief Corps. The governor was as much at home in the role of cavalier at Grand Island as in that of soldier and statesman. The press are touching him lightly.

SHOULD Stephen B. Elkins be appointed as secretary of war, it will be entirely safe to give the lie direct to all stories hitherto published stating that the president and secretary of state are not on terms of cordial intimacy. If any man in America admires James G. Blaine more than our own John M. Thurston admires him, that man is Steve Elkins.

JUST about the time the thrifty farmer gets ready to make a fortune cultivating a new vegetable or fruit a damaging insect comes into existence to reduce his profits and discourage his enterprise. The beet sugar industry of California was about to stand firmly on its feet and promised immense profits. A pest has begun its dread work, however, and the sugar beet growers at Watsonville are seriously alarmed for the future of their infant industry.

PROHIBITION MISREPRESENTATION. THE BEE has become so familiar with deliberate and shameless falsification and misrepresentation on the part of the advocates of prohibition that it is never surprised at anything of the kind coming from that source. The prohibition propagandist seems incapable of fairness and honesty, and while claiming that the cause he fights for is a moral cause he will not hesitate to resort to falsehood and slander in support of it. This was conspicuously shown in the prohibition campaign in Nebraska, and the same deplorable disregard of truth and fairness is being manifested by the advocates

of prohibition in Iowa. Evidence of this is found in the editorial columns of a recent issue of the Ottumwa Daily Courier. In an article opposing the licensing of saloons the editor remarks that "last fall it was tacitly understood that the OMAHA BEE was remunerated handsomely for fighting prohibition" in this state, and this is followed by a quotation from an alleged statement of Mr. Rosewater to the effect that high license is not a success in Omaha, is not properly enforced, and has been productive of a number of evils.

There is not a scintilla of truth in these allegations. They are pure and unmitigated fabrications. The first one, regarding remuneration received by THE BEE, or by its editor personally, was made by the prohibitionists of this state, and at the time was met and fully disposed of by Mr. Rosewater himself. It was also denied and denounced by some of the most prominent bankers and business men of Omaha who had full knowledge of the facts. The truth is that the prohibition campaign in Nebraska cost the editor of THE BEE not only a great deal of valuable time and very hard work, but a considerable sum of money. At different times the Bankers' and Business Men's association, and not an association of liquor dealers, for there was none such in existence, purchased quantities of THE BEE for special circulation, paying therefor the regular price, and except in the way of this entirely legitimate business transaction this paper received no remuneration for opposing prohibition, and did not ask or expect any. The editor of THE BEE fought prohibition because he believed the adoption of that policy would do for Nebraska what it has done for Iowa and Kansas in checking their progress and prosperity, and he needed no other in-

of prohibition. Regarding the statement that Mr. Rosewater has said that high license is not a success in Omaha, but that on the contrary it is not enforced and has been productive of numerous evils, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it false in every particular. Mr. Rosewater could not make such assections without stultifying himself, and he would not make them because they are not true. Nowhere in this country has high license been more successful than here in Omaha, nowhere is it better enforced, and nowhere are the evils incident to the liquor traffic less numerous than in this city. There is more drunkenness in some of the cities of Iowa having onethird the population of Omaha than there is here, and the same is true of Kansas towns. Mr. Rosewater was largely instrumental in securing the adoption of the high license and local option law of this state, and we speak from a thorough knowledge of his views when we say that he regards it with as great favor today as at any time since its enactment, and that he is satisfied with its results so far, at least, as Omaha is concerned.

centive to his course than the patriotic

desire to save this state from the blight

THE BEE has said nothing about the prohibition issue in connection with the lowa campaign for reasons which seem to its editor to be valid. It has expressed a desire for the success of the republican party in the election of this year, because it thinks it would be extremely unfortunate to allow the democratic party to obtain full control, or even retain what it now has, at this time. Such a result would render Iowa a doubtful state in the presidential election, and might lead to a permanent break in the hitherto solid republican west. A democratic victory this year would probably, indeed almost certainly, mean a gerrymander of the congressional districts and provision for the choice of presidential electors by districts, thereby insuring a part of the electoral vote of that state for the democratic candidate for the presidency next year. While we know that prohibition has been a damage to the material interests of Iowa and believe it must continue to be, and therefore should be abandoned as soon as it is practicable to do so, we do not doubt that it is more important to save the state from democratic rule at this time than that the prohibition law should be repealed. This we say as a republican paper, believing republican success in the nation to be necessary to the progress and prosperity of the country. But we cannot permit to pass unnoticed the falsehoods and misrepresentations of prohibition advocates, even though their exposure should operate against the political party whose success we hope for.

