THE DAILY BEE.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Jan. 20, 1888, was as follows:

Saturday, Jan. 14	15,325
Sunday, Jan. 15	15,023
Monday, Jan. 16	15,365
Tuesday, Jan. 17	14,925
Wednesday, Jan. 18	15,200
Thursday, Jan. 19	14,965
Friday, Jan. 20	15,230
Average	15,105

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of January, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglass, } s. s.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, 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 January, 1887, 16,259 copies; for February, 1887, 14,758 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,816 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,033 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,333; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 2d day of January, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THROW the tax-eating barnacles and leeches overboard and there will be money enough saved to retain the present fire department force.

WE are not in favor of reducing the force of the fire department if the present efficiency can be retained without the violation of charter restrictions. We are not, however, frightened by the threats of the underwriters and insurance agents. They bluster too much.

T. D. SULLIVAN, M. P., who shared the prison cells of Tullamore jail with Mr. O'Brien, will be released by Salisbury's government this week. Unlike his brother patriot, Mr. Sullivan is said to be in excellent health. During his confinement he has written a book of poems which will be published under the title, "Lays of Tullamore."

WE have been talking northern Nebraska railroad for more than three years. But it has been all talk. It is high time that something tangible be presented. A project that comes with the proper backing and presents safeguards which will guarantee the building of a line through northern Nebraska and into southern Dakota, with Omaha as its terminus, will receive substantial encouragement from the county.

THE crown prince of Germany celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his marriage last week. The affair would have been celebrated with the usual great eclat but for the sinister rumors that increase in medical circles and dampen the odor of the loyal German heart. Prof. Virchow is authority for saying that the disease of the prince's throat is probably not cancer, but perichondritis, which is just as fatal, only slower.

THE farmers of the west, in justifying their demand for relief from the burden imputed by the war tariff, have a much better showing to make of what they have done for the prosperity of the country than have the protected industries. Since 1873 the western farmers have exported to the markets of the world so much food product that the balance of trade in our favor has exceeded $1,650,000,000. They have thus paid off our foreign debts, drawn gold to this country from Europe, kept our own product of precious metals at home, and enriched everybody except themselves. They are clearly entitled to have their condition and wants fairly considered.

THE democratic breach in Louisiana has induced a hope among republicans that the state may be carried against the democracy this year. The reassuring fact in the situation is that Governor McEnery, against whom there has been a successful revolt, has declared that there shall be a fair election, and as the whole election machinery is absolutely in his control he is in a position to carry out his pledge. The promise implies a confession that hitherto elections have not been fair, and thus adds to the binding force of the pledge. It is believed that if the governor adheres to his proclaimed purpose the chances of republican success will be very good, but powerful influences will be brought to bear, proceeding from sources outside of Louisiana, to induce him to allow the old methods to prevail. Republicans will be wise not to waste any confidence on the chance of carrying a southern state this year.

THE mayor has ordered Mr. Baker, the superintendent of the city hall building, to quit. This, of course, was not intended as an order that Baker should quit work, as he has had no work to do for more than two months, but that he should quit drawing pay. Baker is both indignant and perplexed. He declares he has been meditating seriously whether he should throw up the job, as there is too much bickering in the council and too much grumbling out of the council. But now he feels like bucking the mayor and insisting on his rights. Baker believes he ought to draw $166 a month anyhow, whether Brennan goes on with the building or not. Mr. Baker had better restrain his temper. He has already drawn over $250 out of the city treasury to which he was not entitled, and if he persists in creating a rumpus, he or his bondsmen may be compelled to refund every dollar for the time he was not actually engaged in superintending work on the city hall building.

Mail Service in the West.

