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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, } 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 September 15, 1888, was as follows:

Sunday, Sept. 9	18,250
Monday, Sept. 10	18,024
Tuesday, Sept. 11	18,054
Wednesday, Sept. 12	18,070
Thursday, Sept. 13	18,131
Friday, Sept. 14	18,0 0
Saturday, Sept. 15	18,111
Average	18,086

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 15th day of September, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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

George 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 September, 1887, was 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,331 copies; for November, 1887, 15,236 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,962 copies; for March, 1888, 16,639 copies; for April, 1888, 18,734 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,433 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of September, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE base ball season is about over and the wicked will for a time at least rest from their Sunday labors.

IF Mr. Blaine goes to the Pacific slope he may be induced to take in Omaha. He would draw a bigger crowd in one day than Sebastopol drew during the whole fair week.

As the 1st of October approaches people in these parts are beginning to inquire how much it will cost for man and beast to cross the new wagon bridge over the Missouri.

ON THE 29th of September, when the equinox sets in and the congressional convention is set in motion, we are liable to witness a lively disturbance of the political atmosphere.

OMAHA'S prospects for a prosperous fall trade were never better. The jobbing trade is already very active and the retail trade will keep on improving from day to day as the nights grow longer.

WE are threatened with a spontaneous eruption of electric motor and a forest of telegraph poles and overhead lines along the route of the motor. Nobody will object to street car competition, but the overhead motor wires should not be tolerated on the business streets, which are already covered by a network of pole lines.

THE death of Richard A. Proctor, the well known scientist, makes a void in the world of science. Prof. Proctor was an indefatigable worker in the field of science and more especially in the realms of astronomy. He was an eminent author and possessed the rare faculty for popularizing the study of astronomy, which to most people is a sealed book.

THE cranks are not all dead yet. Some of them are clamoring to stamp out the social evil in Omaha, as if there was or could be a city of one hundred thousand population without the social vice. These people mean well enough, but they do not reflect that the only effect of their crusade is to scatter and spread the virus all over the city instead of confining it under police surveillance in the infected districts. It is easy enough to repress vice, but another thing to stamp it out.

IT is pleasing to have the authority of so acute an observer and truthful chronicler as Mr. Labouchere for the statement that the American girl has almost entirely cut out the English girl in the favor of the European public. The reasons given for this are that "she has more to say for herself, dresses better and flirts better." She is generally looking for a husband with a title, but if she fails in this "she thoroughly enjoys herself provided that she can manage to flirt with royalty." We are not quite sure that the satirical editor of *Truth* intended to be entirely complimentary to the American girl abroad, but at any rate it is gratifying to know that she brooks no rivalry, at least on the part of her English sister. Not only socially, but politically also, the American girl appears to be steadily extending her influence in Europe, and, we have no doubt everywhere, in the direction of improvement and progress.

THE Honorable Patrick Ford, member of the council from the Third ward, has been urged by his many friends to consent to have himself nominated for state senator on the democratic ticket. Mr. Ford has not yet intimated whether he would be willing to serve the county as efficiently as he has served this city as a municipal legislator. Mr. Ford very naturally feels that the position is beneath his aspirations and acknowledged ability as a great debater and statesman. THE BEE would take the liberty of suggesting that the honorable gentleman from the Third be tendered the nomination for congress. The democratic party in this district has been looking for some time for a robust candidate who could stand the wear and tear of the lower house in the national legislature. Mr. Ford is in excellent health, and he is a hard fighter. Such a man has been a long-felt want in congress since the days of the lamented John Morrisey. To offer Pat Ford anything less than the congressional nomination would be rank injustice. When THE BEE nominates a man in this district he generally gets there.

The Nebraska Reunion.

The annual encampment and reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska will begin to-morrow at Kearney. All the signs point to an exceptionally successful gathering of our veterans. Large additions have been made to the rosters of the posts during the past year. The selection of a site is fortunate in being central and readily accessible. In addition the summer camp of the regular army is now in progress at Kearney. A large attendance and an interesting meeting thus seems to be assured.