PATRONIZE OMAHA INDUSTRY. The efforts of THE BEE to awaken local patriotism among our citizens which shall induce them to give Omaha manufacturers preference wherever possible, are bearing good fruit. The people with one accord second the proposition. The only thing they ask now is to be informed as to what articles of Omaha manufacture may be had in sufficient quantities. The manufacturers are greatly encouraged, and a number of languishing industries have already taken new life and give promise of im-

portant future development. As suggested in THE BEE of one week ago, steps have been taken looking to an organization of local manufacturers to help on the good work. A meeting has been called for the 21st of September, and it is proposed to enlist every local manufacturer in Omaha in the association. Its purpose is very briefly outlined in the formal call and it is probable no definite plan of operations has been carefully thought out at this

days, however, the ideas of the manufacturers will have been crystallized, and when they get together it will be a comparatively simple matter to constitute a compact, useful and readily managed organization.

The manufacturers should secure

imple headquarters and an efficient sec-

retary. The rooms of the association should contain samples of every article manufactured in the city attractively displayed so that citizens would be delighted to show visitors what is done here in the way of manufacturing. The secretary should be not only gental, accomplished and industrious, but theroughly acquainted with the business community. He should be a man of good address who can keep Omaha wares before the retail trade and awagen interest in the city generally. He should be backed by a strong executive committee which will give the association all the time necessary to make success of the united efforts of its members. The secretary and the executive committee should be strong enough to compel respect and be sure of its position. The other members of the association must be loval and all work together for the upbuilding of Omaha manufactories.

Such an organization properly managed can induce the retail dealers to assist them in their efforts. It can, at small expense, inform every citizen of Omaha exactly what household and other articles can be obtained in this city. It can so stimulate the industries of its members as to compel them to increase their capacity and consequently the number of wage-earning employes. It can within a brief period be strong enough to guarantee remunerative local support to factories looking hither for a location. This is far better than a bonus. It can in short make of itself an invaluable element in the growth of Omaha and a profitable institution to its membership. It is a good move from every point of view and deserves to be encouraged.

CITY PARKS.

The Board of Park Commissioners has invited proposals for the sale of lands to the city for parks in lots of from twenty to eighty acres each. The board has wisely abandoned for the present all idea of buying a large body of land a long distance from the city for an extensive park and will attempt to secure smaller tracts inside the city limits. thus giving to all sections of the city suitable breathing places and adding greatly to the attractiveness of Omaha. Later it may be possible to connect the system by boulevards and squares in the central part of the city and so ultimately create here an arrangement of parks and park boulevards which will be the pride of Omaha and excite the admiration of

the entire country. The great danger to the proposition s that people owning land will put so high a price upon what they offer as to prevent the commissioners from purchasing. This will be very short sighted on the part of proprietors, especially of proprietors with large tracts unimproved. In Minneapolis the fine system of parks is the result of liberal donations from public spirited citizens. The owner of eighty acres of land anywhere in Omaha can help the city greatty and make money for himself by donating a twenty-acre tract for park purposes. At all events gentler in who submit proposals should understand that extortionate prices will not be accepted by the board, and if the people regard the prices too high when bonds are asked they will vote them down. It will be the part of wisdom, therefore, for bidders to offer their land below its market value.

VILLAGE FARMING. The progress of the plan of village farming, which Mr. John W. Bookwalter, a wealthy citizen of Ohio, proposes to introduce in Nebraska, will be watched with general and acute interest. That gentleman presents his theory of what is necessary to be done to remedy the isolation of the farmers in a most interesting way, and as a practical man he intends to demonstrate that such a plan as he suggests can be successfully carried out. Indeed he feels entirely secure in his position for the reason that there are many examples of successful village farming throughout France, Germany, Switzerland and other old countries, though he does not expect that a like system here will yield as great benefits. Still, he observes, as the lamentable fact exists that our great agricultural interests are, to a great degree, in a state of unstable adjustment with the other factors and elements of our life that make up the industrial, commercial and social body of our people, and as it is evident that just and stable adjustment therewith would result in vast and permanent benefits to our country, the trial of any scheme, having for its purpose this great object, even if it should result in partial or complete failure, would be amply justified in the patriotic endeavor to aid in the accomplishment of so great and desirable a

