THE FARMER IN THE FUTURE.

How He Will Be Affected by the Promised Change in Condition.

GREAT INCREASE IN CULTIVATED ACREAGE.

Disproportion in the Increase of the Population and the Results to Which Exportation Leads.

Twenty years since wherever the cultivater owned the land he occupied he was exceptionally prosperous and so continued to be until about the middle of the eighth decade, when the opening of so many new farms in the Missouri valley and the development of Indian wheat expertation so changed the relations of supply and demand for food products that prices fell greatly and the farmer's revenue, from a given area, was greatly lessened, yet it is more than questionable if this lowering of the price of food has resulted beneficially to the industrial classes although it has enabled them to buy their food for less money, yet probably such food has, because of the disastrous change in the farmer's condition, actually cost them more labor than it would bad prices remained at the level obtaining during the first half of the eighth decade when the price (in gold) of English grown wheat, in the markets of Great Britmin, was 85 per cent greater than the price obtaining in the same markets in the year 1890, as the changed conditions surrounding the employment of the capital and labor of the farmer have, in a very large measure, destroyed the purchasing power of the most numerous class of the customers of the merchant, manufacturer, artisen and laborer.

The agricultural population of the United States numbers some 25,000,000 and is 40 per cent, of the whole and when the purchasing power of such a great proportion of the people has been destroyed, or greatly diminished, it means lessened employment for others. lower wages, as well as a lessened purchasing power on the part of all the industrial classes, more or less commercial stagnation. hard times, a descending scale of land and other values, and increased indebtedness on the part of the producing classes, whose wares are selling at or below the cost of pro-duction. This has long been the case with a very considerable part, if not the whole, of the agricultural class and has resulted in less power to purchase the products of the labor of others who, in turn, have thereby had their purchasing power diminished so that the whole economic fabric has been subjected

to unprofitable conditions which have affected all classes affect if in varying degrees.

In the case of the American, as well as all other farmers, the reduction in his returns have been abnormally great as the prices of farm products, as measured by the price of wheat, were So per cent greater during the first half of the eighth decade than those obtaining during the year just closed and this change in price very accurately measures the change in his purchasing power and the result is that he wears last year's coat, buys little or no hardware, puts up few or no new buildings, makes the old buggy last another year, the daughter has to do without the promised musical justrament, the son cannot accurate the expected adjusting and the secure the expected education and the makers of hardware, coats, books, pictures, organs, pianos, furniture and carriages and organs, planos, include and carriages and teachers, transporters, merchants, jewelers, professional men and artisans are but half employed, and find it more difficult to buy flour made from 75-cent wheat than they would if wheat had never sold below \$1.50

This state of affairs has, however, under the conditions which have existed in this country, probably been inevitable, and while many such auxiliary causes as the unreasonable exactions of the transportation compa nies and the far-reaching and baleful prac-tices of the board of trade gambler in farm products have been largely contributory, the primary and potent cause lies deep down in that desire of the race to own a home and sit, each man, under his own vive and fig tree wide scope for its realization on the public domain where all were welcome to a farm without money or price; and this, in the absence of a retarding forest growth, resulted in an increase of 112 pe States during the fourteen years ending with 1885 while population increased but 44 per

cent.
During the last half decade, however, a radical and far-reaching change has obtained; obtained because the raw material from which farms are made has been practically exhaust ed, and white population continues to increase in nearly as great a ratio as prior to 1885-or 12.5 per cent the cultivated area has increased but 7 per cent and the rate of the acreage increase is yearly and progressively lessening, one consequence being that the quantity of land employed in the production f food for exportation has diminished from 21,000,000 acres in 1885 to 10,600,000 in 1891 and continuing to diminish at the same rate will, by 1895, have wholly been absorbed by

ne requirements of our added population.

The following table shows the rapidity of agricultural development and the progressively decreasing rate at which additions are being made to the cultivated area and indi cates the early coming of that time when the American, and especially western, farmer will be the most prosperous member of the Exhibit showing increase of cultivated area

in the United States, and the rates per cen

Year.	Cultivat- ed area in Staple Crops.	Increase of Cul- tivated Area in each period and rate per cent of increase.		Inc of cultiv't'd area each year during each period, and yearly rate per centine.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Rato per cent.	Acres.	Rate per cent
1871 1875 1880 1885 1890	93,096,000 124,000,000 165,000,000 197,000,000 211,000,000	38,000,000 \$42,000,000 32,000,000 \$14,000,000	132.2 34.1 19.4	7,500,000 8,240,000 6,100,000 2,800,000	8,1 6,8 3,0 1,4

The preceding table shows that during the fourteen years ending with 1885 the increase in cultivated acres was no less than 112 per cent as against an increase in population of 44 per cent. This phenomenal increase was not only sufficient to meet the requirements of the great additions made to our own popu-lation, but quite sufficient to meet the addilation, but quite sufficient to meet the additions made to the European populations and still leave a surplus to be stored as reserves which have been drawn upon in later years when the world's current production has been less than current needs. Now, how-ever, our additions to the area under cultivation are less than equal to half our added re