Nebraska possesses more than the usual proportion of veterans of the late war. Still a territory, when the rebellion broke out, she contributed largely of her able-bodied sons to the ranks of the volunteer soldiery. At the end of the war, her free lands and agricultural resources then undeveloped, attracted thousands of the boys in blue to her homesteads and farm lands. There is scarcely a state, and few regiments, which do not find representatives to-day in the roster of Nebraska's Grand Army, and each one of these recurring events finds its most pleasant feature in the old friendships there revived and the memory of old scenes recalled by the reunion of comrades long separated. It is of more than passing interest to note that the commanders of the two camps at Kearney, both officers of the regular army, rose to their present positions from the volunteers. General Henry A. Morrow who will command the Kearney reunion by invitation of the Grand Army, entered the army from a Michigan law office, and won successive promotions by gallantry, which has enrolled his name among the most able of division commanders of the war. There is no more popular officer among the volunteers to-day than the witty and genial colonel of the Twenty-first infantry. His presence assures a successsful administration and enjoyable camp fires. General Brooke also climbed the ladder of promotion through volunteer command and won the way to the stars of a brigadiership by his admirable volunteer service. Both officers are in a position to co-operate with more than ordinary interest in making the coming encampment what will be perhaps the most memorable of any like event ever held in our state.

Every old soldier who can do so should be on hand at Kearney during the coming week. The twin camps of the regular army and the veteran volunteers will be well worth attending. But for those who cannot follow out their wishes in this respect THE BEE will bring full daily reports of the proceedings.

Inefficient School Boards.

Omaha was not the only city in the country which at the opening of the present school year was not supplied with adequate accommodations for the increased number of children who applied for entrance to the public schools. In a number of cities, notably New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, thousands of children had to be excluded from attending school because sufficient provision had not been made for them. To a large number of these children, particularly those who have been compelled to forego the invaluable privilege of a free education until far past the school age, it is a serious misfortune to be deprived of a year of instruction, and to the great majority it must prove an irreparable loss. Their time for acquiring a rudimentary education is limited at best, and to reduce it a year is a very material matter. The loss is also a public one. The common schools are maintained in the public interest for the training of citizens, and to the extent that their failure to do this, wrongs individuals, the state also is wronged! In the cities of New York and Philadelphia the want of adequate school accommodations is not a new difficulty. In the latter city the statistics of last year showed that twelve thousand children were excluded from the schools because they could not be provided for, and undoubtedly the number in New York was not less. Is it not a fair presumption that hundreds of these children, having no instruction or restraint from either parents or teachers, have already fallen into ways of vice that will lead most of them to prisons? The ranks of crime are recruited chiefly from the youth who get the least of the advantages of our public school system, and the statistics of the increase of crime appear to show that the number of these is steadily growing from year to year.

The problem of enabling all the children of the land to receive a rudimentary education is not in itself so very difficult, but the trouble is that the great majority of those who are charged with its solution are either incompetent for the task or do not conscientiously apply themselves to it. A New York paper, in referring to the condition of affairs in that city, says: "The trouble is not that there is not enough money spent, but that much of it is diverted from its legitimate use and misspent." The application of this may safely be made general. There are intelligent, judicious, careful men in all school boards, but quite generally the majority of these bodies is composed of men who have neither the ability nor the experience to wisely perform the very important task committed to them, even if in all cases they had the concern and the conscience which men in such a position should have. The politicians who push their way into the school boards usually control them, and it is hardly necessary to say that such control always means money misspent and practices not in the interest of the public nor in harmony with the true purpose of the schools. The evident fact that the public school system of the country is suffering from the general inefficiency of school boards, and that the trouble is growing worse yearly cannot be too strongly urged upon public attention, though unfortunately the labor of doing this is rarely rewarded with much attention from the public. The obvious necessity for reform may be readily acknowledged, but when the opportunity for effecting it comes, the people manifest their wonted indifference. There could hardly be anything more saddening to contemplate than the fact that there are in the country to-day perhaps not less than half a million children who are receiving no instruction in the public schools because those who should have made provision for them have failed in their duty.

Insanity in England.

The subject of insanity has recently been receiving a good deal of discussion in the east, where the evidence of the increase of lunacy is most aboundant, and the matter is really one of general interest, in view of the statistics showing that insanity is everywhere increasing. A report just issued by the British commissioners in lunacy shows that, notwithstanding the vastly improved methods of treatment, lunacy is on the increase in England, and that the disease attacks a disproportionate number of poor people, among whom, it is believed, the lack of food is a predisposing cause. This development is interesting as an incidental proof of the wisdom of placing lunacy and charity under the oversight of the same board, as is done in some of the states in this country. It must be obvious from the experience in England that one of the most effective preventives of insanity is an efficient system of public charity.