Mr. Bookwalter has evidently studied the situation of the farmers with respect particularly to the disadvantages of their isolation, most thoroughly. He was born on a farm and passed his boyhood and early manhood under condi tions similar to those which are fully as operative today in driving young men to the towns and cities as they were when he left the farm in obedience to the same impulse. Mr. Bookwalter has achieved marked success in the business world, but he has kept in touch with the farmers and has followed the progress of events closely, so that he has now, he believes, a reasonably accurate conception of the course of the present discontent and of the unsatisfactory condition of the farmers which this discontent evidences. His view is that the source of many of the farmers' burdens is his isolation, the lack of association and co-operation, the lack of united effort, the diffusion rather than the concentration of energy. This he declares to be the dominant and conspicuous cause of the disadvantage at which the farmers are in the great industrial contest, and be thinks it by no means necessarily incurable or permanent. Mr.

shown, as Mr. Bookwalter believes will be, that without any sacrifice of independence, but by voluntary co-operation, a number of important advantages may be gained by each farmer, resulting in reduced cost of crops to each, to say nothing of all the social and other benefits to be gained by living in close touch with each other, village farming may in Ame become general in this country. Doubtless there are practical difficulties in the way, but it cannot be said these are insurmountable.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY. The Nebraska State university should be one of the great institutions of learning in this country. Its endowment is generous and the people of the state cheerfully vote it all the funds necessary to success. The attendance has increased year by year, the force of instructors has been enlarged with the growth of the attendance and a more ambitious course of study has been outlined as the great school has added numbers and influence. Although not yet provided with ail the appliances and advantages of the modern university, it is moving forward to the position which every loyal citizen hopes to see it attain within a few years. It is a noble monument to the intelligence of Nebraska, a grand promise for the youth of the future and grows nearer and dearer to the great heart of the people.

Already the university has given to the state and nation men whose attainments have won for them reputations of which any state in the union might justly be proud. Notably among these are Prof. A. G. Warner, now of Washington, where he was called by the president to the responsible duty of superintendent of charities and correction, and Prof. George E. Howard, whose talents as an educator secured him an appointment to a chair in Leland Stanford, jr., university. All over Nebraska are men prominent in all the professions and eaders in every community who cherish the Nebraska university as their alma mater.

The present year under the efficient direction of Chancellor Canfield promises especially gratifying results. Already the widening culture which his emment abilities have guaranteed are perceived in the opening of the law department under authority of the original charter of the institution. The medical college was opened some years ago. This last departure very nearly completes the original plan of the founders of the university. It makes a university indeed. Whatever may be the opinion of the reader upon the mooted question of the propriety of conducting professional schools at public expense, the fact remains that other states have built up just such institutions and Nebrasica cannot afford to be left in the rear of the procession of educational progressal Her people will not haggle over the principle; they are sitisfied with the facts as they are, and will in the future, as in the past, cheerfully endorse every forward movement made by the regents of the university. Chancellor Canfield can be assured that the people of this great state stand behind him with their sympathy in his commendable efforts to make the Nebraska university better than ever before and better than any other young educational institution in America. Nebraska will be satisfied with nothing less than the best her age, population and wealth can secure, and this means a really great college of learning.

PROF. WARNER AND THE RAILROADS. When Prof. A. G. Warner was appointed superintendent of charities and corrections for the District of Columbia by President Harrison, it will be remembered that the Nebraska senatorial delegation disowned him and insisted that he was from Maryland and should not be accredited to this state. The senatorial delegation had never heard of him and having recommended an old-time politician and officeholder for the place, were not a little indignant to find that this unknown college professor should have been selected. Mr. Warner grew up in Nebraska, graduated at the Nebraska aniversity and had achieved some reputation as a writer upon scientific and economic topics before he was called to an important chair in Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore. He was a professor in the State university at the time of his appointment and had done some political writing over his own signature. Nevertheless to the Nebraska senators he was a stranger and they were there fore displeased that he should have been chosen to the position, notwithstanding he was eminently fitted by education and