Concurrently with the addition of so many new farms in the United States the Indian government abrogated the export duty upon theat and Indian exports that aggregated but 464,000 bushels in 1871 rose in 1887 to 41,500,000 bushels, without, however, any increase of the ludian wheat area; indeed, the area sown to wheat at the close of the ninth decade was 1,000,000 less than in 1870, the augmented exports being very largely due to the increas ig and inconceivable poverty of the Indian culivator who has been obliged to sell an eve increasing proportion of his crep—as the price fell—to pay the constantly augmenting land (rent) tax, although a population increasing three times as fast as the cultivated acreage actually required this food for home consump-

The result of such a disproportionate increase of population and cultivated acreage in the United States and the compulsory exportation of wheat by the starving Indian ryots, is seen in the fact that, whereas, during the five years ending with 1875 the average price (in gold) of English-grown wheat in the markets of Great Britain was \$1.00 bushel, it was but 10 cents during the years ending with 1800. In other words, wheat-which is the key to the agricultural altuation-during this fifteen years, shrank selling price, in consequence of the opening of so many American farms and the develo ment of the Indian exports, no less than 69 cents per bushel and the prices of all other primary staple food products have shrunker portion. Is it any wonder that hard and stagnation everywhere

when the fountain has been dried at its The price of wheat having been 73 per cent greater for the five years ending in 1875 than during the last five years, it follows that the

purchasing power of the farmer has been lessened in nearly like measure, although there has been some little reduction in the cost of production. Add again this propor-tion to the purchasing power of the immense agricultural class of the United States and agricultural class of the United States and every artisan, laborer, miner, manufacturer, merchant, transporter, builder and profes-sional man will be fully employed, wages good and the whole industrial life be quick-ened in an astonishing manner. It is almost mpossible to conceive that such a change is impending after the experiences of recent years when the farmer has seen, notwith-standing all his industry and privation, the debt with its annual interest charge, yearly increasing. That such a change is impending and is susceptible of proof as data exists, but requires the labor and patience necessary to its gathering and fabulation, to show that there is a deficient acreage as well as a most direct retailonship between population, acreage in staple food products, prices for such products and the prosperity of the cultivator as well as the prosperity of all other classes as there can be to doubt that all the industrial forces are just as dependent upon, and just as inti-mately connected with, the prosperity of the basic industry as in that remote past when the founder of the second Persian monarchy said. "There can be no power without an army; no army without money, and no money without a prosperous agriculture." In the view of this most successful statesman the former was the ultimate source of all ealth as well as power and to see that such

stock markets and observe how values rise and fail as the crops are full or meager. Many things have changed since the days of Artexerxes, and industrial processes diffe wonderfully, but the great underlying prin ciples have not changed and when the basic industry is in an unprosperous condition there will be but little money moving, and that little moving slowly through the arteries of industrial and commercial life while the body politic will be in just the state we have seen during the period when the acrenge devoted to the production of food increased more rapidly than the consuming population. Now, however, the condition of he farmer is changing for the better ever more rapidly than his affairs changed for the worse during the eighth and ninth decades.

s still the case we have only to watch the

Wheat production may be said to be the outrolling factor in acreage distribution as well as in production as the product is at all times and everywhere salable at some price and it is the one product that the farmers o the temperate zone rely most upon to furnish the needed money. This is no less true of Russia than of Australasia; no less true of the United States than of India and the result is that out of the area now employed in America in producing food for exportation about eighty per cent, thereof is devoted to the production of wheat,

During the eighth decade the wheat acre During the eighth decade the wheat acreage of the world increased (in round numbers) 24,000,000 acres, or 15.6 per cent.—and treating the compulsory exports of India as being equivalent to an addition of acreage, the addition to the supplies of the bread-eating population of European blood was, during that decade, equal to the product of 27,000,000 acres and at the ascertained average round at the ascertained average. acres and at the ascertained average yield per acre would give a yearly out-turn of 320,000,-000 bushels which at 4.75 bushels per capita, was equal to the requirements of 67,000,000 people while the bread-eating populations increased but 41,000,000 so that had rye kept pace with the increase in the rye consuming part of the bread-eating world there would have been, at the end of the eighth decade, a surplus wheat acreage equal to the require-ments of 26,000,000 people.

Assuming that the wheat acreage twenty years since—when prices were 73 per cen greater than during the last five years and 85 per cent greater thau in 1890—was sufficient to meet the requirements of the then existing population we find the acreage at the beginning of the ninth decade, (treating the recently developed Indian exports as an increase of available acreage equal to the production of a like number of bushels) was some 9,500,000 acres

in excess of requirements and during that decade there was added to such wheat prodecade there was added to such wheat producing area 4,164,000 acres (being but 2.3 per cent) or an area equal to the requirements of 10,000,000 people which added to the 26,000,000 which the surplus acreage, at the beginning of the decade would supply, and we have at the end of the ninth decade a supply sufficient for 30,000,000 out of the 56,000,000 that have been added to the breaders. that have been added to the bread-eating population of European blood since 1880, the residue being supplied by the enormous re-serves that accumulated in mill warehouse and farm granary during the existence of a

surplus acreage, such reserves now being quite exhausted. From the best data obtainable it would appear that with an average yield, the world's crop of wheat is now 100,000,000 bushels less than the yearly consumption, and that each passing year by reason of the increase to the bread-eating copulation, adds from twenty to twenty-five millions to this yearly deficit, so that by 1895 it can hardly be less than 200,000,000 bushels, if the per capita requirements remain as large as they have been