The unsatisfactory state of the mail service in the west has been brought to the attention of congress by a resolution calling upon the postmaster general for information as to the cause of the host of complaints which come from the section west of the Missouri river. It is high time that congress should be thoroughly informed as to the grossly inadequate postal facilities for handling the immense volume of correspondence which is pouring into this section of the country. Several thousand miles of railroad, which have been built during the past year, are yet without railway mail service, and flourishing towns and villages located along their lines are still served by the old jerkys and broken down stage coaches, which carry the mails from towns often twenty and thirty miles distant. Cities which, within a few years, have grown from straggling villages into centers of large population are to-day forced to struggle with tons of mail matter, handled and distributed by the same force of clerks which several years ago, were unable to properly dispose of the business of the postoffice. Large metropoli like Omaha, Kansas City and Denver are hampered in their business communications and seriously embarrassed and inconvenienced by the grossly inadequate force of clerks which the department allows in their postoffices. Tons and tons of mail matter, carried in small cars, are hurried past the places of their destination and carried back again after great delay because the appropriations for the railway mail service are not sufficient to supply the requisite number of postal clerks. Cities which do millions of dollars of wholesale and retail trade every year, and the gross receipts of whose offices are from five to six times the amount of their expenses, are compelled to remain satisfied with quarters scarcely large enough for towns of ten thousand inhabitants, or with rookeries which would disgrace a first-class New England village.

In spite of all these facts we hear continually statements from the democratic officials of the strong efforts which will be made to make the postoffice department self-sustaining, and to bring the various branches to a paying basis. Such an attempt is absurd on its face. It will not and should not receive the support of any western senator or representative. While the east, which has been lavishly provided with buildings and postal facilities, finds little ground for complaint with the condition of the postal service, so far as it affects their localities, the west, with its growing population, its rapidly extended lines of rail communication and its phenomenal increase in the number of its towns and villages every year, is in no position to swing into line and to call for retrenchment. The first business of the department should be to offer ample facilities for the transaction of the correspondence of the people of the United States. Promptness, accuracy and dispatch in the handling of the mails are the first requisites. Proper facilities for the transaction of business is the first consideration. When this has been given to the people of the west in as full a degree as it is now to the east, there will be time enough to discuss the placing of the postoffice department upon a self-sustaining basis. Until that time comes every western representative should see to it that the appropriations asked for the maintenance and extension of the postal service throughout the country should be broad-gauged and liberal. The wisest economy is the one which looks to the future as well as to the present, and which, while sometimes, perhaps, allowing the barrel to leak at the spigot, prevents it from emptying itself at the bunghole.

A Duty That Gives No Protection.

Does the duty on wheat and corn, imported into the United States, benefit or in other words protect the American farmer, as claimed by certain high tariff advocates? No, and for the following reasons: The value, or selling price here, of all our great agricultural productions, wheat and corn included, is fixed by the selling price in Europe, where the excess produced beyond our home consumption finds a market in competition with the excess productions of the same commodity from all nations, the value here being the selling price in such foreign market less the freight, commissions, insurance, and with some incidental profit to the middle men. The excess productions from Canada, for illustration, must seek the same market, and be subjected to like charges, in reaching such market.

At this season of the year, when shipments to the seaboard must be wholly by rail, the Manitoba wheat growers may find it cheaper to ship through the United States, paying the duty as a part of the cost of shipment, than to pay the exorbitant charges of the Canadian Pacific railroad; the value of the grain on reaching our side of the boundary line still depending on its value in the English market, and this regardless of whether it is shipped on directly to England or consumed in the United States. If, however, we did not raise the amount of grain we consumed in this country, and were compelled to import the deficit from Canada and India, then, to the extent that our farmers could supply a part of the home demand, such part would be enhanced in value to the extent of the duty and the cost of obtaining the deficit from foreign countries. If Canada could supply but a part of this deficit, the Canadian farmer being near the market would get better prices for his surplus than the producer in India, who supplies the balance.

This was clearly shown years ago when England imposed a duty on imported grain—the corn laws. The English farmer did not raise all the grain required for home consumption. As the deficit had to be bought and shipped in, as now, from foreign producers. All that the English farmer did produce was enhanced in value to equal the cost of the imported deficiency plus the duty imposed by the corn laws. As a result of this discrimination by the English corn laws, to favor home producers, rents and values of English farm lands went up enormously, and ultimately the land owner, rather than the English farmer, secured all the advantages. Since the repeal of the English corn laws, and the great improvement in the facilities for transporting grain from the United States, India and other surplus producing countries, the value, intrinsic and rental, of English and Irish farm lands has steadily depreciated. In view of the production of grain in the United States being in excess of the home consumption, and that the value of all produced is necessarily fixed by the price at which the excess can be sold, Manitoba shipments of wheat to this country cannot raise or lower the price, and consequently the duty paid on such imported grain must be paid by the Manitoba producer, who has been denied the right to ship in "bond," and this, duty, like his wagon and railroad freights, is part of the cost of getting his grain to market.

