THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TIEMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

OFFICES:

Cmaha, The Bee Hallding.
South Omaha, Corner N and 25th Streets.
Council Bluffs, IF Fearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth atreet. CGERESPONDENCE

All communic ations relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. RUSINESS LETTERS

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com

The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. ttate of Nebraska.
County of Douglas. SS
George A. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing commany, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE
for the week ending August 8, 1891, was as
follows: 20,630

Notary Public. Notary Public.

County of Pouglas.

George E Tzschuel, being duly sworn deposes and says that he issecretary of The Bre Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bl.E for the month of August, 1898, 20,759 copies; for September, 1906, 20,870 copies; for September, 1906, 20,870 copies; for November, 189, 12,180 copies; for 190, December, 180, 2,471 copies; for Innary, 1804 28,448 copies; for February, 1801, 25,312 copies; for March, 189, 34,665 copies; for April, 1801, 24,928 copies; for March, 189, 34,665 copies; for April, 1801, 24,928 copies; for March, 189, 34,665 copies; for April, 1801, 25,928 copies; for March, 189, 34,665 copies; for March, 189, 27,621 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in me,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in me presence this 3 day of August. A. D. 1891. N. P. Fetts. Notary Public.

CONNECTICUT is suffering from a long drouth, which leads the cute paragrapher to rehabilitate his old joke about a short crop of wooden nutmegs.

JOHN M. THURSTON in national politics is as much a spett-binder as a republican. This accounts for his enthusiasm for Blaine and his preference for the plumed knight.

A DEMOCRATIC negro is a frenk strange enough to attract attention anywhere, and that is why Hon. C. H. J Taylor, ex-minister to Liberia, is able to make a living on the lecture plat-

MINNEAPOLIS newspapers say the two things necessary to secure the national republican convention are a guarantee fund of \$50,000 and proof that the city can take care of the crowd. The hint is a good one for Omaha.

SENATOR PADDOCK will talk about presidential possibilities, but he shuts up like a clam when the subject of the Nebraska alliance and senatorial succession is broached by a reporter. A long head that of Senator Paddock.

C. G. DAWES, the Lincoln attorney, may be young and inexperienced, but he kept all the animals in the railway menagerie at Lincoln in an uproar during the conference with the board of transportation over the matter of freight

HON, RODNEY P. CROWLEY of Maine is inspector of the sugar district of Nebraska. Some Nebraska farmer should be appointed fish commissioner in Maine. This would be political reciprocity and would make the Nebraska senators feel more kindly toward the imported inspector.

SENATOR INGALLS' last lecture has been reported so many times that it has become a chestnut. The irridescent statesman should take a half day off after he digs his potatees to rearrange and rehabilitate the ideas which have been thrown together under the head of "Problems of Our Second Century," or "Etc. and Dennis."

THE Nebraska advertising train should be kept on the railways in Ohio until election time. It will be useful in attracting attention to this state and also disprove some of the assertions of the western calamity orators who, having lost their occupation here, are now under the pay of the democratic central committee of that state.

"EACH county shall be fairly exploited, etc.," is a line in the three resolutions adopted by the Nebraska world's fair commission. THE BEE correspondent credits the resolutions to J. Sterling Morton, but this was hardly necessary among old settlers for their language nevealed the identity of their author. They need not be tagged with his name.

OMAHA is generous enough to say that Minneapolis is abundantly able to accommodate the national republican convention, though her hotel facilities are no better than those of Omaha and her auditorium can hold no more people than our coliseum. We should think more of Minneapolis if she would abandon her policy of misrepresenting Omaha.

HON, JOHN R. GAMBLE of Yankton, senator-elect from South Dakota as the successor of Judge Gifford, is dead. Mr. Gamble has been a prominent figure in Dakota politics for many years and his term in congress was looked forward to with no little interest by the South Dakota republicans who elected him in the face of the alliance cyclone which made Senator Moody's defeat possible.

It is time to retire that old lie about one million men tramping the streets of the city and lanes of the country hunting for work which cannot be found. It has been very serviceable but is worn out. Give it a rest and say truthfully that a few hundred thousand men in our eastern cities are out of work because they lack the disposition to go where labor is in demand and many of them Secline employment outside their trades when it is offered.

AFFECTED CONFIDENCE.