Up to the present time the reserves accumulated during the existence of a surplus acreage have sufficed to meet this deficitsuch deficit in the five years of its continuance and grow h having probably aggregated 300,000,000 bushels less the excess of the great crop of 1887-8, but there is abundant evidence that these reserves are everywhere exhausted.

exhausted.

The people of Europe yearly consume about three bushels of rye per capita, and as no additions have been made to the world's rye fields since 1870, there is an additional draft of something like 17,000,000 bushels with each recurring year to meet a demand for wheat, created by the failure of the rye fields to expand as the rye-eating population increases, and this has consumed much of the world's surplus of wheat—probably 160,000,000 bushels since 1880; hence the yearly 000,000 bushels since 1880; hence the yearly additions to the supply of wheat and rye must hereafter be from 40,000,000 to 43,000,-000 bushels. In other words: we must an-nually add to our wheat and rye fields nearly four million acres, while the additions of the last ten years have been but 400,000 acres

All additions to the area devoted to the tw principal bread-making grains have ceased in Europe as a whole; have ceased in the United States and among the exporting countries. Such area is increasing only in Canada, Australia and Argentina, and only in Argentina does it keep pace with domestic requirements. The other primary food staples show a somewhat greater relative in-crease; but, taking all kinds of grain and potatoes, they are now increasing less than one fourth as fast as the consuming population.

Of recent years the cultivated acreage of
the United States increasing less than onehalf as fast as domestic requirements, we are yearly making great inroads upon the acreage heretofore employed in producing the grain and animal products sent abroad, and while we now export-exclusive of cotton something less than 6 per cent of the products of our farms, this percentage must, from increasing home needs, diminish more than

one-fifth per year. Owing to our inability to make further considerable drafts upon a public domain that has been practically exhausted of its tillable portion and the rapid augmentation of domestic population and requirements it appears probable that we shall cease to export food at the end of five years and as the world will then be annually short some 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and a still greater quantity of rye, to say nothing of other food staples, high prices must then obtain, but we need not wait five years for high prices as the deficient acreage now existant ensures such prices from this year forward, and the impossibility of making good this deficit in the world's food areas, while repulation continues to increase at any thing near present rates, assures the pro-longed continuance of such prices, and high prices for the products of the farm means that the farmer will not much longer be under the necessity of working, on an average, from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, and that he will soon take his rightful place in the world and receive his share of the good things of life. He will build better houses, barns and granaries, his land will rapidly double and troble in value and being able to secure what money he actually re-quires from the sale of only a portion of his produce he will not be forced to sell when all others are doing likewise, honce while prices will be so much better they will also be far steadier and fluctuate only as affected by supply and demand, whereas now they are effected by his necessities which impel him to market his products just when everyone else is doing so, the result being seasons of glutted markets and ow prices which once down are hard to elelow prices which once down are hard to ele-vate, while the overmarketing in the earlier part of the harvest year places a wonderful power in the hands of the gambler in farm products, which he unhesitatingly uses to further wreck prices. Once the farmer is in a position to hold his products until they are required for immediate consumption, the market wrecker will be divested of much of his pernicious power over prices as then it will be the amount of real stuff offering -not the fictions as now-which will determine

The coming of this advance in the returns of the farmer mean; a most profound change in all political, industrial and financial rela-tions as the farmer will cease to be a borrower and this will necessarily cause a lowering of interest rates and the west producing, as now, an immense surplus of food staples which the east must have, great sums will yearly move permanenty from the east to the west in payment for high priced farm products and this will result in each farm products and this will result in con-verting the west from the debter to the

ereditor section. Results so desirable to farmers, east as rell as west, and to all interested, directly or indirectly, in western property or securities will come because the consuming element of the bread-eating world has more than caught up with that enormous development of agri-cultural lands that to the thoughtless seemed o make good the boast that we could feed he world. C. Wood Davis.

THIS COUNTRY OF OURS.

The railroads of this country employ 3,000,-

Pennsylvania established the first hospital A new and powerful explosive has been encocted by George Hochmeyer of St. Paul.

The mayor of Philadelphia receives \$12,000 year, and the mayor of New York receives

A flea can jump over a barrier 500 times his own height. At that rate a man could jump over a wall nearly a mile high.

Minn.

The elevated railroads of New York city, which cost less than \$17,000,000, are stocked and bonded for over \$60,0000,000. The number of postoffices in the United States is officially stated to be 64,391, show-

ng an increase of 2,000 over last year at this A Chicago man died at the poker table with three jacks and a pair of eights in his hand and a revolver and a pair of brass knuckles in his pocket

The directors of the mint estimate that the United States can rely upon producing at least \$33,000,000 per year in gold for several Illinois has a larger railroad mileage than

any other state in the union; or, to be more exact, it has 10,163 miles of main lines and 2,928 miles of sidings, The great Northern railway system reports earnings for the year ending June 30 of \$12,661,850,an increase over the previous year

of \$1,616,000, or nearly 13 per cent.

The wealth of the United States amounts to \$92,500,000,000, distributed among 13,000,000 families. There are 135,000 families which have an average wealth of \$186,000.

A competent authority has computed that the present indications point to the largest yield of cotton on record, one of the factors in New Orleans placing it at 9,000,000 bales. North Carolina is in luck again. It is found

by an error in figures made some twenty years ago, and just discovered, that she is ensitled to \$26,218 more direct tax money than what she was credited with by the last con-

SOME BIG MEN.

Tolstoi eats a raw onion on rising. This prevents any interruption of his literary

The Minneapolis Tribune advocates a mon-ument to William Windom, late secretary of the treasury.

Congressman Lodge will preside over the republican state convention in Boston on September 16. Edward Belamy is the descendant of six

generations of ciergymen. And yet, standing in the shadow of the pyramids, Napoieon had the audacity to assert that religious thought had made no progress for 4,000

Rev. Phillips Brooks is said to be the fast-est speaker in the world. Verbatim reporters who timed him found that he speaks on an average of 212 words a minute. Stammering in his youth is accountable for his remarkable haste in speech. Herr Gruettner, the famous German sculp-or, has completed a bust of Dr. Heinrich

Schliemann, which, according to reports, is a wonderful likeness of the great explorer. Schliemann gave his friend Gruettner many sittings before his death. Dr. Newman Hall, the noted English Congregationalist divine, is seventy-five years old. The famous-tract, "Come to Jesus," of

which he is the author. sale than almost any other religious work excepting the Bible. Several million copies of it have been printed, and it has been tran-slated into more than thirty languages. Judge Walter Gresham is at Lunesville, Harrison county, Ind., visiting his aged mother, a filial duty the distinguished gentle-

man performs when he is able to take a few days from his official cares. He is in his usual good health, and as genial as when he was a practicing attorney in New Albany years before he attained national unction Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett of New York, owns a complete set of the autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The costliness of the autographs is in the ratio of the obscurity of the signers. One of the least distinguished signers was Thomas Lyach, Jr., of South Carolina. Only three examples of his writing are known, unlater esting business notes, and for one of them Dr. Emmet paid over \$5,000.

Great Telegraph System.

Few persons outside of the newspaper and telegraph offices understand the vast, complicated machinery by which the news of the world is daily gathered and transmitted from point to point. This great system is explained in detail in the Century under the title, "The Press as a News Gatherer," from which the following facts are taken:
The records of the Western Union tele-

graph company may be consulted to show the extent of the expenditures by the indiridual newspapers and the Associated press, for telegraphic tolis alone, on this the largest elegraph system. During the year ending June 30, 1890, the

Western Union telegraph company delivered at all stations 322,088,438 words of "regular" or Associated press report. This was delivered to an average of two newspapers in each place, at an average cost of 15 cents per one nundred words for each place. This is rendered possible only by the great number of places served on a circuit-from thirty to flaces served on a circuit—from thirty to forty being supplied in some cases at the same time. During the same period the company handled 206,025,094 words of specials, at an average cost of 51 cents per 100 words. These figures do not include reports transmitted by the Associated press over its leased wires, or special correspondence sent on individual newsparers' leased wires. Estimating the classes and the reports of the outside press, there was delivered to the new papers during that year an aggregate amount of 1,500,000,000 words of telegraph news. On the regular vice a little more than 22 per cent is handled by the telegraph company in the daytime, while on the special service only about 5 per cent of the volume is bandled in the daytime The day rate is twice the night rate. On the Associated press leased wires the proportions are 34 per cent of day report to 60 per cent of night report, and the difference in cost the same as by Western Union lines. The total press receipts by the telegraph company for the year ending June 30, 1890, neluding regular, special and leased wires,

It should be borne in mind that these fig-ures do not include tolls on other lines, or cable tolls, or the wages of correspondents and operators, or miscellaneous expenses, or the sums paid for news by both individual newspapers and the Associated press, which

would aggregate a very large sum.
One very interesting feature of the news service, of which the public has no knowlservice, of which the public has no knowledge, is telegraphing in cases of storms and interruptions. It is on such occasions that the utility of a vast system is made manifest. During the blizzard of March, 1888, for instance, the Washington report was sent to Philadelphia via New Orleans. Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg, while New York city received it from Albany, it having reached Albany via from Albany, it having reached Albany via New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo. A more extraordinary case is that of Boston, which received a condensed report from New York via London, it being sent by one cable from New York to London, and thence back by another cable which lands in New Hampshire. Boston is frequently served with New York news via Montreal, and Albany via Pittsburg and Buffalo, the route being via the Pennsyl-vacia railroad to Pittsburg, thence across via Cloveland to Buffalo, and thence down the New York Central to Albany.

They Eucourage the Young and Help the Old in Life's Battle.

HOME FOR UNFORTUNATE OLD LADIES.

How a Band of Earnest Women Have Labored for Years in a Noble Work - Association Enterprises.

The fact that an organization for the care of aged and indigent women has been recently formed in Omana should not lead the public to think that the Woman's Christian association of this city, has abandoned or sold or broken up that most worthy institution called the "Old Women's Home." Neither should the public be led to believe that there is at present no such place in Omaha as a home for indigent and helpless old indies.

In December, 1883, a little group of ladies met in the parlors of the old First Methodist Episcopal church and with the assistance of Mrs. Barr and Mrs. Fuller the Woman's Christian association of Omaha was organized. The association first rented three small rooms in the old city hall building. and in addition to such relief as the ladies could afford by furnishing plain accommodations at these rooms for destitute women a good deal of very creditable work was done from the very first in distributing the necesfrom the very first in distributing the necessities of life to needy families about the city. Many poor children and grown people were clothed and fed by the energy and liberality of these earnest Christian women assisted by citizens who cheerfully donated articles of furniture, food and clothing.

The association kept these three small rooms at the city hall building for more than year and then rented a house at 1626. Far-

year and then rented a house at 1606 Far-nam street. The second year after the asso-ciation was organized the ladies gave assist-ance to over two hundred needy women and children. During the third year and after the association has taken the house on Farnam street, there were 473 persons cared for at the home. 34 old ladies were exact for 178 the home, 34 old ladies were cared for; 176 children were taken in and provided for, and 205 girls were provided with homes.

Thus the good work went on constantly growing and in June 1887 the association purchased a house and lot at 2718 Burt street for which the ladies agreed to pay \$5,000. They paid \$1,500 in cash and through the liberality of the citizens of Omaha the ladies have been enabled to meet the deferred payments

enabled to meet the deferred payments promptly.

This home is a large, square, two-story frame building admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is now used. It is surrounded by a large, shady lawn, ornamented with flowers beds and neatly kept. The house is reasonably well furnished and is a model of cleaniness and comfort. On the back end of the same lot with the Home building the association has a good sized cottage, presented by the motor street railway company. In this cottage the associaway company. In this cottage the associa-tion has permitted several needy families to live for a short time without paying rent until they could get upon their feet and face the world with some show of winning in the struggle for bread.

struggle for bread.

When a reporter for The Bee called yesterday at the Home on Burt street he was met at the door by the matron, Mrs. F. B. Weeks and was shown through the entire house. In the main building there were ten old ladies, each occupying a room to herself and all apparently surrounded with enough to make them comfortable. Some of the old ladies had been in the home for several years and said they were comfortable. In many instances their relatives contribute to their support, this being a quiet, comfortable and inexpensive place for the aged women to spend their last days on aged women to spend their last days on

There are some, however, who are entirely supported by the Woman's Christian associa-tion and doubtless will be until they die. One old lady, they call her "Grandma Cary," is perfectly helpless and has been for some years. She is tenderly and watchfully cared years. She is tenderly and watchfully cared for by strangers who bend over her in love and pity and try to provide everything that will relieve her suffering and sooth her careword and wrinkled brow as she nears the borderland of life, where her burden will be

There is one old German lady in the home, who can't understand a syllable of English, and another poor old soul, now very ill, who bows under the burden of nearly ninety years, but who is well cared for and furnished with medical attendance.

A poor woman with three children is at

resent occupying rooms in the cottage. This building will be used hereafter as a part of the home and will not be occupied by fam-

"You will probably be surprised," said Mrs. Weeks, "to know that we get along here with only two hired assistants, myself and one girl. These dear old ladies do a large share of the work themselves. They wait upon each other when they are able and try their best to be as little trouble as possible. And how generous the people of Omaha are in donating the money and the provisions we need. If the people of Omaha knew, though, how these grand women of the Christian as sociation work in this good cause, and how anxious they are to assist the poor and helpless, the donations would be even more liber

al than they are."
In addition to the "Old Women's Home" the association conducts the "Woman's Ex-change in The Bee building and the "Young Woman's liome" at 109 South Seventeenth street. There are at present twenty-two young ladies boarding at the home on Seventeenth street. It is in every respect an ideal home for young ladies who are obliged to support themselves. The terms for board are made as low as possible to cover the greater part of the expense of the home.

The association met yesterday at the "Young Woman's Home" and transacted the usual routine business of the month. The three principal enterprises conducted by the association are in excellent working order and the prospects for enlarged fields of usefulness are very promising.

Following are the officers of the associa-tion: President, Mrs. P. L. Perine; first vice president, Mrs. J. B. Jardine; second vice president, Mrs. H. Ludington; third vice president, Mrs. H. M. McCagne; fourth vice president, Mrs. S. P. Merrill; secretary, Mrs. A. P. Hopkins; corresponding secretary, Miss H. E. Collier; treasurer, Mrs. George

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

Harper's Magazine for August opens with an interesting paper on "New Zealand," by Prof. George M. Grant, numerously mustrated. J. H. Ropay contributes to the same number a well written article outitled "Ninilists in Paris." Montgomery Schuyler de-scribes some of the great buildings in Chi-cago under the caption of "Glimpses of Western Architectuse" and Walter Besant furnishes another of files readable papers on London "Some American Eddars" in Col-London. "Some American Riders," by Colonel T. A. Dodge is concluded in this number and Prof. W. G. Bhitkie of Edinburgh, furnishes some entirely new and interestin matter about 'Lord Byron's Early School Days." All the remaining contributions are up to the usual mark of excellence.

The Overland Manthy for the current month contains some very attractive features

among the most prominent being a paper by Charles G. Yale on "Gold Mining of Today,"
"A Word to the Wise," by Alex F. Oakey;
"Comments on the Reinef Map of the Pacific Region," by John 18. Hittell; "Bazaine's Ghost," by "Unaries J. Mason;
"In the Tower of Dagon," In the "Tower of Dagon," F Katherine Reed, Lockwood; "Dragging Her Anchor," by Carrie Blake Morgan "One Life, One Law," by Charles Edwir Markham: "Early Days in Kiamath," by Marsham: "Early Days in Kiamath," by Walter Van Dyke, and "An Eestacy in Yel-low," by Florence E. Pratt. Lippincott's Magazine, as usual, dishes up

Lippineott's Magazine, as usual, dishes up an excellent literary menu in the August number, as follows: "A Daughter's Heart," by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron: "Thoreau and His Biographers," by Samuel Arthur Jones, "A Damascus Blade," by Clinton Scollard; "Walt Whitman's Birthday," by Horace L. Traubel; "At a Poet's Funeral," by Anne Reeve Aldrich; "My Adventure with Edgar Allan Poe," by Julian Hawthorne; "Paney," by Daniel L. Dawson; "A Culprit," by Charles Henry Lueders; "A Plea for Patriotism," by Mary Elizabeth Blake;" "Reroasted Chestants," by George Grantham Bain; "The Siav and the Indian Empire," by Clarence Bioginfield Moore, and "Walt Whitman's Last—Good-bye, My Faney," by Walt Whitman.

The Review of Reviews maintains its repu-The Review of Reviews maintains its repu

Heary Labouchere, the famous froclance | shine is London editor and member of parliament, is | where.

tation as a high-class monthly. The August number has among other interesting contributions one by W. T. Stead, the well known English journalist, on the prince of Wales, This paper is full of interest containing a political discussion of the greatest importance. The portrait of the prince forms a fine frontispiece to this number. Another paper entitled "Cromwell and the Independents," is a most timely article, appearing just about the time of the great international gathering of independents or congregationalists in of independents or congregationalists in London. It is both historical and descriptive eulogizing the character of Cromwell, describ-ing most graphically the battle of Nasoby, which led to the ascendency of the great protector, analyzing the political and religious ideals and methods of the English independents, describing their migration to New England and their founding of colonies and states in the new world, and characterizing the service to liberty and progress of the sect called independents or congregational-The sound of childish voices uttering

temporary interest are quite up to the average.

The Century for August has a double frontispiece consisting of the emperor and empress of Germany accompanied by a very ably written article by Poultney Bigelow on the German emperor. Gustave Kobbe deals with "Life on the South Shoal Lightship," which, year in and year out, is anchored twenty-four miles seaward of Nantucket. The artist Pennell has in this number an illustrated paper nell has in this number an illustrated naper on "Play in Provence," and George Whar-ton Edwards, another artist, gives a humor-ous character study under the title of "Moglashen." To the California series Willard B. Farwell contributes a paper on the "Cape Horn Route," being a narrative founded on the co-operative mining association which sailed in the Edward Everett. This paper is fully illustrated. There are This paper is fully illustrated. There are four very pretty stories in this month's Century: "The White Crown," by Herbert D. Ward: "The Little Renault," by Mary Hartwell Catherwood: "A Common Story," by Wolcott Balestier, and "The Clown and the Missionary," by Viola Roseboro. In addition to these are the chapters of "The Squirrel Inn," by Frank R. Stockton, and "The Faith Doctor," by Edward Eggleston. "The Press as a News Gatherer," is the subject of a paper by William Henry Smith, manager of the associated press, and is the first of sevthe associated press, and is the first of sev-oral separate papers or journalism which are to appear in the Century. Mr. Smith prints some novel evidence that the British govern-ment in the earlier years of the century was accustomed systematically to suborn the press. He traces the origin and growth of he associated press, and discusses topics of special interest to newspapers as well as to

ists. All the other contributions this month will be found very entertaining the extended list of portraits of men and women of con-

temporary interest are quite up to the

Outing for August is a superbly illustrated Outing for August is a superbly illustrated number, and in every respect up to its usual high standard. Among a tempting array of articles are: "Big Game in Colorado," by Ernest Ingersoll; "Yacht Clubs of the East," by Captain A. J. Kenealy; "Running High Jumping," by Malcolm W. Ford; "A Day with the Woodcock," by Ed W. Sandys; "Harry's Career at Yale," by John Seymour Woods, and others too numerous to mention. The various editorial departments, records, etc., are as usual, strong features of the magetc., are as usual, strong features of the mag-

"Among the bundreds of valuable articles n Current Literature" for August are: "The Use of Dialect," "The Modern Heroine in Fiction," "Translations in Literature," and "Realism in Poetry," The readings from new books include a selection from Thomas Nelson's page's "On New Found River," and a chapter from the latest London success, "An Old Maid's Love." All the departments are in close touch with the best things in prose and verse. In September a department devoted to the literature of the drama will be added. The famous chapter for the month is "Confessing in Scarlet Letter," from Haustherse

from Hawthorae.