Not the least interesting feature of the English report refers to the great change that has taken place within the present generation in the treatment of the insane. The barbarities formerly practiced in the asylums are no longer possible. Another instructive fact presented is that the latest results of investigation go to establish the superiority of the hospital over the asylum, at all events in the earlier stages of insanity. It is coming to be more and more believed that in very many instances a speedy cure can be effected if the patient is treated properly and promptly. Asylums are therefore giving place to hospitals, as in the case of the conversion of the institution in old London known for ages as Bedlam, a historical mad house that has been the scene of more horrors and barbarities than perhaps any other structure in the world.

While very marked progress has been made in England in the study of insanity in all its forms and phases, and a very great improvement made in the treatment of the insane in this country, or at least in several of the states, the advance in both respects has been quite as great, and the subject is still receiving in both countries the most careful study. Despite the enlarged wisdom and greater humanity, however, insanity is increasing, and it perhaps remains for the philosopher, rather than the scientist and philanthropist, to point out the way to check its growth.

The Autumn Equinox.

The leaden skies and chilly winds bring to mind the poet's familiar refrain—"The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year." We are at the threshold of the autumn equinox, when nature begins to rapidly shed her garment of green and the harvest moon looks down on "meadows brown and seer." Already the leaves are beginning to change, and soon the woods will be gorgeous with the many tints which autumn dyes. Five days hence the day and the night will be of equal length, and thereafter this "goodly planet, the earth," will pursue its way more in the darkness than in the light. This is a period in the year which not only has its important function in nature's work, but a moral influence on humanity. This is a warning to preparation, in the foretaste it gives of what is beyond.

We shall have some days of storm—gloomy, disagreeable, tedious days—but they are never many here, and we can bear them in patience in anticipation of the glorious days that will immediately succeed them. There is no other portion of the country, we believe, where the season known as "Indian Summer" is more prolonged or more delightful than here. Beginning ordinarily about the close of September it continues from four to six weeks, with rarely an interruption, of the most beautiful and enjoyable weather that can be imagined. Welcome, then, the sunless and stormy days that are the cheerless prelude to a season whose bountiful beauties are not surpassed by those of any other period of the year.

A NOVEL question regarding the rights to citizenship come up recently before the United States circuit court for Oregon. The facts in the case were as follows: A boy born of Chinese parents in this country was sent to China with his mother and upon his return to America after some years was denied the right to land as he had no certificate of prior residence as required by law. The case was finally appealed to the United States circuit court on the ground that he was a native of this country and that his residence in China for an indefinite period did not expatriate him, nor amount to a renunciation of citizenship, since such a right can not be renounced by the parents of a minor. The court held that the point was wall taken, and sustained the appeal by allowing the child to land. It would consequently follow that this Chinese boy is a citizen of America. On reaching his majority he will have the right to exercise all the functions of American citizenship.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Plattsmouth Herald echoes bourbon feeling all over the country when it says the "democrats are glad there are no more September states."

"The editor of this paper will vote for Russell for presidential elector," says the Schuyler Quill, "but every time we think of it we feel mean. It is enough to make a man hate himself to death to contemplate such an act."

After reading the president's letter of acceptance, the Grand Island Independent exclaims: "The dangers of a second term seem to have no terror in them for Grover now, but then he perhaps realizes the fact that the danger is not imminent."

Cass county will have a county seat election this fall, and the Weeping Water Eagle screams: "A free ballot, a fair count, Iowa voters at home, the B. & M. attending to its own business, the dead remaining in their graves, will put the county seat of Cass county on wheels—on the 6th of November next."

The Lyons Mirror observes: "If there is any one thing the Omaha Republican delights in more than all things beside, it is to copy some silly sling at Van Wyck from some country newspaper that has no reputation for wisdom at home or abroad. The Republican has been telling the public for a long time that Van Wyck was dead, but from the effort it puts forth to kill him it must regard him as a lively corpse."

The Ulysses Dispatch prints the following as a warning: "Secretary of State Laws, by one act at Lincoln last week, forfeited the confidence of the rank and file of the republican party by his higgling and haggling method of refusing to stand by General Leese and Treasurer Willard in their labors to have the freight rates of the state reduced. Let him beware; the people are in no mood to be trifled with, and, though he is renominated, he is not yet re-elected. If it becomes apparent that he is about to yoke up with the railroads, a strong fight on the part of the anti-railroad republican press will lay him away in his little grave along side of Loren Clark. And right here and now is the proper time for the gentleman to explain his position, as the surroundings begin to look a 'leetle' dubious."

Secretary Laws' action at the recent meeting of the state board of transportation causes the York Times to talk as follows: "Gilbert L. Laws has surprised and chagrinned many of his former friends and supporters by his resolution to postpone action by the state board of transportation on the rate order made some time ago. He voted a couple of times on the right side, before the convention, enough to show that he knows which the right side is and what the people want, but as soon as he is nominated he flops back to the railroad side without shame or conscience. That is the way it appears, and we believe he will find it exceedingly difficult to make the people view it in any other way."

The outcome of the recent senatorial convention of York and Fillmore counties calls forth the following from the York Times: "After the outrage which was attempted at Fairmont on the people and on Mr. Keekley every honest man in both York and Fillmore counties ought to give him his vote. The people should make his majority so overwhelming as to teach the scalawags and corporations who combined to defeat him, with money and trickery, a lesson which they will remember. The most desperate and damnable means ever employed were used to compass his defeat, and were only overcome by the utmost vigilance and perseverence. The fact that the conspirators were thwarted and defeated at last does not relieve them in any degree from the odium which attaches to their villainous work. Mr. Keekley is bold, outspoken, and uncompromising, and the corporations do not hanker after another wrestle with him in the legislature, but the desperate fight which they have made upon him, and will continue to make until the polls are closed, shows his value to the people, and emphasizes the necessity of rallying to his support."

The Hastings Gazette Journal, has this to say of McShane and his partisans: "Having annouced that Nebraska is to be carried for democracy and free trade, this year, the democratic organs seem to realize that the gubernatorial situation is one requiring desperate methods. They have commenced a campaign of virulent slander and abuse which for pure, wanton maliciousness has never been equalled in Nebraska. Governor Thayer is characterized as a dishonest, discrepit old man in his dotage. He is ridiculed, laughed at, scoffed at, lied about, abused and slandered by over zealous advocates of free trade and democracy until a stranger might imagine that the republican candidate for governor is either a knave or an imbecile. What is the meaning of all this abuse. It is certainly uncalled for. The exigencies of a political campaign certainly do not require the democratic editors to cram their columns with lies until the column rules bulge. Governor Thayer has proven himself an honest and a capable official. His enemies cannot honestly bring a single accusation against him that is worthy of even a moment's consideration. The truth is, that the democratic abuse of Governor Thayer springs from a most natural desire to attract attention from the mediocrity of their own candidate. What is there in the record of the present congressman from the First district to command the approval of the citizen of Nebraska who has the interests of his state at heart. What bills has he introduced? What measures has he championed? What is his opinion on the questions of the day in which the people of Nebraska are interested? Granted that he is honest. Nobody believes that he would steal or commit any of the other cardinal sins tabooed by the decalogue. But there are thousands of perfectly honest men in Nebraska who are not qualified for the office of governor, and McShane, with all his thousands of paltry dollars, is one of them."

They Have Heard From Maine.
Black Hills Times.

What has become of the men who, a few weeks ago, were offering to bet large sums of money on the election of Cleveland?

A Very Satisfactory Opinion.
Burlington Hawkeye.

Mr. Cleveland hold back his letter until the very morning of the Maine election. Then he published it. And then the voters of Maine gave their opinion about it.

The Card for Congressmen.
Oil City Blizzard.

Congressmen may secure an odd vote here and there by a judicious distribution of seeds among their constituents, but the right thing to plant for votes are public buildings.

What Has Been and Will Be.
Philadelphia North American.

It took three months of "innocuous desuetude" for the president to turn out three columns of platitudinous platitude explaining his ambiguous attitude towards the laborious multitude. It will take less than that time for the multitude to reciprocate the attention, and then the period of desuetude will begin again.

A First-Water Fraud.
Deadwood Pioneer.

Consistency is a jewel, and President Cleveland is a jewel of inconsistency. A reviler of the press, he retains in his closest confidence an old-time journalist, Dan Lamont; a scoffer at the reporter's humble profession, he illustrates in his letter that he himself is the greatest "fake" writer on the American continent.

Would Also Find Free Whisky.
Davenport Democrat-Gazette.

General Clinton B. Fisk will devote the next three weeks to cold water campaign work in Michigan and other western states. The general ought to visit Iowa. He will find that Davenport has the best supply of pure water of any city of its size in the country, and that more of it is used here daily than in many cities of double our population.

A Slight Acceleration.
Kansas City Times.

The papers announce that Miss Emma Abbott is on her western way with no end of new gowns and a slight acceleration of her trill. Presumably Miss Emma is as honest as ever, for she has brushed the cobwebs from her familiar repertoire and will be heard as of yore in the maddeningly intoxicating melodies of "Trovatore" and the "Bohemian Girl." She will invade these precincts at an early day.

The People and the Pensioners.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The people of this country do not look upon the applicants for pensions as so many persons who may be abused with impunity by a democratic president who sent a substitute to the war, and sympathized with secession, and was sorry when Lee, instead of Grant, surrendered at Appomattox. They cannot be made to believe, under any circumstances, that men who were equal to the highest efforts of patriotic courage and sacrifice when the life of the government was in danger are now generally capable of wronging that government and degrading themselves by acts of criminal deception

Character of the Campaign.
Philadelphia Public Ledger.

There is less rancor and clamor in this campaign than the last, but there is not less feeling. The last was a contest of Goths and Vandals; this is like a crusade in which the triumph of a great cause is being fought for. It is full of courage, dignity, as befits a contention in which are arrayed only sovereign citizens of a free country. It is full, too, of intelligence, education. At the end of such a campaign thoughtful minds will find this reason for satisfaction—that, no matter which party win or lose, the victory was achieved by the assertion at the polls of the instructed thought and informed act of the people themselves; that knowledge and reason, not passion or prejudice, prevailed. A triumph so won should content even the defeated.

Republicans Have the Advantage.
New York Sun.

There is no foundation whatever for the boasted predictions heard at national headquarters and elsewhere that Cleveland and Thurman enjoy a fighting chance of carrying states hitherto reckoned as safe in the republican schedule. Some fools in every canvass think that talk of this sort is indispensable as a certificate of party loyalty. Far from justifying the childish imaginings of these chipper prognosticators, the returns from those nothern states where there has already been voting, prove that the advantage is slightly with the republicans. The story is the same in Oregon, Vermont, and now in Maine. Where the republicans have been strong, they are, if anything, stronger in 1888 than at any former time for years past.

The Promise of Prosperity.
Philadelphia Record.

Whatever the actual yield may have been, is evident from the acknowledged deficiency in the wheat and rye crops of Europe that a sufficient demand is assured to market it at higher average prices than have been realized for several years past. The country may be able to spare a few millions of bushels more toward making good the shortage in English and French crops than the statisticians had previously calculated, but the increase is not likely to be sufficient to materially affect the world's markets. The facts that we shall have more wheat than was expected, and that the corn crop, which promises the largest yield on record, is now about out of danger from frost, should give fresh impetus to the wheels of trade and industry. The big crops will swell the receipts of the railroad companies, enlarge the volume of foreign exchanges, and increase the purchasing power of the earnings of the agricultural classes, to the advantage of business all over the country.

Ultimate Failure.
Lippincott's

However much my arrows have fallen short,
Or swerved aside, or overshot that mark
Far-set, whose circles center but in Truth,
This is the desire—the one unfading dream—
The hope of my young manhood,—so to stand,
So aim, so loose the tense expectant string,
That, at the last, each winged shaft may fly
Unto the heart of Truth unerringly.

Yet—though I soothe the sting of ill-success
With thoughts of Error, lurking in the grass,
Nursing a wound some wide-flown dart has given—
A fear dwells ever at my inmost soul.
That, haply, ere my growing skill has won
The prize—Perfection—I may feel the bow
Break at full bend, or hear its worn cord part,
Or find the quiver empty at my belt,

KINGS AND QUEENS.

King Milan, it is reported in Vienna, intends to divorce himself from Queen Natalie by a royal edict, sanctioned by the Skuptschina, and the Servian legislature.

Augustin Iturbide, grandson of the Colonel Iturbide, who made himself a meteoric emperor of Mexico over fifty years ago, has just been made colonel of the Seventh regiment, the finest in the Mexican army.

Emperor William will visit Vienna at the end of September. He will remain in the capital for a week's round of reviews and banquets. He will be accompanied by the empress if her health permits.

The prince of Wales has given $250 to a Roman Catholic charity in London, and Princess Louise of Lorne contemplates going to Rome soon. This has caused a great deal of serious comment in the London papers.

At the Isle of Wight Agricultural society recently Queen Victoria took three prizes for farm horses, one for Jersey cattle, and four for Down sheep, winning the champion prize for the best ram and the reward for the best pair of ewes.

The ex-Empress Frederick will make a quiet visit to her mother, Queen Victoria, this month. She will not seek public recognition in any way, and may go directly to Scotland by sea, and join her mother at Balmoral. She is in fairly good health.

The king of Sweden is preparing a series of elk hunts to take place in his forests next month, and the prince of Wales, the crown prince of Denmark, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Prince William of Nassau, and the crown prince of Austria are expected to take part in them.

John Lester Murphy, Queen Victoria's private telegrapher, has been highly complimented by her majesty. When at Windsor lately she said he was "the only man of sense in the house," the prince of Wales and Henry of Battenburg being at the time dwelling in the imperial mansion.

The king of Spain not only has a hobby, but has just had his portrait painted showing him mounted upon it. His royal highness, who will be 3 years old should he live until next May, is represented as a manly little fellow, and he has the reputation of being a very good little king.

The Empress Victoria is not a high church woman. In fact, her religious views are so exceedingly liberal that, as Labouchere says, "it has been a matter of speculation as to whether she really held on religious subjects any special doctrines whatever." The other members of the royal family are in very much the same condition, although the late Princess Alice, who was for several years a decided freethinker, entirely altered her views, and became very devout in the few years just preceding her death.

Mr. Cleveland's Letter.

The Boston Herald (ind.) cannot see that anything has been gained by the delay.

The Boston Journal (rep.) thinks the line or two devoted to civil service reform may appear a meagre mention to the genuine reformers, but it gets considerably more room in the message than it will get in the democratic part of the campaign.

Springfield Republican (ind.): The president does not strengthen his position when he proceeds to the dissection of the republican platform. That department of the campaign might have been left to the care of the party orators and newspapers.

Philadelphia Ledger (ind.) is as a rule friendly towards Mr. Cleveland. It say of his letter: "If Mr. Cleveland shall be re-elected it will be upon his clean and worthy administration of the chief executive office, not because of his letter, and in spite of his tariff message."

Boston Advertiser (rep.) says: Horace Greeley wrote his letter in ten days, but Mr. Cleveland has been trained by experience to burn his first thoughts. As was to be expected, his letter is chiefly devoted to a labored explanation of his message, and pained rebuke of those prejudiced partisans who dare to hint that he has no respect for the tariff.

New York Commercial Advertiser: The president's presentation of the matter is so clear, so simple and so conclusively right that it must commend itself to every fair and honest mind which is not carried away by a selfish desire for unfair advantage or blinded by unreasoning partisanship. The arguments he presents are precisely those which led Garfield, Arthur, Folger, McCulloch, Henry Wilson and Senator Sherman in years gone by to reach the same conclusions that Mr. Cleveland now reaches and to urge the policy he urges.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (rep.): Mr. Cleveland's last annual message was solely devoted to an attempt to make the issue between free trade and protection the line of battle, but this letter, on the contrary, has for its main purpose the diversion of popular attention from the issue, and especially the creation of the impression that he is not so much of a free trader as that message would indicate. Herein he follows the same general line of policy as Judge Thurman, Congressman Mills and the democracy generally. The courage of nine months ago has oozed away, and in place of a bold front which was then presented is the tremendous anxiety to explain away the real issue of the campaign and mystify it by descanting upon the evil of raising a surplus revenue.

Mr. Harrison's Letter.

Globe-Democrat (rep.): The difference between the republican and the democratic doctrine on the tariff question is fundamental. It is not simply the difference between a 47 per cent tariff and a 42 per cent tariff, but it is the difference between adequate protection and no protection at all.

Cleveland Leader (rep.): This letter is a comprehensive statement of grand republican principles, original in conception, forcible in presentation, irrefutable in logic, and convincing in a degree beyond that of any public paper of the campaign. It exhibits a masterly grasp not only of the principles involved, but of the details as well.

Kansas City Journal (rep): Benjamin Harrison has more than met the expectations of his most enthusiastic friends by his conduct since the nomination, and his letter simply clinches his title to the honor and confidence of the American people. He is in every essential a typical American. He is in sympathy with labor, for few men have been harder workers.

Chicago Tribune (rep): General Harrison first takes up the tariff question, and he goes to the heart of it without being diverted by anything in his opponent's missive. He shows that the issue is not "one of schedules, but of principles." He points out that the whole drift, tendency, purpose and outcome of Cleveland's suggestions as interpreted in the Mills bill are to bring about ultimately the free importation of foreign competing goods. The democrats are not aiming at a revision of schedules; they are attacking the principle of protection.

Pioneer Press (rep.): For clearness, candor and good temper, the letter of acceptance of General Harrison bears favorable comparison with that of President Cleveland. He meets the tariff issue squarely and intelligently. His attitude toward the existing system of protective duties is asfar from the blind and extravagant idolatry of the Chicago platform as it is from the concealed and halting, but unmistakable hostility of the president's letter. He stoutly maintains the protection idea, under which American industry has thriven and the American workman prospered. He combats the theoretical assumption of the president that the entire amount of a duty is added to the domestic price of the article, and points out that the logical conclusion from this is a purely revenue tariff, by which duties shall be levied only on articles not produced in this country.

The Sea Breeze.
Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Hung on the casement that looked o'er the main,
Fluttered a scarf of blue;
And a gay bold breeze paused to flutter and tease
This trifle of delicate hue.
"You are lovelier far than the blue skies are,"
He said with a voice that sighed;
"You are fairer to me than the beautiful sea;
Oh, why do you stay here and hide?"

"You are wasting your life in this dull, dark room;"
And he fondled her silken folds.
"O'er the casement lean but a little, my queen,
And see what the great world holds!
How the wonderful blue of your matchless hue
Cheapens both sea and sky!
You are far too bright to be hidden from sight;
Come, fly with me, darling, fly!"

Tender his whisper ad sweet his caress,
Flattered and pleased was she;
The arms of her lover lifted her over
The casement out to sea;
Close to his breast she was fondly pressed,
Kissed once by his laughing mouth;
Then dropped to her grave in the cruel wave,
And the wind went whistling south.

Diminutive Missouri People.

Kansas City Times: At Cassville, Barry county, I became acquainted with Samuel Gilmore, a farmer, forty years of ago, who is only two feet nine inches tall and weighs forty-six pounds. He is a justice of the peace and has been for nine years. He owns a farm of 320 acres and looks after its management himself. He has received offers from showmen, but has refused them all, preferring to remain upon his farm. He is married, his wife being a medium-sized woman, and has five children. At Paris, the county seat of Monroe county, I met two young ladies who are actually belles of the place and yet are more children in size. The elder is now in her twenty-second year and is two feet eleven inches in height and weighs fifty-four pounds. Her sister is in her eighteenth year and weighs forty-one pounds. She has long, light hair and is just the size of a six-year-old child. They are really the handsomest little women I ever saw. They dress stylishly, have classical educations, are accomplished musicians and have traveled extensively. They come of a prominent and well-known family and their father, who is now dead, was a man over six feet tall. Their mother is a woman of medium size.

Fatal Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 15.—An explosion occurred at the mills of the National Milling company early this morning. The mill took fire and was destroyed, entailing a loss of $150,000, on which there was an insurance of $75,000. There were eighteen men in the mill at the time of the explosion. One, Peter Geirman, perished in the flames. Two others were seriously injured. Seven others are unaccounted for, and it is thought at least three of them are dead in the ruins.

SUNDAY GOSSIP.

"Omaha is a large, a growing and an interesting city," remarked a visitor from Boston as he stood on the Wabash corner last evening. "But it ought to inaugurate a system of street cleaning like other cities."

"We have it," answered his companion. "Our streets are regularly swept by machinery at a large expense."

"You don't mean to say," replied the stranger, "that Farnam street here has been swept for a month!"

"I do," was the answer, it was just cleaned last night."

"Great Heavens! the contractor must be getting rich out of the job. It reminds me of poor John Sheridan's play of 'Fun on the Bristol,' where the Widow O'Breeng is asked by her daughter what her dead father's business had been.

"'Your father, Julie,' said Mrs. O'Brien, 'was in the street cleaning department.'

"'Oh, then, mother,' said Julie, 'he made his money by sweeping the streets.'

"'He did not,' replied Mrs. O'Brien, with asperity. 'He made it by not sweeping them.'"

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"I saw John D. Howe on the streets yesterday," said a lawyer, "and am glad to learn that he has returned to Omaha to stay. He was for years one of our most prominent attorneys until he left the city to accept the general attorneyship of the St. Paul & Omaha road. Howe's career in Omaha was the story of indomitable energy and hard study, winning the prize against the disadvantages of cramped circumstances and no one to boost him into favor. He came here poor and unknown. He left with a fine reputation for high legal attainments, with an extensive practice and no inconsiderable accumulation of means. For nearly two years past he has been traveling at home and abroad for his health, and though somewhat grayer than when he left us, looks in better condition than I have seen him for years."