experience. Mr. Warner may have been an utter stranger to all the politicians of the state, but judging from an article in last week's New York Independent entitled "The Railroads and the Farmers of Nebraska," he is pretty well informed upon the politics of this state. He reviews with the skill of positive information the relations which have existed between the railway companies and the people of Nebraska and comes so near telling the exact truth in regard to the situation as to prove beyond a doubt that he has been a careful and constant reader of THE BEE for h series of years. The article is very comprehensive and occupies three of the wide columns of the great New York, Weekly. It sketches very briefly githe conditions which brought the people and the railroads of the state into latimate commercial relations and shows what a tremendous engine of good or of oppression the corporate power in Nebraska is where no town "owes its existence to any special natural advantages connected with its location," but is wholly dependent upon the railroad facilities and advantages it may be able to secure through the good will of the railroads. The farmer is likewise at the mercy of the corporations, and when crops are poor or prices low he keenly realizes

this dependence. In the opinion of Mr. Warner the railroads have not been candid in dealing with the people of the time. In the course of the next few Bookwalter is abundantly able to make state. Not satisfied with subsidizing

a thorough test of his plan of village the best autorneys of the state to defend farming, and if he succeeds in demonstrating the benefits he hopes from it he will have accomplished something of very great importance. If it shall be storup their earnings. In spite of the interstate commerce law, discriminations have prevailed and the roads have preferred to ignore public opinion and the rights of patrons. When it suited them to condemn a right of way they were domestic corporations. When sued by the people they fell back upon congressional charters or organizations without the state in order that they might wear out the complainant citizen in the Inited States courts.

The writer then discusses the immense

wealth of the corporations and the fact that they all with one exception extend through one or more other states than Nebraska and 90 per cent of their business is interstate traffic. A resident general manager is paid a salary of \$20,000 and the governor \$2,500. Their annual gross income is over \$60,000,000, while the state revenues reach only to \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000. The difficulty of state control is touched upon especially in view of their interference with the legislation and state government. In referring to this feature of the case Mr. Warner, while perhaps not justifiable in his reflections upon the personnel of the state government, shows himself to be well posted upon the managuvers of the corporations who by parefaced interference with the state convention of two years ago discredited the supreme court. Without attempting to justify the extremists of the cpposition in their demagogic utterances and want of accurate knowledge of the relations actually existing between the carrier and the producer, Mr. Warner sums up his conclusions in the following emperate and convincing language:

explains the radicalism of both sides is, that the problems are so intricate and the equities of the case are so hard to determine, that each side considers it safest to "claim everything," and to secure the largest possible share of what is claimed. But, in spite of all the demagogy and self-seeking displayed by the combatants on either side, the situation, when carefully examined, tends to bring to mind a conclusion reached by Justin McCarthy, in reviewing the history of chartism: Political agitation exists and is formidable only by virtue of what is just in its demands." An improved condition of affairs would result if the resident managers of the railways could bring themselves to accept frankly of quasi-public servants, and defend the rights of their companies in a manly and straight forward way. Heretofore their policy has been so tortuous, and their spepleading so disingenuous, that cial even those who wished them well could not but rejoice whenever the farmers contrived to frighten them into being candid. A second remedial force would be a thorough going revision of our system of corporation law; but that is a long way off, for as yet the lawyers seem to think that their inter-

A further consideration that, in a measure

ests are furthered by a progressive ensuarlment of such law. The most hopeful sign of the times, however, is the improved organization of the farmers So long as they are a disorderly mass of aggrieved individuals they are bound to do ill-considered and hurtful things. So long as they remain a political mob, the legislative counterpart of mob violence must be expected from them. But with improved organization comes power, followed by responsibility and conservatism. Only when they are thoroughly and wisely organized can they defend their great interests with fairness, dignity and success. INSURANCE companies in Omaha have sustained in the last year losses aggregating not to exceed \$200,000. It is stated on good authority that Omaha paid in premiums during that period \$400,000. This city has a very efficient fire department and in consequence the risk is greatly reduced. When the water facilities were improved it was confidently expected upon assurances from local underwriters

cumstances warrant. ATTORNEY DICK is in no danger of disbarment. The Douglas county lawvers have never organized a disbar association. They have a bar association, but it is intended chiefly to influence the election of judges of the district court and pass resolutions of regret and esteem when its members pass over the dark river. When they cross the dead line of respectability and integrity they are safe from resolutions and attack. The bar association is of very little consequence. Shysters are as eligible to membership as reputable attorneys. A man can obtain money from a defenseless woman upon false pretenses and yet remain in good standing in the Doug'as