The new eclectic magazine of fiction, "Short Stories," has secured the periodical publication of the syndicate work of the Authors' Alliance. Hereafter the best works Authors' Alliance. Hereafter the best works of the best writers will appear. The famous story for August is "The Cloak," by Nikolai Gogol. Zola confesses Gogol as his master, and Turgenieff, the novelist, has said of Russian writers: "We all came from Gogol's 'Cloak," The Current Literature publishing company, 30 West Twenty-fifth street, New York.

The Arens for August presents no less.

The Arenz for August presents no less han eight leading papers from representalive thinkers among women of America and Europe, discussing political, educational, social, sociological, economic and scientific themes, together with two literary papers, one by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the famed Egyptologist and nevelist, who in a most delightful paper writes of her own home life. The other, a sem-historical story of Tennessee, entitled "Old Hickory's Ball "by the charge, entitled "Old Hickory's Ball," by the charming young southern author Miss Will Allen Dromgoole. The heavier essays by women are "The Unity of Germany." by Mme. Blaze de Bury of Paris, one of the most brilliant essayists on the European continent.
"Where Shall Lasting Progress Begin!" by
Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the most thoughtful and sensible magazine essays of the month. A very fine portrait of Mrs Stanton forms a frontispiece of this number Individuality in Education," by Prof. Mar. L. Dickinson; "Psychic Experiences," by Sara A. Underwood, with introduction by Benjamin F. Underwood, an extremely inter-esting contribution to the Arena's series of psychical papers; "Working Women of Today," by Helen Campbell, in which the well known author of "Prisoners of Poverty" ap pears at her best, and "A Decade of Retro gression," by Florence Kelley Wischnewtz ky, in which the daughter of the late Con ky, in which the daughter of the late Congressman Kelley of Pennsylvania, discusses
the problem of education and crime in New
York. Among other contributions is a paper by Mr. C. Wood Davis in favor of the
national ownership of railways; an article
by Rev. Minot J. Savage replying to Francis Bellamy's defense
of nationalism under entitled "The Tyranny
of Nationalism," and a paper by Mr. R. B.
Hassell presenting the cause of the farmers' Hassell presenting the cause of the farmers' alliance, under the caption of "The Independent Party and Money at Cost," in the clearest and in many respects the aclest manner that has appeared. Another feature that is

added to this issue is a series of critical book reviews by eminent critical writers.

Great interest is now taken in anything pertaining to Alaska, and those who canno go and see what that part of our country is like for themselves will be glad to read of the experiences of two persons who have been there, as set forth in "A Trip to Alaska," by Dr. A. Victoria Scott and Emily J. Bryan in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August. The article is profusely illustrated gust. The article is profusely illustrated. Other highly interesting illustrated articles in this number of the Popular Monthly are: "Down the St. Lawrence on a Raft," by J. J. Bell; "Medieval Epidemics," by Joel Benton; "The Older Boston," telling of an ancient English town from which came the founders of our "Hub"; "A Malagassy Man," by Lieutenant Shufeldt, U. S. N.; "Women as Inventors," by Frances Stevens; "A Black Giant," an interestingly told story 'A Black Giant," an interestingly told stor f how steam engines are run; and Nell Hart Woodworth contributes another of her tharming bird articles. There are six short stories, besides an exciting installment of the erial, "John Maggs, Barbarian," and sev eral pretty poems.

Fitness no Longer a Test for Office "The colonies inherited from England," say Edward P. Clark in the Forum, ion that the conduct of public affairs should

be committed to a class of men who have shown especial qualifications for the task and had been trained for it; and that such men, when they had proved their fitness should be kept in office indefinitely This was particularly true of New England * * * With the departure from the stage of the generation which car ried through the revolution and established the new government a change came over the public mind. It was now established that one man was as good as another' at the polls. The next step was easy and inevita-ble. If one man were as well qualified for the suffrage as another, why not as fit to hold office? " " The old theory had tended to keep the statesman long in office." Such individuals as Strong and Trumbull were regarded as men who were infinitely better qualified to govern Massachusetts and Connecticut than Smith or Brown, and therefore it seemed obviously the best policy to keep them in the executive chair year after year. But when it came to be accepted as a fact that Smith or Brown was really as fit to be governor as Strong or Trumbull, it naturally followed that neither Smith nor Brown had any claim to hold the office long. In truth t seemed only fair that Jones and Robinson should also be given a chance, and the shorter the time that Smith and Brown served, the better would be the opportuni-

A Noted Editor.

a little, fat man whom a correspondent wno recently saw him describes as sitting in a leather chair, twiddling a grizzled beard. "He is a millionaire, a radical, an insufferable wag. He has an exuberant animosity for all the same and the same and the same are supported to the same and the same and the same and the same and the same are same as a same and the same are same as a same are same as a same are same are same are same as a same are for all governments; he is the had boy of the house of commons; the fat, licensed, wicked little jester of the English press. An elly, pachydermatous little man; wayward and whimsical; stanch and true to his friends; a man who gives thousands in charity."