Nebraska's Frontier Posts.

Bills have been introduced by Senator Manderson and Representative Dorsey for additional appropriations for the completion of Nebraska's two frontier posts. The sums asked for are in response to urgent requests of the war department, through General Sheridan, that enough money be granted to complete the work on Forts Robinson and Niobrara. Each of these posts are important sentinels on the line of the Sioux reservation, and their presence during the past ten years has added as much as anything else in stimulating emigration to that rapidly growing section of our state. Through the efforts of our senators and representatives each of these garrisons is now in a fair way to become in the near future among the most important posts upon the frontier. Strong and durable buildings have been erected and the present appropriation asked for is to complete and enlarge these.

The BEE two years ago, in response to petitions from the settlers on the White river and Niobrara region, urged very strongly the necessity of the maintenance and upbuilding of our frontier garrisons. The result has proved the wisdom of the policy recommended. Each of the posts is now in the center of a rapidly growing country, which is peopling with thrifty farmers, and each of the posts in its turn through the large sums of money expended in maintaining officers, men and animals has done much toward upbuilding the country which it has protected. With 28,000 hostile Sioux bordering on our northern frontier, the constant dread of Indian incursions without these garrison would have most certainly prevented the desired settlement. The money expended in building and improving Forts Niobrara and Robinson has been returned to the government and to the state a hundredfold in the amount of land purchased and occupied and in the prosperous upbuilding and settlement of the country over which they stand sentinel. There is no reason to doubt that with the strong assistance and influence of the war department, Senators Manderson and Paddock, and Mr. Dorsey and our congressional delegation, will be able to secure the sums called for.

THE republicans of the country will not regret to see a disposition on the part of the republicans of New York to declare their independence of the domination of Tom Platt. Whatever credit should be given this adroit politician for a certain sort of useful ability in the work of party organization, it is certain that the republicans of New York will pay too much for this talent by permitting Platt to occupy the position of a party leader in that state. Besides the generally recognized fact that his efforts are always directed to the primary object of furthering his own ambition, Mr. Platt does not represent the better element and the improving sentiment of the republican party. He is of that class of politicians of whom the party has had far too much for its good in the past, and whom from now on it cannot afford to tolerate. It is especially necessary that the party in New York, even at the risk of some disaffection in the ranks, should declare its independence of Platt and array itself under a leader who can have some thought for the party unmixed with purely selfish considerations, and if having less of the peculiar ability that distinguishes Tom Platt possesses more of the character that inspires respect and confidence.

THERE seems to be a concerted movement among the representatives of the tobacco-growing states to drive out Mr. Dodge, statistician of the agricultural bureau. A caucus of these representatives was held a few days ago, at which it was determined that Dodge must go, and Commissioner Colman was appealed to without success. It was then proposed to withhold the appropriation for paying a statistician, and finally it was decided to carry the matter to the president and ask him to appoint a man to succeed Dodge. The opposition of these representatives of the tobacco interest is due to the report of Mr. Dodge, which magnified the yield of tobacco and thereby caused a decline in the price. The matter caused a good deal of controversy at the time the report was made, and if we remember rightly the statement of the statistician was shown to be as nearly correct as it is practicable to get facts relating to the tobacco crop, a task always attended with great difficulties and more or less uncertainty. Mr. Dodge is strong in the fact that he occupies the very highest rank in his branch of work, which calls for peculiar qualifications and long experience.

WHILE Germany is busy voting huge war loans and Bismarck is hurrying to Berlin to push military measures through the reichstag, the news comes from Paris that the head of the government is inaugurating a brilliant social season. Truly these Frenchmen have an odd way of preparing for war.

Mrs. Lydia Watson, of Leicester, Mass., whose one hundred and first birthdaa has just been celebrated, is in excellent health. Her form is erect and she has a fine appetite and digestion.

STATE JOTTINGS.

