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THE DAILY BEE.

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Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Saturday, July 23; Sunday, July 24; Monday, July 25; Tuesday, July 26; Wednesday, July 27; Thursday, July 28; Friday, July 29.

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N. P. FEIL, Notary Public, State of Nebraska, Douglas County.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of July, 1887, is 14,083 copies; for August, 1886, 13,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,039 copies; for October, 1886, 12,909 copies; for November, 1886, 13,448 copies; for December, 1886, 13,277 copies; for January, 1887, 16,205 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1887.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public, State of Nebraska, Douglas County.

The Result in Texas. The defeat of prohibition in Texas is far more complete than any but the most sanguine of its opponents had expected, and must prove exceedingly disheartening to the zealous and hopeful laborers in that cause who believed, upon what appeared to be good grounds, that victory would crown their efforts. The majority against the amendment may reach fifty thousand, but if it is only half that number the defeat is signal for such a campaign as the prohibitionists waged, with some of the ablest men of the state, regardless of their political affiliations, marshaled on their side. It was one of those supreme struggles which involve in large degree the very vitality and future hope of the aggressive party, and while it must not be supposed that prohibition will cease to live and hope in Texas, the cause has received a check from which it will not speedily recover, and its future efforts will be confronted by greater difficulties. The thoroughly earnest devotees of the cause will doubtless remain faithful and continue to labor for it with undiminished zeal, but there are thousands who have been drawn to their side by one influence and another, quite independent of any real faith or conviction, who will withdraw from the alliance, not to be again easily induced to enter into it. Thus the strength of prohibition as shown in the voting will be very materially reduced, with the probabilities against it being able to replace those who now fall out of line by new accessions. Were prohibition accomplishing what is claimed for it in localities where it prevails and has been given a fair trial, one defeat would not be serious. But the argument of experience and indisputable facts is most forcibly on the side of the opposition that prohibition does not prohibit, and its effect upon the popular mind is likely to be increased by defeat. A great many people who were not unwilling that the experiment should be tried will not regret the failure when reminded that its trial elsewhere has proved wholly unsatisfactory, and all such will have no further interest on behalf of the cause. For these and other obvious reasons the defeat of prohibition in Texas is likely to prove well nigh disastrous to the cause in that state, and very damaging to it in the other southern states where it is being aggressively pushed.

A variety of reasons for the defeat will not be wanting. Very likely the colored voters, who had the balance of power, were more susceptible to the opposition than to the prohibition influence. There was undoubtedly a great deal of money used at the last moment, and it is to be supposed that the anti-prohibitionists knew where and how to employ it to the best advantage. It is not unlikely, also, that the letter of Jeff Davis, which was freely hawked about by the anti-prohibitionists, exerted a very considerable influence. Senator Reagan became less hopeful after the appearance of this letter, which he said would cost the cause many thousand votes. It will doubtless be claimed by the prohibitionists that this was one of the most effective influences against them. But explanations, however plausible, will really do little toward relieving the defeat of consequences which will put very formidable obstructions in the way of future prohibition efforts in Texas.

The Virginia Democrats. The democrats of Virginia held their convention on Thursday and the result shows that in some respects the party in that state has not made any progress. It has certainly not become more honest, as was demonstrated by its endorsement of the policy regarding the state's obligations, which have brought Virginia into world-wide disrepute and been judicially condemned. A party that stands by a policy of partial repudiation might be expected to demand that the nation shall compensate Virginia for its concessions of territory to the federal government and for the dismemberment of its own territory, but it is hardly conceivable that even a democratic congress would give serious attention to such a demand from such a source.

The campaign in Virginia this year involves several considerations that give it rather more than ordinary interest. The legislature to be chosen will elect a successor to United States Senator Riddleberger, and there is perhaps no one who will question that a change in that respect is desirable, no matter who shall succeed him. Mahone would like to do so, but there are not a great many who would welcome his success, and the greatest danger to the republican cause in Virginia is the fact that the party is largely in the control of Mahone. There is no question that he is an exceedingly adroit and skillful political manager, but undoubtedly the Virginia republicans would have much better odds of success if they had less skill in machine management and more character behind them. It has been demonstrated that the state offers most promising fighting ground for the republicans, and with leaders having a claim to the confidence and respect of the people there might be good reason to hope for democratic defeat. As it is, however, the odds are against the republicans, in a straight fight between the two parties, and unless some unlooked for change shall come Virginia will doubtless again be found in the democratic column.

Food Adulteration. An eastern society for the prevention of food adulteration recently issued a circular in which are named thirty-five mineral substances which are more or less poisonous, commonly used in cheap baking. Not one of these is a food constituent. Four of them have a basis of lead, five contain arsenic, three mercury, four copper, two zinc, and three Prussian blue. It is no wonder that new forms of disease appear which puzzle physicians; no wonder that dyspepsia is obtaining such a grip on the rising generation. Our adulterated foods, together with the present methods of professional baking and cooking, are slowly poisoning a large proportion of the people. This fact must become an important factor in future cases of suspected willful poisoning. Hitherto it has usually been considered sufficient evidence of foul play when traces of arsenic or other poisons have been discovered in the organs of the supposed victims. How can it be determined that the poison may not be an accumulation

of their daily food where the unsuspecting caterer or vendor may be the real culprit? The fact that our food is largely poisoned must shake the tests of science in medical jurisprudence. It is time to do something to stop this health-destroying evil. If adulterated foods are outlawed, if a decided legal curb is put upon the use of poisonous minerals in cooking and baking, the evil must necessarily be lessened and in time approximately stamped out.

He is Unhappy. Boodier McGarigle's life in Canada so far has not been a happy one. His dread of the penitentiary is almost as great as the perversion of his moral nature and the way he is dodging about from one Canadian bush to another is enough to make a statue of justice dizzy. In most reports of him so far he is described as having his eyes full of tears. Analyzed, these would no doubt be found to be a mixture of hard and crocodile tears. He wants to go back. He has written a letter to one of the Chicago papers in which he says he is anxious to return providing some kind of settlement can be made. This does not include a settlement with outraged justice from his point of view. McGarigle also describes his trip up the lake. He regarded it as a sorrowful one but as pleasant as could be expected under the circumstances. He seems to hint in a whining sort of way that if he had not been confined in jail the way he was, he would not have come away as he did. He has a very decided objection to confinement in a jail. He reiterates this statement so that there shall be no chance of a misunderstanding on that point. He will not consent to die in jail or in the penitentiary. But how much better it would have been for him had he allowed his repugnance to captivity to have influenced his actions while he was yet a free agent.

Hold Them Down To Business. A great blunder was committed when the council granted franchises to half a dozen corporations to build horse car lines, cable and motor railroads through the principal streets of Omaha without specific restrictions as to the territory which each of these roads is to occupy, or the limit within which construction shall begin and terminate. The result of this bungling and indiscriminate method of granting rights-of-way to street railroads is now manifest. Nearly every company that has a franchise is trying to way-lay and blockade every other company that has the remotest design to build or extend through any particular thoroughfare. Streets are torn up at midnight and a section of track laid down at every important crossing with no other end in view than to inconvenience, annoy and impede the rival line or lines which are constructing tracks on any other part of the street. In some instances this midnight and Sunday enterprise is nothing more or less than an attempt to blackmail or compel concessions and consolidations.

This state of affairs has become a great nuisance to our citizens and tends to retard if not prevent the building of street railways between traffic centers and suburbs that are sadly in want of rapid transit. This is not only true with regard to South Omaha. The travel and traffic between this city and South Omaha is growing very rapidly. It is safe to predict that within less than two years at least 10,000 people will live in South Omaha. The Armour and Swift packing houses alone will employ fully 1,000 men. The commerce of South Omaha is already enormous. Our citizens and those of South Omaha want rapid and convenient transit. They do not care who builds the road providing it is constructed for active service rather than mere speculation. What our citizens want now is a well ballasted and safe roadway with motors that will make regular and frequent trips between the business centre of Omaha and the stock yards. They have no sympathy with any effort that blocks the construction of a direct line by laying a few rails at random in various streets, which have no connection with any terminals.

The council must take this matter in hand and, if possible, require each road to build a continuous line within reasonable time. There was competition in local railway service, but there should be no paper restraint against tearing up and blocking streets unless it is done in good faith for the building of a continuous line. The council keeps right on ordering more gas lamps at \$34 a year, and more fire hydrants at \$90 a year, regardless of the enormous increase of the gas bills and water rentals. If this reckless increase of expense is not checked, or a material reduction of gas bills and hydrant rentals is secured, we shall soon roll up a debt into the hundreds of thousands. The council has the authority to revise its contracts and reduce the gas and water rates to a reasonable minimum. But they have no time to attend to this trifling matter—because Seavey is chief of police.

The Republican has for several days sought to force a controversy with this paper over the official advertising injunction suit which is pending in the district court. We shall be pleased to accommodate our neighbor just as soon as Judge Wakeley has rendered a decision. Meanwhile we advise the tricksters who have railroaded the job through the council to keep cool. Mr. Potter's broom still keeps up a dense dust in Union Pacific headquarters. It is only a question whether the broom is cleaning the dirtiest corners. The dirt and waste of past managements have not all been caused by the victims of retrenchment. Possibly Mr. Potter's broom will strike the right spot before it is put away.

St. Joseph is very much agitated over the discovery that that city is paying more for paving and sewer construction than is paid by Omaha and Council Bluffs for the same class of work. Boodiers! The Moyzian night watch is not wanted by the merchants, bankers and manufacturers of Omaha; that is morally certain. If they do not want it, why should their representatives in the council persist in foisting it upon them?

The council is a representative of the people only when it honestly and faithfully represents their interests and

wishes. The attempts to further promote schemes and redress the real or imagined grievances of Hascall, Ford and Bechel are not supported by public sentiment.

The man at Manawa who would not grant the use of his seine to drag the lake for the bodies of the drowned for less than \$50 is a splendid specimen of manhood that should be driven out of the country. The contrast between this autocrat and the poor Wright family who did everything they could for the drowned and suffering and declined taking any compensation is something truly beautiful to behold.

If the thugs of hack drivers over at Council Bluffs who attempted to rob and extort from the unfortunate persons who were caught in the Manawa disaster, were thrown into the middle of the lake with mill stones about their necks, they would receive about the kind of treatment they deserve.

Other Lands Than Ours. The Parnellites have decided to offer no obstruction during the report stage to the land bill, that proceeding was gone through without any incidents of unusual interest. It is expected that parliament will be prorogued on the 25th of this month. The most interesting fact of the week in British politics was the election of the liberal candidate, Sir George Trevelyan, in Glasgow. The conservatives have experienced several serious defeats of late in the by-elections, but the election in Glasgow was the first contest between a follower of Mr. Gladstone and a follower of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. The result is an increase of the majority for the Gladstonian of 500 in a total vote increased by only 70. Very serious significance is attached to this result by all parties in England, and the significance is perhaps the greater because Sir George Trevelyan is in a manner a renegade from the unionist party. It is not denied that the greatest efforts possible were made by the unionists and Tories to cut down the majority. The failure of these efforts show that liberal unionism has been as much weakened as Toryism since the members of the present house of commons were chosen. The showing will tend to temper the rigor of Lord Salisbury's Irish policy with a larger measure of discretion than has accompanied it heretofore. Indeed the ministerialists are reported to admit that a modification of the government's Irish policy is probable under this conclusive proof of the spread of Gladstonianism. The section of the conservative party which was pressing the cabinet to proclaim the National League was on the verge of success, but it is thought that the efforts of these conservatives will now be ineffectual and that all the efforts of the government toward coercion will be relaxed. It is also believed that another result will be that Mr. Gladstone will be more chary of promising concessions to the liberal-unionists, and will rather seek a consolidated alliance with the Parnellites, who have been ex-premier's speech leaving it an open question as to the separation of Ulster from the rest of Ireland. Two days after the election the Daily Mail Gazette announced a home rule plan said to have been agreed upon at a round-table conference and approved by unionist and liberal leaders, which has created a good deal of interest. It provides among other things that Ireland shall have a national legislature and executive and representatives in the imperial parliament. The published plan would be a long step in the direction of home rule, though falling somewhat short of the demands of Irish leaders. All the indications are certainly much more favorable to Ireland.