A CRUSHED MENIALS

How Newsboys Enjoy Themselves in Frisco.

"Come seven, come leven." "Naw it's a nine." "Come nine." "Naw, come

the foregoing appeals to the goddess of chance struck the ears of a San Francisco Chonicle reporter the others day as he was passing the Sutter street end of Clara lane. Not a great many feet from the corner of the street, snugly hidden on the narrow side walk between two ash barrels on one side and a pile of coal on the other, were four or five newsboys sitting and kneeling on the side-walk. One who seemed to be the dealer and banker was rattling two dice in his hand and uttering the cries above described. He would shake the dice in his little hand and throw them to the pavement with the excited gestures of a Chinese gambler, while the faces of the other juvenile gamesters glowed and their eyes sparkled with every shake of the dice.

The approach of the reporter was not noticed until he asked: "What are you doing there?" "Shootin' craps," was the reply, and

the "Come seven, come leven," contin-Just then a messenger boy came around the corner with a Move over,

Jimmie; give me room to make a bet.' "No; you can't play wid us," replied one of the newsboys. "We're business men of leisure, and can afford ter play er little to pass der time away waitin for de afternoon papers ter cum out, but you's a menial of a graspin' corporashun wot's got private detectives watching yer doins. You'll be gettin infatuated wid the game and become a defaulter. Den dey'd blame us business men, see? We ain't no baccarat blokes, nor we ain't got der style like der fellers wot plays poker an' faro in de front of dis ouse, but we don't let in suckers as is liable ter git inter trouble and have ter skip to Canada if dey lose any of deir bosses' money. Wait till yer become business men like us and den yer can play wid us.

Go yer a nickle dis time, Swipsey, resumed the speaker, ending his long harangue by addressing the banker. The messenger boy, probably older than any of the "business men," moved sadly off with his ambition to "shoot craps" crushed and to hunt up a couple of his brother "menials" to play their favorite game of "cruso." The newsboys, or "business men," as they styled them-selves, continued their gambling until one who had held the deal for a longer time than usual broke his companions by a run of good luck. Then he said: "Well, its time ter get out the lust editions, and I'm off. Meet you fellers here tomorrow if you can dig up more stuff.

Learns Rapidly.

A young man who begins newspaper work by sending in "items of interest" from the country, and who afterwards comes to the city and "secures a posi-tion" on a great daily, learns very rap-idly during the first few months, says the Arkansaw Traveler. When he has been one week on the paper, a friend from his native village—a man who runs a drug store—calls to see him. He is proud of his young acquaintance and never tires of telling people how long he has known "Jim" and how he used to sit around in his store before he became a great newspaper man. He goes to the "Is Jim in?"

"Who?"

"Jim. "What Jim?"

"Why, Jim Allbright," "I don't know any such man."

"Why, he's the editor of your paper. "I don't know anything about him. ou may find him up stairs.

The visitor blunders his way into the managing editor's room. "I would like to see Jim, if you please."

"What Jim?" "Why, Jim Allbright."
"Don't know anything about him."

"Why, he came up from Noginville ast week to edit your paper. The managing editor smiles, if he appens to be in good humor, and tells the visitor to go into the city editor's

"How are you, sir?" he remarks with a nod, entering another room. The city editor looks at nim inquiringly: Jim in?" "What Jim?,

"Gracious alive, Jim Allbright, the

"We have a reporter by that name. but he's not in at present. Be in about five o'clock."

He goes back at 5 o'clock and is de lighted to see "Jim." He talks loud and "Jim" appears to be constantly afraid that he will say something out of the way, and he does. He says that he has been charmed with the paper ever since "Jim" began to edit it, and adds: "That article about the prince of Wales ought to be ashamed of himself was a corker, and as soon as I saw it I said 'Here's some of old Jim's work,' and a l the boys lowed that they could see your car marks," "Jim" winces and burns through fear that the boys have heard the "break," and they have. "I want to go and see the printers set the type, the visitor declares, and "Jim" ducts him to the composing room.

"Show me somebody that is printing something you wrote," the visitor says in a loud voice, and the printers in all parts of the room begin to knock on their "cases," and "Jim" hastily leads his friend away. But he has learned something, "Jim" has. He has learned not to take any more of his friends is among the printers.

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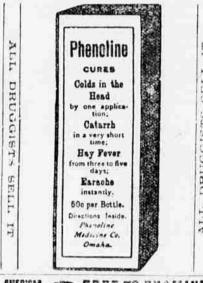
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