that insurance rates would be reduced

very perceptibly. In this hope we have

been disappointed. THE BEE expects

within a few days to publish facts and

figures which will open the eyes of our

people to the fact that this city is pay-

ing higher rates of insurance than cir

AS THERE is no early probability of real fighting on the continent the great standing armies of Germany, Austria and France are playing soldier to show their strength and waste their powder. The maneuvers are very interesting but in these days of terrific explosions, smokeless powder and tremendous artillery, sham battles are almost as expensive as the genuine article except that no lives are sacrificed and private property is not disturbed. COLONEL PHŒBE COUSINS having

been rather unceremoniously removed from office in Chicago and being ineligible in St. Louis, should hie herself away to New Zealand. There the sex is appreciated and a bill has just been passed qualifying the fair residents of the antipodes for election to the local parliament. Phoebe has endured enough indignities in this country to warrant her in expatriating herself and heading for New Zealand. JAMES KNIBBS, inventor of a relief

valve on steam fire engine pumps has just won a suit against New York city for infringement and if the decision of ihe court is sustained will be entitled to something over \$3,000,000 as damages, There are 500 other cases pending, he wins in every case and collects his judgments he will gather in about \$15,-000 000 and will have fairly earned the title of His Royal Knibbs.

MR. ELIJAH HALFORD, the president's private secretary, hurries forward the ir rmation that the removal of the pork

restriction by Germany has nothing to do with reciprocity. The information is gratuitous of course, but as it is of no possible consequence the public naturally wonders why it was necessary for the private secretary to give out the terms of the argreement with so much particularity of detail.

Sounding the Right Slogan,

Kearnen Hub. THE BEE keeps up its good work for Omaha institutions. A town is never too small nor a city too large to sound this slogan to advan tage. The Bes is the first paper to sound It for Omaha, and it applies just as well in Kearney.

> North Nebraska for Reese. Wayne Herald.

Judge M. B. Reese will undoubtedly have a solid north Nebraska delegation of republican delegates to the state convention to work for his nomination for supreme judge, and if he is given the nomination he will be elected with

Keep the Dollar Honest. Nebraska City Press. Editor Rosewater writing from Vienna shows

the demoralizing effects of cheap or fiat money. The country is flooded with currency while gold commands a premium. It behooves the Americans to guard against these foreign ideas and see that their unit of value is an honest one. Veterans Appreciated It.

Crete Chronicle.

THE OMARA BEE issued a very attractive and interesting edition tast Sunday, in connection with the annual Grand Army reunion at Grand Island this week. Many pages of valuable matter for the veterans was published and it is safe to say that they appreciated this step by Nebraska's leading paper. Not In It.

Blair Pilot.

L. W. Osborn informs us that be cannot and will not be the candidate of the third party independents for district judge. This is a commendable attitude. No man can afford to throw away a life-long republican record for the doubtful honors of a still more doubtful candidacy like the one to which he was named through sheer audaelty.

Fighting All Along the Line.

Kansas City Star (Dem). Governor Hill seems to be adhering to his "rule or ruin" policy in New York, and just now it has the appearance of ruin. In the contest between Hill and Flower and Jone there is not the faintest pretence of patriotism or party good, but merely a struggle fo personal advancement. It is this state of af fairs that renders more deplorable the unhappy circumstance that New York is so im portant in a national election.

The Turn of the Tide.

New York World.
The refluent wave of gold from Europe seems to have begun, and as the crop surplus goes out the gold will doubtless continue to come in. There is some satisfaction in the reflection that it has not been greatly missed, but it is also pleasant to find that Europe is ready to pay for our grain in gold instead of remitting in our own securities. It points to a decidedly more cheerful financial outlook than there was any reason to expect six months ago.

Exposing the Gotham Bean.