The peaceful, yet persistent and aggressive, trade conflict between Germany and Russia shows no abatement. It is a contest of very great interest, not only because of its immediate effects upon the commerce and financial condition of the two countries, but by reason of the results possible to flow from it. It was promised by Russia that her war on German commerce should cease, but the assurance of her ambassador has not been respected, and fresh measures have either been put in operation or are impending. The German attack on Russian securities that ceased for a time was renewed as soon as it was discovered that Russia was, as usual, playing false, and the result has been disastrous to these securities. On the part of the Russian government a commission has been appointed to inquire about certain foreign companies that own factories in the western provinces, and it is expected that these factories will be closed. It is predicted that German commercial travelers doing business in Russia will be heavily taxed. The sole purpose of this movement is believed to be to extort from the German traders and people in the Baltic and western provinces. Another interesting incident of the conflict is the fact that in the city of Darmstadt all trustees of orphan estates have been summoned to make a statement to the courts of the amount and kind of Russian securities held by them. This suggests that the crusade on the part of Germany has a deeper significance than mere retaliation for the anti-German commercial decree of Russia. It is argued that Germany can have no interest in depreciating the property of German citizens, and it is no good report to Russian decrees which have inflicted loss upon German manufacturers to inflict further losses upon German bondholders. The belief is now generally entertained that Russia is seeking to negotiate a war loan in Paris for purposes more or less opposed to German interests, and that the attacks upon her credit in Berlin are intended to frustrate this purpose. If this is Bismarck's aim, it has been far successful that it has brought upon the Paris bourse an avalanche of Russian securities from both Berlin and London, and has glutted the market in advance of the new loan. Any French investor who wants Russians can get them at lower rates than the new loan was intended to be offered at. It is reported that the German government will propose legislation looking to the absolute exclusion of all Russian loans from the German markets, and also a retaliatory fiscal policy. It is not to be supposed that Russia will fail to meet such a policy by a similar line of action. The inevitable effect of a conflict of this character will be to aggravate the unfriendly feeling, with a strong probability of leading to a more serious condition of affairs. Kat-

koff is dead, but the spirit he infused into the government of Russia survives him.

The plan of making Paris a seaport is believed to have had much to do with the action of the French parliament in appropriating \$25,000,000 to be expended in improving the Seine at its mouth. For many years it has been the desire of France to deepen the Seine from its mouth to Paris, so as to admit ships of the deepest draught of water to the very walls of the great capital, and thereby practically making it a seaport. It was brought up for discussion several times, and the deputies, but the idea was dropped because of the immense expenditure such a plan entailed. It had not been revived, until this appropriation was made, when the French papers looked upon it as being one of a series of installments which would be made from time to time, and thereby render the plan feasible, while not overburdening the people. The engineers calculated that it would cost at least \$100,000,000.

There are many symptoms of an approaching reconciliation between the quinal and the vatican. Thus King Humbert has just conferred the highest order, that of Saint Annunziata, which renders the possessor "consort of the king," on the Archbishop of Milan, Luigi Nazari di Calabiano, a faithful adherent of the house of Savoy, who has since 1878 been senator of the empire, and who once created somewhat of a sensation in clerical circles by celebrating a Te Deum in honor of the recovery of Victor Emmanuel. The pope, on his part, will soon proclaim the canonization of the late Queen Christine, of Naples wife of Ferdinand II of Naples (the Bomba), in order, it is said, to please Queen Margherita, who is a great admirer of the virtues of that unhappy woman. Altogether the queen of Italy is by no means free from popish leanings. She has never, as is commonly believed, been excommunicated, as was her royal husband, and has made it a practice to visit St. Peter's at least once a year. The clerical papers have lately made a good deal of capital out of the fact that during her visit in Genoa she kissed the episcopal ring on the hand of the archbishop.

The statement that Prince Ferdinand is to go to Sofia in August to take the oath of office as ruler of Bulgaria need not be accepted with entire confidence. He must be confirmed by the sultan, with the consent of the powers that signed the treaty of Berlin, before he can be a lawful ruler. Russia is known to have withheld her consent, and France is believed to have also refused to accept Prince Ferdinand, on the ground that Roumelian delegates were permitted to vote for him, which is substantially Russia's ground. Russia is determined that the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, effected under Prince Alexander, shall be undone. Or at least it suits her to take that ground at present. Accordingly, until some change is effected in Russian sentiment, Prince Ferdinand is likely to lead a safer as well as easier life at home among his collections of curiosities and his jewelry, than at Sofia, exposed to the intrigues that proved fatal to Prince Alexander, intrepid and soldierly as he was.

The Chinese government, under the liberalizing influence of the new regime of the young emperor, has adopted a curious and significant scheme of getting at the bottom facts about civilization outside the flowery empire. A dozen distinguished young scholars will be selected upon competitive examination, in which the chief test will be ability to describe and apprehend the meaning of novel things, and they will be sent abroad for two years to study foreign countries. Each will get a salary of \$250 a month and \$50 for an interpreter and all their traveling expenses. Each will follow a particular bent in working up things he knows the most about. Monthly reports on topography, ethnology, commerce, habits, morality, industries, amusements, political institutions, etc., will be forwarded to Peking. At the end of two years the services of each will be utilized in the Chinese government in the most advantage, and those who have done best will get ennobled.

Twenty-five years ago Ireland had 428 miles of railroad; now she has 2,775. The earnings of railroads have increased in that time from \$2,000,000 to \$13,700,000. The number of schools and pupils increased in still greater rates in the same period of time. Irish savings' banks held \$80,000,000 of deposits in 1852, and \$170,000,000 in 1885. These statistics would indicate that the condition of the people has undoubtedly improved within the period named. But this apparent prosperity does not keep the Irish from emigrating. Irish tenants are being evicted, and Irish families are coming over to America in spite of the improved condition of the body of the people. There is something wrong in the government of a country when outward evidence of prosperity fails to reconcile a people to life in the country of their birth.

Francis Joseph of Austria, who, as usual, spends part of the summer at Ischl, leads there, as in Vienna, a life of great simplicity. He rises at 6 o'clock in the morning and takes a long walk with his family before coming over to America in spite of the improved condition of the body of the people. There is something wrong in the government of a country when outward evidence of prosperity fails to reconcile a people to life in the country of their birth.

The rumors that the queen was certain to do something for Prince Louis of Battenberg, who married her favorite daughter, have been confirmed by his appointment as commander of the biggest iron-clad in the British navy. This appointment is as absurd as anything that Gilbert ever conceived, but it cannot fail to have an evil influence on British naval officers. When, after long and faithful service good men see titled incompletes placed above them, they are apt to lose devotion to their profession. The enemies of England must rejoice to see so colossal a blunder as this.

W. G. Pennybacker, the Philadelphia barrelmaker, is worth \$3,000,000. Max Weil, who is rated at \$5,000,000, is

said to be the richest of the forty Jew millionaires in New York.

The late Charles T. Parry, of Philadelphia, left an estate valued at over \$1,000,000. It was willed to his wife and children.

The land on which stands the handsome mansion of Mrs. Joshua Lippincott, of Philadelphia, was purchased thirty years ago for \$110,000. It is now valued at \$500,000.

Ex-Congressman Le Fevre gets \$30,000 a year looking after the railway and other interests of Calvin Bruce and Sam Thomas in New York.

Miss Annie Thomas, of Billings, Mont., is the busiest woman in that busy territory. She conducts a 6,000-acre ranch, looks after valuable timber property, and has an interest in two paying mines near Billings.

Four rich young Chicagoans own ocean yachts. Roland Nickerson, who will some day possess \$5,000,000, has just bought a yacht in New London. Will Armour has paid \$25,000 for a keel sloop, which he will cruise about Watch Hill. Hobart Taylor, one of the richest youngsters in Chicago, is also owner of a handsome yacht. Arthur Ryerson bought one last year, and has not yet grown tired of it.

May Starbuck is a little girl of seven who is heirless to \$100,000. She inherits the money from her late father, who was a member of the wealthy firm of Arnold, Constance & Co., of this city. Miss Starbuck narrowly escaped death a few days ago at Sea Girt. A team of horses attached to a lawn mower ran away and made straight for the frightened child. Fortunately the horses swerved a little, and the blade of the cutter missed the little girl by a few inches only.

It Has Always Been So. A goodly number of all the democrats are making records now that within little more than a year they will wish they could unmake.

Boodier Ethics. In the boodle world it is not considered the proper paper to plead guilty. Convicted boodiers who own up to their rascality in open court will be set socially in the penitentiary. This is reported to be the prevailing ethics at Joliet and Sing Sing.

A Primitive Idea. It is true we should get rid of the primitive idea that "personal magnetism" and a talent for kissing babies and shaking hands is a necessary quality for statesmanship. It does not follow because a man doesn't carry his heart on his sleeve that he has none.

A Continuing Scandal. The American colony of embezzlers living in Canada upon their ill-gotten wealth is a continuing scandal for which Great Britain is less responsible than the United States. An effort was made two or three years ago to secure such an amendment to the Ashburton treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain as would permit the extradition of persons accused of such violation of trust as would render them amenable to prosecution under the laws of their own country.

Before Death. How much would I care to know, if I could I know, that when I am under the grass or snow, The raveled carpet of life's brief day Folded, and quietly laid away; The spirit I loose from mortal bars, And somewhere away among the stars; How much do you think it would matter?

What praise was lavished upon me when, Whatever might be its stint or store, It neither could help nor harm me more? If midst of my toil, they had but thought To stretch a linger, I would have caught Gladly such aid to beat my death. Some bitter duty I had to do, And when it was done, had I but heard One breath of praise, one cheer, one word— One cry of "Courage!" amid the strife— So weighted for me with death or life— Through the whirl of the coming surge again!

What use for the rope, if it be not flung Till the swimmer's grasp to the rock has clung? What help in a comrade's bugle blast When the peril of Alpine heights is past? What need that the stringing panoply When the banner is set and the order sent? What worth is eulogy's blindest breath When whispered in ears that are hushed in death? No! If you have but a word of cheer, Speak it while I am alive to hear!

The Price of Wheat. It is a fact not without interest to western farmers that English agricultural writers are discussing the probabilities of conditions in which that country will be able to get along without American wheat by raising all, or nearly all, its own supply, and importing the rest from India. The idea is a little startling when the returns for 1886 show that it required 122,000,000 bushels of wheat imported from all foreign countries to supply the needs of the British people, and that this aggregate of United States furnished a larger proportion than any other country—72,000,000 bushels. India came next with 29,000,000 bushels, then Canada with 8,000,000 bushels, then Russia with 6,800,000 bushels, and other countries with smaller amounts. But it is an instructive fact in this connection that our exports of wheat (and flour) to Great Britain are at this moment declining, and have been declining, for several years—and it is pretty certain they must continue to do so long as the price of wheat in Liverpool vibrates between \$1 and \$1.15 a bushel. American farmers cannot afford to raise wheat and send it to Liverpool to be sold at such prices. They are doing it now, and have been for more than a year, but they do not make anything by it. On the contrary, they actually lose by it, as any farmer can plainly figure out for himself; and western farmers are beginning to ask themselves how much longer they can afford to raise wheat at the present prices without falling into serious embarrassments. The price of wheat in St. Louis and Chicago to-day is 71 cents a bushel. This means for the Illinois and Missouri farmer 60 cents; to the western Iowa farmer, 55 cents; and to the farmers of western Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, 45 cents. The average yield of wheat in this country varies from twelve to thirteen bushels per acre, and the prices quoted above are for 37,000,000 in 1886; and what is still more significant, the average price fell in the same period from \$1.24 per acre to \$1.49 per acre. Here is a reduction of nearly 1,000,000 acres in the money value of \$4 per acre in the money value to the farmer. The crop of 1887 was 464,500,000 bushels—the largest ever raised, and it is probably of about

any crop we shall ever raise, as the present insufficient prices are so discouraging as to force us to gradually abandon it for crops that will be better, and, in addition to this, the repeated croppings of the same fields in Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota are already exhibiting their inevitable effect in a steady lowering of the average yield. But, while the wheat acreage in this country is decreasing, chiefly through the abandonment of the crop in the older states, the population to be fed is rapidly increasing, and this is another reason why our exports are gradually falling off. We need the grain to feed our own population. Our population is now about 61,000,000, and three years hence it will be 64,000,000, and an English writer says: "Before the end of the present century, the present production of wheat in the United States will be insufficient for home requirements, and the people of Europe will have to look elsewhere for their main portion of their foreign supply, which now comes to them across the Atlantic.

The English farmers look, therefore, for relief from the American competition which has been so disastrous to them in the last ten or twelve years, and as that deliverance approaches, they may again begin to raise wheat at a profit. They possess certain advantages which the western farmer does not have; their fields yield an average of twenty-nine bushels per acre—nearly two and a half times the American average; they get twice as much per bushel as the western farmer receives, and they have a market for the straw, which the western farmer is compelled to burn to get rid of it. This last item is not insignificant one. In many parts of England the straw is worth \$10 per acre, or more than a western farmer gets for his crop, grain, straw and all. While a western farmer receives only \$6.50 to \$7.50 per acre for his wheat crop, the British farmer receives \$20 per acre, and the price; the English farmer complains that there is no money in it, because rent, rates, tithes and manure are a severe drain upon it. But if rents can be made cheap and if manure can be obtained already—and tithes and rates can be diminished, then, when the price of wheat shall advance in consequence of the steady falling off in imports from the United States, the English farmer is encouraged to hope that he will again become prosperous and beat all foreign competitors in the work of raising wheat for the British markets.