The B. & M. took in $159,827 in York last year.

Beemer people have substituted cobs for coal.

Fall City is negotiating for an electric light plant.

The books of Colfax shows $51,679 uncollected back taxes.

Wolves are fattening on colts and calves in Furnas county.

Rev. Goher, a prominent Methodist, died suddenly in Ayr last week.

Several spring booms have been partially thawed out by the chinook.

Partial deafness is an infallible sign of success in the heigh business.

Beatrice has already raised a purse of $2,000 to secure the firemen's tournament.

Sleigh rides and sociables divide the time and pleasures of the fashionable at Arlington.

The majority of a gang of thieves which afflicted Dakota county have beed safely jailed.

Arlington's greatest needs are a grist mill and a first-class hotel. Paying patronage awaits both.

The board of trade of Columbus has been enlivened by the election of Leander Gerrard as president.

John T. Lyle, of Waco, dropped an arm in a corn sheller last week. The mangled remains were amputated at the elbow.

The Grand Island papers assert that the bargain for the establishment of a beet sugar factory there has been clinched.

The Missouri Pacific and Hastings have embraced. The railroad has been given one-half of a street for right of way through town.

The B. & M. passenger train met with a broken switch at Red Cloud, Thursday, ditching two cars. The passengers were more scared than hurt.

Grand Island has taken the beet sugar line to prosperity and greatness, and in a few years will be able to dispense molasses taffy in large doses.

The eligible girls of Hastings are pressing the leap year boom with considerable vigor. Six of them retired with mates last week—maid won in each instance.

Mail service will be inaugurated Wednesday on the Omaha and Hastings line of the Elkhorn Valley road. It will prove a great convenience to residents on the line.

The Ainsworth News, one of the best papers in northwest Nebraska, has changed hands, Messrs. Ripley & Austin having sold out to H. R. Bisbee, formerly of the Valentine Blade.

Luke Tully, an old trackman, was run down by a train at McCook last week. His right foot was crushed. It is feared he will not recover, as he would not permit the amputation of the injured limb.

Broken Bow's retail trade last year amounted to $1,050,425; banking business $5,075,427; railroad receipts $75,435. These are the figures which are expected to induce the Missouri Pacific to build to town.

The Union Pacific agent at North Bend has been notified that no more coal will be delivered there until spring. The Flail intimates that the people will not freeze while a pound of coal moves over that part of the road.

Nebraska City people are devising and discussing plans for a big celebration and fruit palace next August, and show the world what Otoe county can do in the fruit line. The scheme is an excellent one and should be kept warm until perfected.

R. L. Livingston of Fort Calhoun was abroad in the blizzard on the Iowa bottoms, and while groping around in the blinding blasts came upon a young child which had wandered from home. He restored it to its parents and enjoyed their hospitality for the night.

The Hasting's Independent appeared last week, after a tremendous struggle. The incident is innocently explained in a note stating that "the editor and business manager got a square meal at the Fillup house last week, and the hotel is still able to feed its many guests. Landlord Ulmer keeps a first-class house."

The Omaha Herald marvels that a citizen of state should demand a gold watch or $75 in cash as compensation for reading the weekly for six months. The citizen has a great head. But the premium asked is next to starvation pay for the ordeal. Six months in a solitary on bread and water is a luxury compared to it.

The Nebraska City News follows the evil example of printing pictures of prominent citizens. The first presentment of the editor-in-chief in repose was a delightful sketch, and will be followed, as soon as the artist recovers from a broken shoulder, with a representation of the original in action.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dicus, of Pierce county, sheltered the teacher and seventeen children of the Stark valley school the night of the blizzard. Last week the children showed their appreciation by sending them a load of provisions and an album with their autographs attached to an account of the storm and their experience.

The Nebraska City council have decided to refuse a gift of a public park from the Hon. J. Sterling Morton. Mr. Morton proposed to purchase the Fulton tract of state land, to be sold next month, at its appraised vluation and present it to the city for a public park. The wise men of the council, however, believe they can raise all the money needed to buy land for parks by simply passing the hat. They don't want conditional donations. Their hindsight is marvelous, and throws a blaze of light on the wisdom of the legislature in establishing an asylum for incurables.