Chicago Herald. The deputation from Gotham, headed by Editor Shepard and Prosecutor Patton, to tell the fair directors that they must not break the Sabbath during the fair ought to go back forthwith and stop breaking it at home. Are they unaware that the Metropolitan Museum is open Sunday? Do they not know that the authorities of it were compelled to open it in response to an overwhelming demand by the people? Are they ignorant of this droud. ful violation of religious propriety? Why do not they stop it? They are New Yorkers ong as they do not correct breaking of the Sabbath in their own town they ou :ht not have the bad taste to attack other towns for something of which they are themselves

Interpreting a Dream.

by an old Scotchman who happened to be scated in the same carriage with me. says a writer in Frank Leslie's. A Dundee navvy. on awakening one morning, told his wife of a curious dream that he had during the night. He dreamed that he saw a big fat rat coming toward him followed by two lean ones and in the rear one blind one. He was greatly worrled over it, and swore that some great evil was about to fall upon him. He had heard that to dream of rate foreboded some dire calamity. In vain did he appeal to his wife, but she could not relieve him. His son, who, by the way was a bright ad, hearing the dream told, volunteered to interpret it, and he did so with all the wisdom of a Joseph. Said he: "The fat rat is the man who keeps the public house where ye gang to sae aften, and the twa lean anes are me and me mither, and the blind one is yersel. father."

PHILADELPHIA'S DIZZY WHIRL

Winter beards are sprouting. Gum chewing is declining. Champague goes on watermelons. Bicycles have reached the pawn shop Some topers use hot milk as a substitute for

A parrot up town whistles hymns and swears a ternately. A Norris street cat catches two starrows very morning.

Fat reducing remedies are in demand among en about town. The pipe is quite a favorite among Chestnut street promenadors. A Spruce street sport has a pair of shoes unde from elephant hide. Beer saloons along the river front are cermed life saving stations.

A young woman on Chestnut street vester wore a scalskin jacket over a whit Not a few of the girls about town are at work studying the genea ogical trees of their

THE DOLEFUL DOMINION.

New York World: Canada is losing populalon by emigration into the United States. Investrained commerce between a few poor provinces does not offer to enterprising men he temptations that are to be found in the free intercourse between forty-four republics on whose many boundary lines there is not a single custom house.

New York Tribune: Patriotic Canadians are profoundly hundrated by the results of their recent census inquiry. The population of their country is found to be still under 5,000,000, whereas, according to the ordinary law of increase and in view of the 80,000 immigrants recently come into the Dominion it grants recently come into the Dominion, it should have been fully 7,900,000.

should have been fully 7,00,000. Chicago Herald: What makes the figures the more disappointing to our neighbors is the fact that the report of the dominion department of agriculture shows that during the decade 88,171 insultrants settled in the country. It appears, therefore, that, irrespective of immigration, the population of the dominion is actually 387,637 less now than it was ten years ago.

AND THERE SHALL BE LIGHT. Mattie Bonner in Philadelphia Ledger.

O dark, so dark may hang the night;
O dark, so dark without a star;
No gleam upon thy longing sight
To tell thee morning comes afar,
Look up then, heart, and crush thy fear,
At darkest time the dawn is near.

The way of life for thee may seem
An endless race from dawn till dusk;
For thee to wake while others dream,
And yet the harvest—barren husk.
Toll on, brave heart, though others jeer,
At darkest time the dawn is near. At darkest time when courage dies

And tears unto the evellor well,
When frowning sorrow silent files
To ring for hope the parting knell,
Then shall the wondrous light appear—
At darkest time the dawn is near.

We do not look for golden grain
When we commit the seed to earth,
Ah, no? we wait till son and rain
To mystic life have given birth.
Learn then to smile through toil and
At darkest time the dawn is near.

For in my heart's philosophy
I hold that conscientious strife
Must bring reward to you and me,
Both now and in a higher life.
Though years may pies ere fruit appear,
At darkest time the dawn is near.

SCORAMS IN SHORT METRE

Ram's Horn. The devil works twelve months in the gear. The less we have the more it costs us to be

Whenever love gives, treasure is laid up in The heart not the head, is the real master of the man. Conviction means nothing until it expresses

The devil loves to hear a stingy man talk bout his religion. Every star in the sky was put there to tell The hardest battles we have to fight are those we fight with ourselves. Somehow the devil never seems to be far away when men trade horses. If you want to have truthful children, be sure not tell white lies yourself. There is no preaching that sulfs some people so well as that which hits other folks.

Joining a church with a tall steeple is not always the right way to start for heaven. You are not helping your own crops any by finding fault with your neighbor's plowing. God tells the angels to close heaven's win-lows whenever a merchess man undertakes to When the devil can't whip the preacher in any other way he very often does it by getting into the choir.

A KANSAN'S VIEWS OF LIFE.

Atchison tilobe. The church is just like a man: it has its In one respect we are all God-like: we all ove cheerful givers.