In Behalf of Laboring Men. OMAHA, August 3.—To the Editor of the BEE: Although a comparative stranger in your city, I am a constant reader of your valuable paper. I have observed with much pleasure your clear conception of justice, your free and outspoken voice for the cause of the people when you think them in the right. In these perilous times the people cannot give conscientious journalists too much encouragement. They are the watchmen on the walls, and should warn the people of every approaching danger. I wish your pen might be as free as nature gives ideas in regard to this city, its present, future, and perhaps speak of its past. Omaha, as I understand, sprang into existence a few years ago and now has a population of nearly 50,000. The people that came here poor several years ago are the wealthy class of to-day. In their hurry and greed to accumulate more, they have forgotten the sleeping stone to the high position of the workmen, and I do not say that Omaha is any exception to the rule of other great cities. Capitalists that pretend to have generous feelings to the poor man forget that they make all their great wealth from him. Just think for a minute which existed first, labor or capital? Labor made all the capital that ever was. The best way to get along in this world is to work for your country and her home industries, is liberality to labor, for from the earnings of labor all our home markets are sustained. But, be it said to the credit of Omaha, it is not the nature of the place, and I do not think there is any chance for a working man to build a home in this city. Speculators, real estate men and the men of wealth have placed such outrageous figures on property that it is not possible for the middle class. If this condition is not changed in a very short time there will be only the two classes here, the highest and the very lowest.

I have no time or space to suggest remedies for this. I merely wish to call the matter to the attention of some of the interested and wise people of this city. AN OBSERVER.

Nebelsk Butter. Mr. C. E. Battelle, of this city, is an enthusiastic produce man, who has made the manufacture of butter a study for many years. In conversation with a Bee representative yesterday Mr. Battelle said that it was a deplorable fact that oleomargarine was securing a foothold upon the market of Omaha. Up to a short time ago it was noticeable that in dealing in "oleo" was confined to cheap restaurants and boarding houses, which bought direct from Kansas City and Chicago, and it was unfortunate that the traffic in the vile stuff should be extended. There is no reason why the people of Omaha should not have first class butter. During the past week the pure article, the product of the dairies of Nebraska, sold on the track for 22 1/2 cents, while Manchester county, Ia., and Elgin, Ill., sold at 21 cents. When it is remembered that these two localities claim the banner in butter making, it is plain to all that the Nebraska product will more than compare favorably with other sections in the line. The number of dairies at present in this state is small, but likely to increase as the excellent facilities for operation are ascertained by enterprising men. It is gratifying to know that the highest of butter exports the product of Nebraska, rates favorably with that of any other section. Mr. Battelle suggests that it is the duty of all interested in the best and purest of butter to endeavor to prevent the traffic in "oleo" becoming a feature in Omaha produce circles, as once it secures a foothold it becomes a most serious traffic to eradicate. His unfortunate in this gentleman claims that the law will not reach the dealer in "oleo" to a sufficient extent to fully protect the consumer. He suggests therefore that Nebraska should have a law similar to that of New York, which prohibits the coloring of oleomargarine or any of the fictitious article, which in its native condition is of a sickly white color, repulsive and easily detected at sight.

Not a House of Prayer. American Magazine. But that is not so bad as it is made out to be. When one is in the place. My wife is the daughter of a minister and had never been to a theater until she came to Boston with me, and I took her to one on our first night. By some mischance I was late and hurried and was disappointed. The two ladies were very angry down what seemed to the most unpropitious an interesting article to the third row of stalls from the front. My wife, as she sank into her seat, dropped her head at once devoutly upon the rail in front. At this moment her companion gasped, "Sarah, what are you going to do?" "Take off my rubbers," said the quick-witted woman, abandoning her prayers to clutch at a foot that was guiltless of oversight, and

Distress after eating, heartburn, sick headache and indigestion are cured by Hood's Serravallo's. It creates a good appetite.

Fortune and Misfortune. W. G. Pennybacker, the Philadelphia barrelmaker, is worth \$3,000,000. Max Weil, who is rated at \$5,000,000, is