Hastings is rolling in the top wave of a bridal boom, and there is frightful commotion in bachelors' hall in consequence. Wednesday evening four couples pledged and promised in the following order: E. C. Allen, of Illinois, and Miss Mary Cox, of Hastings; C. H. Crandall, of Adams county, and Miss Amanda Hay, Hastings; Chas. D. Taylor and Miss Sarah A. Saunders, both of the city; F. S. McIntyre, of Hastings, and Miss Hannah B. McIntyre, of Denver.

John Bruch, a Platte county bacheler, has a superb breach of promise case on his hands, if he can be induced to work it. He got "the mitten" from Amelia Eckers, a fickle maiden of seventeen, after he had invested in a license. John's honesty and loneliness shone on a magnificent bald head, but the nude display at the trying moment shocked Amelia's throbbing heart, and disrupted the alliance. There is no greater danger to domestic peace and liberty than thrusting a bald head into embarrassing prominence.

C. E. Burke, director of a school district near Ravenna, is resting in jail in Kearney, awaiting trial in the district court for deadly assault. While repairing a lock on the school two weeks ago, Burke became angered at the mellow tones of a mouth-organ, and swiped the litte musician with a hammer following it with several insertions of a pocket knife, cutting off an ear and severing an artery in the wrist. The sight of the blood cooled the maniac and his arrest followed.

The wicked seem to flourish and fatten amazingly in Ord. A superfine fellow, named Atwell, saturated with intense horror of immorality, caused a raid on a seminary of wicked women on the suburbs of the town, and brought three depraved inmates into court. The law being as loose as the prisoners, the law ordered their discharge, but Atwell secured a list of their patrons—fifty-one "leading" citizens. The exposure started a blizzard of wrath, and Atwell's life was made as warm and disagreeable as the weather would permit. In fact, he was hunted out of town, and brutally beaten by a gang of leading ruffians as he was boarding the train.

Three brothers named Bradin bached and farmed together until last November in the Skeedee valley, Nance county. At that time death took Patrick from the circle, leaving Peter and James to pull on together. A devision of the dead brother's property shattered the harmony of the family. The estrangement deepened with time and led to frequent blows. Ten days ago James grabbed a gun and smote Peter, and continued to lam him until, to all appearances, he was dead. But Pete, though terribly bruised, was better than several dead men, and as soon as James left the house to notify the neighbors, Pete crawled to the house of a friend where he is being cared for. James is now chewing a large wad of remorse in the Columbus jail, awaiting the assembling of the district court.

Revolutionary War Widows.

Chicago Tribune.

There were printed in the Tribune a few days since since biographical sketches of four revolutionary war widows—good old ladies now in the eighties and nineties—who have spent very useful though humble lives, reared large families of children, and managed to live comfortably with little more than the pension earned by their dead and gone fighting husbands. It is possible that our readers perused these sketches and admired the sturdy character of these survivors, though they may have overlooked one very important fact which goes to explain the paradox why there are so many revolutionary widows on the pension rolls, though nearly a century has elapsed since the close of that war. The marriage date of these venerable women, however, gives a clew to the mystery.

It is noticeable that there is a striking similarity in all four cases. Their first love for the revolutionary soldiers happened very early.

Mrs. Betsy Wallingford, living in Blue Earth county, Minn., now ninety-two years of age, at the tender age of sixteen married Jonathan Wallingford, a revolutionary soldier of fifty, who of course passed away long ago.

Fannie Jones Chance at seventeen married Isaac Fisher, then seventy-five years of age. Fanny was twice a widow, having married Mr. Chance several years ago.

Olive Charlotte Morton at eighteen married Peter Turman, then sixty-seven years of age.

The last of the quartet, Sarah B. Dabney, at eighteen, married John Q. Dabney, a revolutionary soldier of fifty-seven years.

The question at once suggests itself: Were these marriages contracted to get the benefit of pensions and to secure these child-brides the certainty of a guaranty from the government which would at least place them above absolute want through their lives?

There are now, we believe, but about a dozen of the revolutionary widows left, but time is inexorable, and in the natural order of things the vast majority have passed the allotted span and gone where there are neither wars nor rumors of war. But when it comes to the survivors of the war of 1812, though there may be a little handful of the soldiers themselves, there are widows enough to last for a long time to come and enjoy the liberality of the government. It may be ungracious to criticise their conduct. In these hard days for women no one can blame them for taking any advantage at an early period of their lives which will secure them against any possibility of having to depend upon charity. The scheme is perfectly legitimate, and probably if the soldiers themselves were alive to tell their experiences they would be the last to complain. As a rule, old men cannot get young wives unless they have an ample competence and a condition of health which does not indicate they will live very long to enjoy it. Under such circumstances the older the man the more favorable his opportunities. He can go in and win where young and lusty suitors have not a chance. The old soldiers, as a rule, did not have much to bestow upon their young brides, but such as it was it was permanent, with every prospect that congressional patriotism would largely increase it. We only submit the facts as explanatory of the large number of 1812 widows.

There is a side to the question, however, which is somewhat appalling. There are now living more than a million of survivors of the war of the rebellion. Some of them are getting grayheaded. All of them will be so in a very few years, and in case they happen to be unmarried in the eighties and nineties will have reached the marrigable age once more. If congress goes on as it is doing now, increasing existing pensions and devising new causes for pensions, by the time the survivors reach the marriageable age their government subsidy will be something very handsome—a dot worth striving after by the young girls. Twenty years from now, perhaps earlier, we may look for a boom in war of the rebellion marriages. That it will be nice for the old fellows themselves goes without saying. As we round over into the next centvry, however, most of them will have gone beyond the necessity of pensions. The widows will remain, chipper, buxom and hopeful, looking out for new conquests or enjoying their monthly stipend. Posterity will wonder at the multitude of these survivors of a war which took place before they were born, and who have no remembrance of anything about it except the stories told them by their octogenarian spouses. As we have said before, the Tribune has no ungracious comments to make. It only calls the attention of the veterans of Gettysburg and Vicksburg to the fate that is in store for them—a destiny which the majority of them will probably look forward to with cheerful resignation.

Suppose Farmers Form a Trust.

Chicago Tribune.

What if the farmers of the northwest should form a trust and appoint a board of trustees to limit production, fix prices, and regulate the sale of all food products? Suppose the farmers should fall in with the prevailing rage and organize a "trust," or, rather, as it would be in their case, a defensive alliance? Such action on their part would not amount to a conspiracy or savor of illegality. They have no charters, no special privileges, and if they should agree among themselves as to how much they would produce and what they would sell it for, what law would be violated. Perhaps it may be thought that, owing to their number and lack of organization, the farmers could not combine, but the granger movement of 1872-'74 showed a remarkable capacity for concerted action by the agricultural class on short notice and with hastily devised machinery. If the farmers should get together in the same spirit again and organize a food trust they would soon bring the war-tariff protected classes to their knees and make many mouths water and stomachs hunger.

Proceeding according to the "trust" plans the farmers would select trustees to take charge of all produce and put it in the market. The trustees would then warehouse the produce, double the prices, and dole out breadstuffs, meat, and grain so as to hold up the market. Territory would then be parceled out, and the farmers ordered to lessen their product one-half next year. Then prices could be shoved up again, and, doing half their present amount of work, the farmers could get double the pay they now receive. Suppose also they should adopt a retaliatory policy and squeeze the manufacturing trusts harder whenever they attempted a new levy on agriculture. Food could be put up to famine prices and the urbane population starved out, while the farmers took things easy. It would be necessary, however, to make one change in the tariff in order to carry out this scheme with success. At present there is a nominal duty on agricultural produce, and if the farmers should make a "combine" meats and breadstuff would flow from abroad to relieve the artificial scarcity created by the agricultural trust. If the duties on farm produce was pushed up and equalized with the rates on manufactured articles—made to average, say, from 50 to 120 per cent—there would be no such danger. The farmers could then charge up to the level of the tariff, the same as the manufacturing trust monopolies do, without fear of outside competition. Why shouldn't the farmers demand such a tariff as a matter of right? Such duties have been maintained for nearly thirty years for the benefit of manufactdrers, and why should they not now be provided for the farmers if they intend to play at the trust game? Why should a farmers' trust be the only one unprotected by law?

Of course, while the farmers might gain something for themselves from a tariff-protected trust, the rest of the country would be sorely distressed. At once the balance of trade which is now made by the farmers of the northwest would turn against the United States; gold and silver would be drained away; credit impaired, interest rates advance, banks embarrassed, and all the conditions of hard times supplied. By exporting food products the farmers of the northwest have turned the balance of trade in our favor, brought back 1,000 millions of American securities and bonds, and caused Europe to ship here several hundred millions of gold still retained. Sending out cheap food stuffs and bringing back bonds and gold, the northwestern farmers made specie resumption possible in 1879. They are the bulwarks preventing the country from commercial distress. Of course an agricultural trust would change all this, reverse the balance of trade, and paralyze the finances of the country, while pushing food up to starvation rates. For these reasons it is plain that a farmers' trust would shift the present burden of mortgages and debts and make the farmers lien holders on city buildings, factories, workshops, etc. Plainly, if the farmers should form a trust they could wreak a frightful revenge and compensate themselves for extortions suffered heretofore. Would not war-tariff trust advocates in congress and out of it do well to think of these things?

The Salvation Army.

Chicago Times.

General Booth has sent out from the headquarters at London what he is pleased to called "The Advance of the Salvation Army," but which is in reality an appeal to the christian world for funds. It embraces an account of the doings of the great organization during the year 1887. It shows that different detachments of the grand army have penetrated into portions of North America, southern Europe, and Africa, never invaded before, have established stations, and are now ready to engage in making conquests. One grand division of the army has intrenched itself at Rome, under the very shadow of the vatican. Another is in Ceylon, and a third in southern India.

It does not appear, however, that either of these armies is going on "conquering and to conquer." They appear to be armies of occupation. They make no vigorous attacks and no forces appear to be desirous of attacking them or in any way opposing them. The soldier of the Salvation army, wherever stationed, seem to be engaged in making dress parades, carrying cheap banners, and marching to the strains of the very poor music. A display of the Salvation army attracts about the same kind of attention that the street procession of a small circus does. People are drawn together by noise and banners, and remain staring at the novel show till it passes by. The children think the whole thing is designed for their amusement, and the adults regard the matter as childish and unworthy of their attention.

The great commander represents the army as large and on an excellent war footing. It certainly resembles that of the United States in having a superabundance of officers. Most of the volteers appear to be desirous of having commissions and supporting titles. We learn from the report that no less than 476 new army corps were organized and put in the field last year, and that commissions were granted 1,492 new officers. Apparently there are as many lieutenants in a company of the Salvation army as there are vice presidents of a meeting to raise funds to free old Ireland. The army has a full supply of officers of every rank, of banners and musicians, but this is a little short of private soldiers and very short of money. A strong appeal is made for means to support many armies that are now ready to conquer the world.

There seems to be good reasons for believing that the army has seen its most prosperous days. It attracts little attention in Great Britain now, and in France it is ridiculed by the press. Its music is not appreciated in Germany and Italy. The barracks erected at considerable expense on Chicago avenue, in this city, are deserted and advertised for sale. Papers in no part of the country have much to say of the progress of the army.

Wise Men Change.

Sioux City Journal.

That Governor Larrabee fourteen years ago was opposed to the Granger law for the regulation of the tariff rates of the railroads of the state, or that ten years ago he was still opposed to that legislation and in favor of its repeal, does not constitute an answer to the governor's argument in behalf of more legal authority over the business of the corporations now. The governor as a member of the state senate did what he thought right at the time, and there was no more reason then to say the selfish interests of the corporations controlled his action than there is to say that other selfish interests control his action now. Men of either party who associated with governor Larrabee in the state senate uniformly conceded his honesty of purpose, his independence and his courage. If his action then, and in connection with that Granger legislation was more agreeable to the corporations of the state than is his action now, it does not follow that he was otherwise actuated then than now. He wanted to do then what was for the best interests of the people of the state and he wants to do now what is for the best interests of the people of the state, and what at the same time and necessarily, will also be just to the corporations. The Journal does not see that any inconsistency is involved.

But this question of consistency is purely perional. Out of it cannot be woven an answer to the governor's argument in behalf of the people. Whatever talk is indulged upon that point is a diversion, and that there should be so much of it indicates more of a disposition to cloud the issue and thus cover up a poverty of argument in the serious work of staying an execution of the popular demand for the amenability of railway management to just and operative law. This is the material point upon which popular interest centers, and whatever effective answer is made to it the governor must deal with this point. Governor Larrabee is not the issue. He has been its voice. While it is not difficult to criticise some of the governor's suggestions, and therefore not hard to oppose him by indirection, every candid man is aware of the fact that only two general tendencies exist: the one in behalf of the rights of the people, anti-monopoly; and the other in behalf of the combination oppressions of the corporations, monopoly. It is too late to confuse the public thought or to divert the public purpose. The lines are too distinctly drawn.

The Modern Russian Army.

Fortnightly Review: There are, indeed, points in which Russia must be imitated by all who move, for the Russian is now the most modern of all modern armies. We may regret as much as we please the loss of brilliancy, and even the loss of smartness, but the absence of buttons from the new Russian uniform means that due attention has been given to the relieving of the men from the necessity of wasting their time upon cleaning uniforms to the easy tailoring of their uniforms by the men in time of war, and to the exclusion from soldiers' dress, and especially from the dress of cavalry, of everything which will catch the light and attract attention at a distance. This latter reason, with the similar necessity for preventing noise, is also the reason for the Russian substitution of leather for metal scabbards. Whether I am right or wrong in thinking that a cavalry of the Russian type is preferable to a cavalry of the American type for general warfare, there can, I think, be no doubt that for the defense of London a very simple cavalry force, intended to act otherwise than by charges in the field, would be most useful. To all who admire local forces there must be much attraction in our yeomanry, for it is almost the ideal of a local force. It is unfortunate that fashion has had so much to do, in our army as in all armies, with the drill and turn-out of cavalry. Sir Frederick Roberts, who is not a man to neglect the graces of brilliant horsemanship and all that makes cavalry magnificent as a show, has, nevertheless, expressed the decided opinion that we want a great reform in our cavalry system; that the obstacle to that reform is the present cost of cavalry, and that there is nothing more important to our military future than that we should set ourselves to devise "a cheaper article" of this kind, in order that the numbers of our cavalry may be increased without a corresponding increase in expense. The Russians have devised a cheaper article, and the result is that La Revue Militaire de l' Etranger of October 30 is able to say: "On peut donc dire, sans exageration, vue la cavalerie russe est tenne constamment sur le pied de guerre," and to estimate its numbers on mobilization at 236,000 men, with 235,000 horses.

Brain vs Muscle.

Chicago Tribune: "Papa," asked the little boy, "how long did it take you to write this book?"

"Nearly a year, my boy."

"Did you work very hard at it?"

"Every page has my heart's blood in it."

"Ain't that queer. I don't see any."

"No, you don't see it. Nobody else seemed to, either."

"Did you make any money out of it, papa?"

"Oh, yes! drearily.) I made $250.

"Is that all? Why, the paper says John L. Sullivan made ten times that much in one night by knocking a man a few times. Why didn't you learn to be fighter. Or why don't you keep a saloon. The saloon keeper's boy dresses better'n I do."

The learned author of the work, "The World's Onward March, as Proved by Retrospective Glances and Assured by Infallible Signs," made no reply. He merely emptied another coal scuttle full of the precious volumes into the stove for fuel, went out into the raging storm and walked up and down the lonely streets for an hour, talking earnestly and volubly to himself in Sanscrit.

William Clark, a veteran of the Mexican war, who is living at Sharon, Pa., at the age of ninety-four years, knew Daniel Boon and General Harrison well in his youth, and was on intimate terms of friendship with Henry Clay and General Scott.

There will be an exhibition in Paris next year intended to illustrate all the religions of the earth, past and present. Idols, manuscripts and all tangible symbols of religions will be shown in a museum building which, it is expected, will cost $200,000.

A Word About Catarrh.

"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelops the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by *Inhalation* and by *Internal* administration, has never failed; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one Bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price $1.00.

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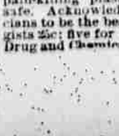

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