The professed confidence of the chairman and secretary of the Iowa democratic state committee, that the democracy of that state will win everything this year, is in line with the general democratic habit. The idea with that party is that it is good politics to claim everything. There used to be in Ohio, a number of years ago, a democratic leader who was most careful to impress this upon the party managers at the beginning of every campaign, holding that if it did no good it could do no harm. Perhaps it does not operate as a stimulus to some people who are apt to become listless if their confidence is not kept up, and it may be effective in attracting voters who have no settled party affiliation. In this view the early profession of confidence by the Iowa democratic commit-

teemen may be good politics. But everybody familiar with the situation will understand that they can have no substantial ground for their slaim. The Iowa campaign has not opened, and the large majority of the voters are busily engaged in looking after the splendid crops which will add tens of millions to the wealth of Iowa this year. It is not improbable that there are localities in the state where the democratic cause appears to be so uncommonly prosperous as almost to warrant the confidence of the chairman and secretary of the state committee, but these are places which do not furnish a fair index to the feeling throughout the state, and it is quite possible that even in such places the tide will change after the campaign is in full progress and the questions at issue have received intelligent discussion. But for the prohibition question the democratic cause in Iowa would be entirely hopeless, and it may happen that it will not derive as much advantage from this issue as it now expects to. It is highly probable that there are anti-prohibition republicans who will vote with their party this year from a conviction that it would be a great misfortune to allow Iowa to become a democratic state the year preceding the presidential election, thereby giving the democracy an opportunity to gerrymander the congressional districts and to emulate the example of the party in Michigan by providing for the choice of presidential electors by districts. There are national questions of commanding importance that the voters of Iowa will be called upon to consider and render judgment on at the ballot box, and between allowing that state to give its approval to the free coinage of silver, which would be the meaning of democratic success, and tolerating prohibition for a time longer, it is not to be doubted that there are many anti-prohibition republicans who will prefer the latter. It may also fairly be supposed that there are democrats in Iowa who believe so firmly in honest money and a sound and stable currency that they will

has taken regarding silver. The democracy of Iowa will not be allowed to dodge or evade the national issues, and it is not easy to believe that a majority of the intelligent voters of the state will endorse the position that party occupies on these questions. The farmers of Iowa know they have suffered no hardship from the present tariff law, and they want to exchange their products for good money. They should, and it is reasonable to think will, present a solid front in opposition to the party which is willing to demolish the whole structure of American protection, would abandon reciprocity, and demands a policy regarding silver which would debase the currency and impair the credit of the government.

not support the party in the position it

A MORE HOPEFUL FEELING.

Advices from New York and other business centers of the east represent that there is a very decided revival of confidence in manufacturing, mercantile and railroad circles. Business men who do not rely wholly upon public statements regarding the crops have been securing private information that has astonished them, and of course the effect in all such cases has been to create a most hopeful feeling. A New York dispatch says that Jay Gould has sent instructions that every available car on the Union Pacific system be got in readiness at once, and that arrangements be made, if possible, either to build, to hire or to borrow as many other cars as possible. Railroad men are looking forward to an active revival of railroad construction within the next year, which would bring activity to the iron and steel mills.

All the eastern railway managers agree in the opinion that there will be an enormous export of grain to Europe, and they seem to have had information from the other side which confirms the report of a great shortage in the grain crop there. The question of how Europe will pay for the grain it must have, to which reference was made a few days ago, is being seriously considered by financiers. The opinion seems to be pretty general that Europe cannot spare much cash, and therefore will send back in payment of the debt great quantities of our securities. What the effect of this would be on our market is of course a matter of conjecture. Some of the financiers think that it will tend to neutralize, to produce. Others are of the opinion that the prosperity which everyone believes is sure to come, will be sufficient to sustain the prices of these securities, even if they are sent over here to pay for the exports of grain.

It is quite unnecessary, however, to borrow trouble about how we shall be paid for our grain. In any event, whether the payment is made in cash or the sound securities we have sold to Europe are returned to us, the country will be richer to the full extent of the European demand. It would perhaps be desirable to get back the generous sum in gold which Europe has drawn from us during the past six months, but if that does not return to us this year it will certainly do so in the not remote future. The loss has very nearly been made up by additions to the currency from purchases of silver, and will be more than met before the pres-

ent year ends, so that the circulation

has ever reached. Every aspect of the situation is favorable, and the outlook for a prolonged era of prosperity, in which all interests will share, is altogether bright. At such a time nothing could be more inauspicious than political movements which threaten a radical change from established financial methods, or attempts to inaugurate a policy which would produce demoralization in the currency of the country.

NEBRASKA AND THE FAIR.

fair on the part of Nebraska have been appointed. The appropriation of \$50,000 by the legislature is a good nucleus around which to gather Nebraska's share of the great exposition. Already ground has been chosen at Chicago by the Nebraska members of the national organization. The necessary details for proper executive work are practically completed and our people may now properly begin upon the details essential to a successful exhibit on the part of

Nebraska. The first fact with which we are met s the insufficiency of the appropriation The sum granted out of the public treasury is not a third enough. Private subscriptions of at least \$100,000 must be made, and it is never too early to begin a subscription list. The county agricultural societies and local business men's organizations should at once organize a campaign in behalf of more funds for the world's fair. The general commissioner of the state should make it his business from this time forward to work up local interest, enthusiasm and contributions. He should set his stakes for at least \$100,000 more than is now available and work to that end.

A general plan for the Nebraska exhibit, something unique, characteristic and ample should be outlined, and it will take a genius to devise anything striking and original. A competitive prize of \$250 or more for plans would probably stimulate citizens with ability in that direction to propose, just what is needed. There is a great deal of work to be done to prepare for May, 1893, and a year and a half is none too long a period for preparation. If the commissioners do their duty they will be very busy men from this time until their terms of office expire.

IT APPEARS that the banks having 4 per cent bonds are not responding as freely as was expected to the offer of the secretary of the treasury to extend them at 2 per cent interest, and as the date of the maturity of these bonds is but little more than two weeks off, it is apprehended that the treasury will be compelled to redeem the larger part of them or extend them at the present rate of interest, and it will undoubtedly decide to do the former if it shall be necessary to choose. In view of the assurances made to the secretary by the banks. their course appears very strange and not easy to be accounted for. It would seem obvious that they are making a mistake which they may have cause to regret hereafter. It is understood that the treasury will be abundantly able to redeem whatever bonds are not extended.

THE railways can afford to meet the State Business Men's association half way in its proposition to send an advertising train throughout the east. It is a plan for interesting eastern people in Nebraska which will prove advantageous all around. A representative to look after the especial interests of his own county will accomplish more directly and indirectly than a half dozen men who work for the state at large. The railways should not withhold their assistance. Transportation for products and people from the county they represent to Omaha will be a very light contribution for the return which the advertising will bring if the thirty day trip through the eastern states be undertaken upon the scale comprehended.

GOVERNOR THAYER owes it to himself and the people, as well as the board of public lands and buildings, to give the Hastings asylum report his early attention. This thing has dragged along already for months, and the convicted officials continue to draw their salaries. Further delay only tends to further demoralization at Hastings. The case is all made up and the governor partici pated in person in the investigation. It ought not to take him very long to make up his mind to perform his duty.

THE vice president of one corporation engaged in making building material is a member of the board of education and the general manager is a council-Another corporation making man. another class of material, is so fortunate as to have its president in the board and its secretary in the council. It goes without saying that city contractors have not lost sight of the strategic positions occupied by these gentlemen in their relations to public work.

A PERMANENT adjustment of the abor troubles cannot be reached until the courts have passed upon the constitutionality of the eight hour law. Attorney Webster's opinion that it is unconstitutional does not settle the question. Other attorneys acting in behalf of some extent, the beneficial results that the other side of the controversy can the marketing of a great crop would | doubtless cite decisions leaning their way.

CRUELTY to children is neither a misdemeanor nor a felony in Nebraska. Cruelty to animals, however, is a serlous offense. The Humane society should blush to know that in its zeal for the unreasoning brute it has overlooked the rights of helpless human beings to protection from cruel parents and guar-

OMAHA has already suffered greatly by reason of the cessation of work on the union depot. Somebody must devote a great deal of personal attention to this matter if the important work is to be resumed. There ought to be a feasible way out of the controversy now.

dians.

THE meeting to organize for an active campaign from this time on until the November meeting of the republican national central committee, has set the ball rolling and nothing can stop it.

will be restored to the highest point it Omaha will leave nothing undone to se-

cure the national convention.

AN advertising train filled with Nebraska products moving through the east will not only invite attention to this state and encourage immigration, but it will wipe off the boards some of the wickedest falsehoods ever circulated to the injury of the best agricultural state in the union.

WITHIN a brief period the smoke will be curling from the smelting stacks The commissioners for the world's if the mouths of outside agitators are properly muzzled by the real workingmen interested in a settlement of the controversy between the smelting works people and their late employes.

Among the independent delegates appears the well known name of Frank Crawford, ex-justice of the peace and general rustler from the Seventh ward.

AUDITOR BENTON will kindly hold his temper while THE BEE suggests to him that he is hired to represent the state on the board of transportation.

OMAHA and Council Bluffs are perectly competent to entertain any convention which the nation or the world nav care to hold here.

A SETTLEMENT is in sight. It is to be hoped the barking of the professional agitators will not chase it out of reach. PROHIBITIONIST STRICKLER looms up

n the coming independent convention

as a delegate from the Fourth ward. Cleveland for Governor.

New York World. In the party's interest, therefore, and equally in his own, Mr. Cleveland should stand again, in this important junction, for the great office of governor of New York.

Jawsmiths to the Front. New York Tribune It looks now as though the farmers' alliance movement will soon reach a stage where it won't be an alliance, and won't be composed of farmers. Even now the jawsmith and the demagogue are heard in its deliberations.

Some Cheerful Lying. Chicago Times.

The managers of the democratic campaign in Iowa are predicting a landslide, and will not be satisfied with anything less than a majority of 20,000 for Boies and a clean sweep on the legislative ticket. The only thing dis couraging about the political situation in Iowa is that there is no senator to be elected this year.

Two Things Necessary. Minmagolis Tribune

Bob Evans and W. H. Eustis have been ounding the people of the east and they find that Minneapolis has the call in the matter of the republican national convention. The two things necessary are a guarantee fund of \$50,000 and proof that we can take care of the crowd. The first will require hustling; the second a mere statement of facts.

> West Point Vacancies. New York Tribune.

Sixty vacancies at West Point. Now is the bright boy's chance for a cadetship. Such a state of things has not existed since the military academy got going, say for seventy years, and a curious commentary it is upon the belief, popular in some quarters, that the young men of the rising generation are to find every avenue closed to them.

On to China.

Philadelphia Record. In spite of the childlike and bland disclaim ers by Chinese diplomats in Washington, China is evidently on the verge of a serious revolt. With the complications which might arise in that event, and with the varied interests which under one pretext or another would seek to interfere, this county has, fortunately, no connection. But the Americans in China must be protected; and, therefore, the cruiser Charleston has been ordered to proceed to Shanzhai. She represents a different type of Amrican men-of-war from those which have been seen in Chinese waters, and may be trusted, if occasion should arise, to give a good account of herself.

The Effect of Strikes. Denver R publican

Every man is under an obligation to the community in which he lives, and this obligation should be considered by workingmen before determining to strike.

In all cases a strike, however meritorious it may be in itself, hurts the community in which it occurs. In some cases the ultimate effect upon the community is good. But the temporary effect is always bad. A workman is affected by the general condition of business. He feels the effect of duil times even though he may not own a dollar's worth of real estate. He feels it all the more if he is the owner of property. A strike which injures the whole community injures him.

It would seem that the men who struck in the smelter at Omaha, aid not consider care fully what the effect of their action might be upon the city. Omaha is menaced now by a genuine strike, from which, if it occurs, it may not recover for years. This is a serious matter for the people of that town to look squarely in the face. If a severe blow should be given to the industrial and business interests of Omaha, every workingman in that town would suffer and his family would suffer with him.

There are times when men ought to strike, but they should never take such a step without considering all the consequences. People seem, sometimes, to think that only business men and capitalists are under at obligation to work for the general welfare of the community in which they live. But this is an erroneous view. The men who are classed as workingmen are under an obligation to do their part. Sometimes this obligation extends no further than to avoid doing an injury to the place in which they live. Fortunately, the vast majority of working men are toyal to their homes.

THE FORSAKEN FARMHOUSE.

John G. Whittier. Against the wooded hills it stands Chost of a dead home, staring through Its broken lights on wasted lands Where old-time harvests grew. Unploughed, unsowed, by sythe unshorn,

The poor forsaken farm-fields lie, Once rich and rife with golden corn And pale green breadths of rye. Of healthful herb and flower bereft, The garden plot no housewife keeps;

igh weeds and tangle only left

A lilac spray, once blossom clad. Beside the roofless porch a sad, Patnetic red rose blooms.

The snake, its tenant, creeps,

His track in moid and dust of drouth, On floor and hearth the aquirrel leaves, And in the fireless chimney's mouth His web the spider weaves.

The leaning barn about to fall Resounds no more on husking eves; No cattle low in yard or stall. No thresher beats his speaves.

So sad, so drear! It seems almost Some bauuting presence makes its sign; That down you shadowy lane some ghost Might drive his spectral kine! OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The charge made by Mr. Morley that the proposed measure of local government for Ireland is "a small home rule bill," was resented by Mr. Balfour, but he did not succeed in showing the error of the description. When the bill for local self-government in England and Scotland was under consideration the London Times explained, as one having authority, that the measure was not extended to Ireland because Irishmen were not worthy of it: and pretty much the same ground was taken by some of the tory speakers in parliament. Mr. Balfour will scarcely contend that the Irish have been regenerated since. Although his local government bill comes very far short of the Irish demands, and is indeed in the main irrelevant and irresponsive to them, it is plainly enough intended as a conciliatory measure, and is a tolerable distinct admission that the Irish have grievances that ought to be recressed. This is an opinion that has been growing in England ever since the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill, and it is to conciliate English rather than Irish opinion, that the new measure is intended. That is to say, it is meant not to give the Irish what they want, but to give them what the majority of English vot ers think they ought to want. All measures of this kind have tailed hitherto to satisfy or pacify Ireland, and it remains for a general election to show whether this one will satisfy England. The labor congress at Brussels will meet

next Sunday and its proceedings will be watched throughout Europe with lively interest. English trades unionism as a whole will not be represented, partly because the title of the congress has been changed from "international workmen's" to "international socialist workmen's," where a word implies a great deal; partly because it meets on a Sunday, which not only offends religious prejudice, but involves the loss of an extra day's work by English delegates, and partly because the continental associations have not exhibited any very great anxiety to secure the good will of the British associations. For the first time in the history of such congresses every province of Poland will be represented by a delegate. All the Scandinavian countries and Holland will send delegates. There will be a number of Frenchmen, but not so many Germans as at Paris in 1889. The Austrians, Swiss and Hungarians will be in full force. The Spaniards and Italians also send delegates. Some representatives from America are expected, and in fact, of the more important countries Great Britain is likely to have the feeblest representation unless the trade unions should become alarmed at the last moment and send delegates to look after their interests. Among the subjects to be considered are laws affecting labor, the right of coalition, militarism, the Hebrew question, suffrage and parliamentary representation, piece work, organization, etc. This country is interested particularly in the proposal to hold the next international congress in 1893 in Chicago, and to make an international demonstration on the

Corea has a long coast line, with many excellent harbors open all the year; and as Russia must have an outlet for her fleets on the coast of Siberia, she is naturally anxious to possess the little kingdom. Japan has refused to grant Russia the island of Tsuchima as a naval port, and it is well known that emissaries of the czar have for some time been actively at work in Corea preparing the people for his rule. All this has naturally aroused the jealousy

and fears of England, China and Japan. The annexation of Corea by Russia would not only inflict a blow upon British commerce in that part of the world, but would be a new menace to India. Japan looks upon Corea as a barrier between berself and her two great enemies. China and Russia; and the possession of the peninsula by either of those powers would be inimical to Japanese interests. China is unwilling to surrender her claim on Corea; but it is doubtful if she would be prepared to resist an advance on the part of Russia. Meanwhile the Muscovite is moving along slowly but steadily. He is building railroads in Central Asia and winning the wandering tribes over to his rule; and while sowing the seed for future influence in Afghanistan, he is securing a foothold in Persia, and year by year drawing nearer to the fulfillment of the dream of every czar since the days of Peter the Great -the conquest of India. Some day a greater battle than any ever recorded in history will be fought in Asia,

The report upon public instruction in France contains some interesting figures, Confining our attention to intermediate school, it appears that the practical monopoly of education by the government has nearly extinguished the private schools not supported by religious denominations. They have decreased in number since 1876 from 494, with 30,000 pupils, to 250 in 1891, with only 15,000 pupils. On the other hand, the religious schools, in spite of most oppressive legislation, show a considerable increase. In 1876 they numbered 309, with 46,800 pupils, and in 1891 they had increased to 352 with 51,200 pupils and the 130 petits seminaires bad in addition more than twenty thousand pupils. Comparing these numbers with those of the government schools, it seems that about one-half of the youth of the middle class are still educated outside of the government institutions. In both classes of schools a marked decrease in the number of pupils boarded in the institutions has taken place. The cry is already heard that the fees now charged for school ing should be remitted, but it cannot be said that any movement in this direction has yet manifested itself.

Russian diplomacy is always active, and rarely misses a chance of furthering an end, It has been very busy of late in undermining Turkish influence, not only in Servia, but in Macedonia. The Servian skupshtina for several years has voted 300,000 francs for the foundation and maintenance of schools in Macedonia, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the chief aim of these institutions is political and anti-Turkish. For a long time the Servian minister at Constantinople has neen trying to get permission to establish a school at Monaster, but the Turkish minister of public instruction resolutely refused until the Russian ambassador brought such pressure to bear upon him that he was induced to grant a license. This, however, has now been withdrawn owing to the vigorous protestations of Fair Pasha, the governor-general of Macedonia, who thoroughly understands the game. It appears that Monaster has been made a center of political intrigue and that there are now at the Servian consulate in that place no less than fifteen so-called schoolmasters, who go from village to village in the alleged interest of education. Drifting On the Rocks.

Kansas City Times.

Political ambition has begun to surge and dash against the reform sentiment of early alliance management. The leaders are dividing. The uaselfish who joined the order in the hope of finding there a means of building a bulwark against advancing monopolies are alarmed by the radical socialism of pushng agitators. The extreme socialists are claiming the sole guardianship of the real alliance tenets. These men are determined to drive out the moderates and to organize a new party is order that there may be offices to distribute and chances to be absorbed for spending money.

PERHAPS IT'S ONLY A JOKE.

Bottle Picked Up in Lake Michigan Saying Nebraska Men Were Drowned.

WENT DOWN WITH THE THOMAS HUME.

Western Farmers So Tickled Over Crops That They Can't Complain of Anything-Russia Wants a Packing House.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE BEE, On May 10 last the schooner Thomas Hume of Muskegon was tost in Lake Michigas, between Chicago and Muskegon. All hands went down with the vessel. Yesterday a bottle was picked up on the beach near Benton Harbor, Mich. It contained a piece of brown paper on which was written

We, the undersigned, are passengers on the Thomas Hume. The schooner's hold is rapidly filling with water and have no hone of escape. We are on the St. Joseph course and have been defting for hours. We have friends in Mecook, Neb. and Eikhart, Ind. Please notify them of our fate. The letter was signed by Frank Maynard

and Wilbur Crover. Vesselmen look upon the letter as the work of a bottle flend. It is improbable that the Hume had passengers abound when she foundered, and it is still more improbable that passengers hailing from Indiana and Nebraska could determine that the sinking vessel was on the "St. Joseph course," whatever that may mean after she had been drifting for hours. NOT COMPLAINING WEATHER.

D. O. Ashley, president of the Wabash railroad, has just returned from a trip through Kansas, Nebraska, lowa and other western states, and is most enthusiastic about the indications of prosperity he observed. "There will be no complaints from the alli-

ance against the railroads this year," said President Ashley when at the auditorium vesterday. "There will be so much prospe ity among the farmers that they will have no cause for complaint. Everywhere I went in Kansas, Nebraska and the adjoining states the crops were in excellent condition. The wheat has just been harvested and the farmers say the crop is the largest they have had in years. As a natural result prosperity will follow in all directions and there will be a great increase in railroad shipments." "Will there also be an increase in freight rates?" he was asked.

"No, sir," was the prompt reply. "The railroads are satisfied if the rates remain firm, and good crops will insure that. We have no desire to raise the rates and will not

PACKING HOUSE FOR RUSSIA. A movement is said to be on foot among Chicago capitalists for the establishment of an immense packing house at Liebau. Russia. It is said the Russlan government is very willing to subsidize and guarantee the enterprise in different ways. It offers a subsidy of 20,000 roubles per year to the firm engaging in the business, and is at the same time prepared to guarantee 5 per cent on a capital of 400,000 rubles for the first five years. has been selected because it is the only sen-port in northern Russia that is not icebound during four or five months of the year. Russian and French armies are good customers, and the support from the government will be very liberal. The price of cattle in Russia is extremely low and it is likely to remain so for a long time on account of the restrictions laid on the importation of live animals to Prussia and Austria. RAILROAD MAN SUICIDES.

James Wallace, at one time a well known railroad man, committed suicide last evening at his home in this city. He went home and asked a servant if his wife was in. Being told that she was not, he went to his room, where, two hours later, his body was found hanging by a strap for a portiere pole. He left an incoherent letter to his wife in which he referred to his "troubles," but did not state what the troubles were. The deceased was for some time chief ticket agent of the Northwestern railroad company in this city. He had been a member of a prominent clut and was possessed of considerable wealth. Despondency because of ill-health was probably the cause of the suicide.

Residents of Chicago's "Chinatown" are in a troubled state of mind over the fate of eight of their number who are detained on the North Dakota border, and who are likely to remain there for some time. Eight are Chinese merchants who have been in bus iness in Chicago for years, and they went to China some time ago to visit, taking with them documents from United States Commisioner Hoyne, identifying them so that they could get back into this country without any trouble. About three weeks ago these Chi cago celestials presented themselves at the borders, but on orders from Chief Treasury Agent Scanlan they were detained Mr. Scanlan had papers sent to Chicago for examination, and he decided that they were not regular and that they could be used to smuggle Chinamen into the country. He reported all the facts to Washington for on. They cannot be admitted now until the Washington authorities has been heard from, and as the chief of the treasury department, who decides such matters, is taking a vacation the celestials will camp on the order for some time.

WESTERN PROPER IN CHICAGO. The following western people are in the

city: At the Grand Pacific—J. E. Hull, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; J. C. Savory, Des Moines, Ia. Mr. and Mrs. A. Stone, Cheyenne, Wyo. John A. O'Keefe, Omaha, At the Wellington-Mrs Champion, Coun-At the Richelieu-Mrs. J. A. Johnson, Ne-

braska.
At the Auditorium—J. H. Kern, Des Moines, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Poore, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; George B. Thomas, Moorcraft, Wyo At the Palmer-Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mc Conneil, Fargo, N. D.; J. F. Beckler, Britton, S. D.; D. A. Farrell, Council Bluffs,

F. P. Kirkendall is in the city with his family who are on their way east for a two months visit. Mr. Kirkendall returns to Omaha this evening. Striking for Union Recognition. NEW YORK, Aug. 14 .- Over one thousand

cloakmakers, cutters, tailors and pressers went on a strike yesterday in three shops. The strike was ordered by the consolidated board of the joint unions, and all work was entirely suspended. According to the officers of the cloakmakers' union, Mr. Stein of Julius Stein & Co., 97 Broadway, has been trying for some time to persuade his em-ployes to leave the union and he wanted to employ non-union men. It was to force him officially to recognize the union that union women went on a strike in the meo and shops of this firm yesterday World's Fair Commissioners.

VIENNA, August 14. -Ex-Congressman Butterworth and Moses P. Handy, two members of the foreign committee of the Chicago Columbian exhibition, having completed Columbian exhibition, having completed their labors here, started today for eastern Europe. This trip will occupy the time of the committee until the end of the month, at which time they expect to arrive in London

Fire Engineers Elect Officers. Springrield, Mass., Aug. 14.-The National association of fire engineers in sesdon here has elected for president A. P. Lesnule of this city. Among the vice presidents are James O. Hill of lilinois, G. M. Kellogg of Iowa, F. M. French of Wisconsin, John Jackson of Minnesota and J. J. Galligan of Nebraska.

LIFE'S LABOR O'ER.

Detroit Free Press: In the death college W. Jones, the venerable editor of the New York Times, American journalism has ost one of its early landmarks.

Kansas City Journal: In the death of George Jones of the Times, New York loses the oldest of its newspaper men. He assisted in 1851 in founding the newspaper on which his life has since been spent. He has directed the course of the paper during most of the time, and its business success has been due c his energy and business sagacity.

Chicago News: New York owes a debt of gratifude to the late George Jones for the part played by his newspaper in unearthing and breaking up the infamous Tweed ring. The veteran publisher and editor has done his life's work well, and the ranks of journalism suffer a neighbor less by the remark. nalism suffer a notable loss by his removal. The New York Times is a monument of which any man might be proud.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: To him was brought the evidence of ring frauds, and when Tweed and his pals found that he had the figures the offer was made to him to buy his paper at whatever figures he might name. This fail-ing, he was offered a clear \$5,000,000 in cash o refrain from publication. That is believed to be the largest bribe ever offered and re-used. For his course in that matter Mr. dones deserves the very highest praise.

Globe-Democrat: George Jones of the Times, whose death has just occurred, was the last of the great quartette of New York editors who had a national reputation before the civil war—James Gordon Bennett of the old Herald, Horace Greeley of the Tribune and Henry J. Raymond, who, with Jones, conducted the Times. No one of his contemporaries though evinced a greater per-sonal interest in political and social movements or displayed greater vicor, persistency or courage in exposing corruption, extrava-games and inefficiency in public life and croating the sentiment which would bring the culprits to justice.

Chicago Times: Mr. Jones was an op-concut of prohibition as well as of protection. In his last illness the absurd law of Maine operated to rob him of relief which he might have had in an enlightened and tolerant cour munity. He had gone to Poland Springs to die, hoping, as all invalids hope, to live. His physician said just before the end. "We physician said just before the end: "We have found it very hard to get any brandy for this case—in fact, we were obliged to send to New York city to get it. To me it seems like an outrage when for sickness I cannot get a drop of brandy in the city of Lewiston, while cheap drunkards are allowed to shuffle through the streets after drinking the miserable Maine whisky."

PASSING JESTS.

Detroit Free Press: Margaret-Will you go to the theater with us tomorrow evening. to the theater with us tomorrow evening.

Maude?

Maude—Thank you very much. Maggle,
but I'm very much pressed for time this

Margaret-And I know the exact time, too, Maude—The exact time of what? Margaret—When you are pressed. It's every vening when Charley Slosson calls. Maude—You mean thing. Who told you?

Mussey's Weekly: Clara-Charlle Jackson Allossy's very arefers blond girls. Laura-Indeed! I am quite a brunette, you know, and he is always very attentive to mo. Clara-Probly because your income is fair.

Truth: Fond Parent-I fear, young man, that you seek my daughter's hand solely for her wealth. Young Man-Well, look at her candidly and kindly mention what other qualifications shu possesses, will you?

the Chinaman who was charged in the police court with running a game of functan. The court promptly decided that Hip Wah in it. CLEVER AT FIGURES. Drake's Magazine,

Washington Post: Hip Wah is the name of

"James Brown, I am ashamed of you,
It was three o'clock last night,
When you came home, saying 'twas quarter of twelve.'
Upon your honor bright!" "Just so, my dear, indeed I did, And my statement was quite true, For if three is not a quarter of twelve, Tell me what is? Can you?"

Washington Star: Mr. Bilbrine-Wnat. only oing to be here one day? Why, you ought stay long enough to take at least two iths. Miss Skatefield—Heaven knows I need them dly enough, but it isn't polite for you to tell

New York Telegram: Bridal couple (off for the honeymoon)—Is this a through train? Brakeman (surveying the pair, brutally)— forry, mum. but we got orders to keep the forry, mam. but we got orders to amps lit through em all. Bridal couple—Through what all? Brakeman—The tunnels.

Arkansas Traveler: She-Are you not well his morning. Edwin? He Nover better in my life. She Is-is your love for me growing cold? ou seem so indifferent, so undemonstrative. Has anything-He-Why, no; you foolish little girl. Tonorrow, as you know. I take part in the foot-ball match game and I am puzzled to decide whather to make a will or run chances on my

accident policy. THE ONE DARK BLOT. Boston Courier.

I love to wander by the brooks, That murmur to the babbling sea, And watch the quaint, melodlous kir Dance up and down the lowly lea. I love to see the farmer's lass, With round red cheeks and hands and feet Extract the rare, rich buttermilk, And smile the while surpassing sweet.

To feed the antique, dappied mare, Gives me a thrill of joy intense; I love to help the hired man St on the cool and shady fence.

But love I not the farmer man, Who tells me when I come to pay, That when he said the board was four, He meant, of course, 'twas four a day! Binghamton Bepublican: "This is a regular

skin game," remarked sprawling pedestrian. Puck: "A touzh fired at a policeman yes-terday with a heavy callbre revolver." "And what did the policeman do? Did he arrest the tough?" "No. He arrested the bullet." tough?

Baltimore American: A midnight fire well deserves the honor of being the latest thing JERSEY FARMERS FIGHT.

Riot at a Pienie in Which Two Bundred Were Injured. WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 14.-In a free

fight for several nours at Pennsville, N. J. one man was nearly killed, twenty seriously injured and 200 received cuts and bruises, The south Jersey farmers were having their annual reunion and 10,000 farmers, friends and relatives were present. Beer was pleatiful and caused trouble. All went well until 1 o'clock, when a youth from Salem had a quarrel with a youth from Pennsville and the crowd took up the fight, which raged until 4 o clock. The farmers armed themselves with thips and wore out the butts on each other's heads. A Pennsvillian began a fight to a finish for a stake consisting of a gold watch and \$50. This started another riot. A lewcastle man was chased two miles up the Delaware river shore and it is feared be met with foul play. Two hundred people watched the fighting from housetops. No arests are reported. Soveral hundred Phila-elphians and a hundred persons from Newcastle were among the spectators of the riot

Says it Wasn't Official.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 .- Acting Secretary Nettleton desires to have it stated that the dispatch sent out last night relating to the per cent bonds was not authorized by the department or by any official or person buy-ing authority to speak for the departing and that its conclusions and implications do not represent any official opinion affecting the status of the 454 per cent bonds.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ABSOLUTELY PURE