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"It makes me smile right out loud," remarked a young lady, "to hear some of our people trying to twist their mouths into shape to give a foreign pronunciation to the word 'Sebastopol.' English speaking nations generally pronounce it in only one way, and that is with the accent on the second vowel. To accent the third is sheer affectation. One might as well speak of Paris a 'Paree,' Vienna at 'Wien,' Rome as 'Roma,' Florence as 'Fiernze' as to decline to anglicize 'Sevastopol.' In my judgment nothing savors more of cod fish aristocracy than such absurd attempts at 'frills.' Worcester, the best authority on orthoepy, gives as the preferable pronounciation, the plain English one of 'Sebastopol,' accented on the second vowel."

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"It is a cold day when Congressman Dorsey gets left," remarked a Fremonter as he noted Mr. Dorsey's presence at Mayne's stock farm sale, and the additional fact that he was secured two or three times over for his loan. "Dorsey is a good banker and he looks closely after his security. I have understood for some time that he has been holding the props under Mayne and am glad to see that he carried one of them off with him when the trouble came."

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Anxious enquiries for Congressman McShane are heard on all sides of the democratic camp. "We are mustered for war," said a battle-scarred democratic veteran yesterday, but we can't move forward without the quartermaster and commissary department. We expect to make a red hot fight as soon as the ammunition and cracker boxes put in an appearance, but John holds the key to the situation and the warehouses. You can counton an inspiriting campaign all over the state when the democratic nominee for governor reaches home headquarters."

RELIGIOUS.

The most popular preacher in Georgia just now is a young woman named Haskins, from Tennessee, who is conducting revival meetings in various parts of the state. She is twenty-five years old, of modest and unassuming manners, and is an excellent pulpit orator.

It is proposed to hold a world's Sunday school convention in London next June. If this convention is held it will be made up of delegates from all parts of the world, and a ship will be chartered which will take three hundred delegates to London from this country alone.

The bishop of Florida was absent from his diocese when the news reached him of the appearance of yellow fever in Jacksonville. He reached the city by the earliest train, and will remain there while the danger lasts. All the clergy of the city are at their posts and will remain there.

A London preacher placarded the city with notices that he would preach in Spurgeon's tabernacle on the subject: ",—;—:—!—!—." There was a large congregation, to whom he announced the text: "Stand thou still awhile," and then said that his subject was "The Pauses of Life."

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Mr. W. W. Astor, the committee appointed to take charge of the preliminary arrangements for the proposed Protestant Episcopal cathedral in New York city, have asked twenty architects to send in competitive sketches of the building by December 15 of this year.

A young man, a protestant, attended a Roman Catholic church for the first time on a recent Sunday at Bar Harbor. When he was going out he thought he saw the congregation dropping offerings into a receptacle at the side of the door, so when he reached it he put forth his hand and deposited a quarter in the holy water fount.

Paris has been considered the wickedest city in the world. Cardinal Manning, in a recent remarkable discourse, shows a different picture, which is gloomy enough. He says: "London is a desolation beyond that of any city in the christian world. Four millions of human beings, of whom 2,000,000 have never set their foot in any place of christian worship, and among these 2,000,00 God only knows how few have been baptised how few have been born again of water and the Holy Ghost. London is a wilderness. It is like Rome of old—a pool into which all the nations of the world streamed together and all the sins of all the nations of the world were continually flowing. Such is London at this day."

All Are Employes.

In a publication recently issued by the Pennsylvania company occurs this paragraph: "The employes of the Pennsylvania lines are compensated sufficiently to make them self-respecting and reliable, and are disciplined to the highest standard. A powerful preventive of discord is that men filling the highest offices are expected to consider themselves employes as well as the humblest. Subordinates are expected to follow their instructions to the letter, to pay due respect to their superiors, and at the same time superior officers are required to be considerate and just in intercourse with subordinates. All understand that they must work together for the common good of the service, and a personal interest in the economical and effective working of the system is fostered on every hand. An evidence of this is the 'coal premium' plan. The allowance of coal necessary for fuel for an engine is placed at a certain number of pounds per car per mile. If an engine and fireman fill the requirements of the running schedule with a less amount, they are paid half the value of the coal saved. If they exceed the allowance they are not charged with the excess, but their conduct of an engine is examined with a view toward improvement."

An Austrian Prince Dead.

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—Prince Johann Adolph, aged eighty-nine, is dead.