When you find a man who agrees with you. what a smart man be is. Before things will come your way, you must start them in your direction. Many of the sheep you see fighting, are really wolves in sheep's clothing. Why is it that people generally are proud of knowing a circus man or an actor? Some women ought to be well preserved: they put enough paint on their faces.

The red hand that slapped you as a child, was the little white hand that your father raved about. It not unfrequently is the case that one riend makes a man more trouble than two memies cause him.

When you are in trouble nothing that your riends can say will help you. It is what your riends do that brings relief.

When a man discovers that he is baid caded, he feels very much like the man who ears for the first time that he is a grandather.

The difficulty with the cause of religion that the world hears

making any advance is that the world hears too little from the people who find it a com-fort, and too much from those who make it a fad.

HIS ROYAL WHISKERS.

New York Recorder: The 10-day-old beard of the kaiser seems to be the biggest thing in European politics just now. Washington Star: The German Emperor's whiskers travel along with Speaker Reed's whiskers travel along with Speaker Reed's sash and Mr. Springer's buttonhole bouquet in public attention.

Boston Post: En peror William is so proud of his new beard that he has ordered all existing photographs of himself to be suppressed. He evidently doesn't intend to yield his authority.

Boston Globe: When the young kaiser comes forth from his retirement with a full imperial growth around the chin the peace of Europe will again be secured. His mustache is already perfect, his eyebrows are shapely, and if growth can only be quickened a little farther up William will be a perfect young man.

Philadelphia Times: The Emperor Will-lam's command that none of his pictures be sold save those that showed him with whisters is an apparent contradiction in terms. The man who raises whiskers to that extent ceases

shaving, and, of course, the less shaving the less interest taken in one's mug. less interest taken in one's mug.

New York Sun: If the German kaiser has heard of Peffer of Kansas, and desires to raise a beard that will throw Peffer's into the shade, let him beware. Peffer will not be trifled with and cannot be outrivalled. Peffer's beard comes down to his waist, but it will take the kaiser at least ten years to raise a board of that length, or until 1991, and by that time Peffer's beard will probably come down to his knees. knees.

PASSING JESTS.

Omaha is doing considerable business with

Seal packers are scrambling out of Behring

The Washington Post insinuntes that the state department has faith in Minister Egan. At least it stands Pat. SHE GOT THERE. Plotodelphia Press. Its awfully amusing To see you women try To find your hidden pockets, Said John with humor sly.

"Well, yes, it's rather funny,"
Said Maud, his summer zirl,
With a smile on lips half pouting
And slight sareastic curl.

"The queerest of diseases Must have the best of cures. Though we can't find our peckets, We always can find yours."

Epoch: She-People get very well ac-uainted with each other at the seaside willie athing. He-Yes; they see so much of each other

Washington Star: No, Wilbur: the Cantor referred to in the Chilian dispatches is military, not poetle. He has no relation to Dante's Inferno notwithstanding the warmth that has been engendered for Balmaceda's benefit.

She wears a veil to protect the rose Of her check, but I don't take it iii, For it only reaches the end of her nose, And her lips are getatable still.

New York Telegram: Physician deaving bsolute repose—temporarily.
Parient—Supposing I don't?
Physician—Then you will remain in absolute

epose-permanentiv? Puck: "This is a very wet country. What lo you raise here chiefly?"

MRS. MURPHY EXPLAINS. Four toims did of refuse him,
When Pathelck came to woo,
But me heart kept goin' pity Pat,
So phwat else could of do?

Scribner's Magazine: Knowles—The rhinoc-erous is a native of England, isn't it? Towels—A native of England! Why, man slive, whatever put such an idea into your-read? knowles-Why, just look how his clothes #\$ Kate Field's Washington: She—She is only 7. but her hair is as white as the driven snow

-prematurely so. He—Some great trouble I presume. What was its color before? she—Jost the hue that Titian loved. He—Oh, I see. That white herse superstition must have preyed on her mind.

It is stated by authorities that royal infants should invariably be baptized in reignwater.

Baltimore American: The craze of the souvenir spoon seems to have made quite a stir. Columbus Post: "I'm dun!" as the pool ellow said when he opened the business

Dallas News: Cloves on the breath is a plea papers have been running cereal storied lately. Keep your rye on the market is the word. Philadelphia Ledger: Even the daily news-

letter.

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Of perfect purity. Vanilla Lemon Orange Almond -

Of great strength. Economy in their use Rose etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit