THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 22, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, Aug. 16	26,735
Monday, Aug. 17	26,400
Tuesday, Aug. 18	26,476
Wednesday, Aug. 19	26,469
Thursday, Aug. 20	26,389
Friday, Aug. 21	26,639
Saturday, Aug. 22	26,899
Average	27,004

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23d day of August, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, } ss
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of August, 1890, 26,750 copies; for September, 1890, 26,879 copies; for October, 1890, 26,762 copies; for November, 1890, 22,180 copies; for 1890, December, 1890, 22,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies; for February, 1891, 25,512 copies; for March, 1891, 24,065 copies; for April, 1891, 24,928 copies; for May, 1891, 26,840 copies; for June, 1891, 26,917 copies, July, 1891, 27,021 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3 day of August, A. D., 1891.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

NEBRASKA is a rephblican state and a good ticket, a sound platform and earnest campaign will prove it next November.

TELEPHONE cables and wires will go underground within a year. Sooner or later telegraph and electric light wires will follow suit.

SENATOR PLUMB is a good guesser, and it is therefore fairly safe to conclude that ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire will be the next secretary of war.

CHICAGO'S receipts less operating expenses from her water works system last year reached the handsome total of $1,786,000 and also produced a very strong argument for municipal ownership of water works.

MARYLAND republicans have just held a harmonious state convention and nominated a strong state ticket. Republicans are holding no other kind of conventions and nominating no other sort of tickets this year.

AT the end of the "closed" season it is discovered 37,000 seals were caught by sixty-one sealing vessels in Behring sea, and the catch of half as many more has not been ascertained. The chances for the seal to become extinct are as bright as ever.

WE WILL not forget amidst the contention over the South Thirteenth street difficulty that Commissioner Dick Berlin secured $85,000 for river front improvement at this point the present year and the money is now going into the river and the pockets of workingmen.

THE Georgia house of representatives has refused to accept the Grady home for confederate veterans by the decisive vote of 94 to 62. It is needless to add there are ninety-four statesmen in Georgia who will be out of a job for all time to come when their present terms expire.

BERLIN and Ransom are at liberty to settle the personal features of the South Thirteenth street grade matter in their own fashion, but the facts which are back of the whole question cannot be crowded out of sight by individual misunderstandings between these two gentlemen.

GRAND ISLAND is now ready for the reunion. When Grand Island gets ready for anything she gets a good ready. It will therefore be entirely safe for visitors to count upon the best accommodations practicable at reasonable rates and a grand good time. Everybody in Nebraska who goes anywhere this year will be at the reunion.

THE Douglas county fair which opens next Monday should be largely attended. We must patronize home industry and encourage home enterprises. This exhibition should rival the state fair hereafter, and proper encouragement this year will help to organize it upon a better basis than ever before and eventually bring it up to an exposition of which the state and city will be proud.

SOME people in Europe are wondering why the United States government does not send a squadron of its best cruisers over the ocean on a jamboree to the various nations of the old world. The principal reason ought to be, if it is not, that the American navy has too much business in connection with American commerce and the rights of American citizens in foreign countries to take a vacation and European junket.

ENEMIES of Governor Thayer are circulating a rumor that he will sustain Test and Liveringhouse of the Hastings asylum in the face of the findings of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. They also state with some degree of assurance that the governor has private reasons for permitting these gentlemen to hold their positions. The people of the state will be loth to give credence to either of these insinuations, though it must be admitted that if they are retained in the public service in the face of the damaging testimony against them a reason for their retention must be sought outside of the public good.

NEBRASKA IS REPUBLICAN.

Nebraska is a republican state. The sudden storm of 1890 will not drive her into either the democratic or independent camp. When the next presidential campaign is ended and the votes for presidential electors are counted Nebraska's vote will be found for the republican candidate. Persons who take a gloomy view of the outlook have not analyzed the figures in the last three elections nor considered carefully the conditions under which the last campaign was conducted. In the contest of the present year and that of 1892 we shall have no prohibition or other outside question to detract from the issues for which the several parties stand. The real sentiments of the people as between the parties will be registered by the votes in November.

President Harrison received 108,425 votes in 1888 and Grover Cleveland 80,552. The prohibition vote was 9,429 and the union labor candidate received 4,226 votes. Harrison's plurality was 27,873; his majority 14,118.

In the campaign of 1889 the total vote fell off very materially and C. H. Morrill candidate for regent polled 93,317 votes. E. W. Hess the democratic candidate received 68,364 votes; the prohibitionist, 5,416 votes. The candidate for associate justice of the supreme court that year was R. S. Norval who fell behind his ticket about 2,000 votes. It will be observed that the republican vote was 15,000 and the democratic vote 12,000 less than the year preceding and that Regent Morrill's plurality was 24,943. There was no encouragement in this election for the democrats.

In 1890 when the independent cyclone struck Nebraska the vote on lieutenant governor was as follows: Majors, republican, 74,386; Bear, democratic, 63,468; Dech, independent, 71,127; Woodby, prohibitionist, 4,515. Although the democrats elected the governor and the independent candidate polled a larger vote than the republican, the above figures are a fair statement of the relative strength of the several parties in 1890. The republicans lost heavily by the independent disaffection, but the democrats also fell behind their vote of the preceding year, showing that the new movement draws its strength from both the old parties. The prohibition issue increased the democratic vote by several thousand and doubtless added to that of the independents at the expense of the republicans. All the isms and outside questions of the campaign militated to the disadvantage of the republicans.

THE BEE undertakes to say that the republican party is stronger with the people today than a year ago. The foreigners and others who deserted the republicans on account of prohibition are coming back to their old allegiance. Those who went into the independent ranks with the excitement of a year ago have lived to see to their satisfaction that the independent party is impotent and they are naturally returning to the old party. The conditions are immeasurably improved from what they were a year ago. A good organization, a strong ticket and an honest platform will not only hold the regular party strength, which is shown to be not less than 75,000 votes, but will invite back the wanderers and win over some of the clearer headed democrats who perceive that they are hopelessly in the minority.

SHERMAN ON SILVER.

Senator Sherman has entered upon his campaign work in Ohio, and he will devote himself mainly to a discussion of the free coinage of silver issue made by the democrats of that state. It is the intention of the republicans, as clearly indicated in the speech of Major McKinley opening the campaign, to make this issue as prominent in the contest as the tariff question, though the democracy would be very glad to have it dropped out of controversy. They have determined wisely in this, for the silver question is at least of equal importance with any other before the country, the opinion of Senator Carlisle and other democratic leaders, that the tariff is the great issue, to the contrary notwithstanding. The tariff is not at present oppressing any class of people, unless it be the importers whose business has fallen away since the new law went into effect. The evils that were prophesied to result from it have been experienced. The farmers of the northern border are getting the benefits of relief from Canadian competition. Except as to a few articles all the necessaries are as cheap as when the present tariff law went into effect, and some things cost less. The tin plate industry is gradually developing, despite democratic assertion to the contrary. Some modifications of the tariff are to be desired, but these will never be judiciously made by the democratic party. The material interests of the country are not imperiled by the tariff, with its provision for reciprocity that has already broadened the markets for our surplus products. Those interests would be imperiled by the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

No man in the country is better qualified than Senator Sherman to discuss the silver question, and his speech at Paulding, O., on Thursday, was a plain, straightforward exposition which ought to be carefully read by every man in the country interested in this question. Replying to the charge of the free coinage advocates, made and repeated in the face of indisputable facts of record, that the act of 1873 was the result of a conspiracy of the party in power to demonetize silver, Senator Sherman stated that that act was voted for by republicans and democrats alike, after full consideration for three years in congress. It was voted for by every representative from the silver states. It substituted the trade dollar for the old silver dollar which had not been coined for thirty years. The silver dollar was then worth more than the gold dollar, for the production of gold was then greater than the production of silver. The silver dollar had been effectually demonetized by the act of 1853, passed by a democratic congress, which substituted for the silver dollar the fractional silver coins. Neither gold nor silver was in circulation in 1873, but only greenbacks and fractional notes. Free coinage, said Senator Sherman, means that we shall purchase, not merely 4,500,000 ounces a month, but all the silver that is offered, come from where it may, if presented in quantities of 100 ounces at a time. We are to give to the holder either coin or treasury notes, at his option, at the rate of $1 for every 371 grains, now worth in the market 77 cents. "Who can estimate," said Mr. Sherman, "the untold hoards of silver that will come into the treasury if this policy is adopted? It is a public bid of 29 cents an ounce more than the market price for all the silver afloat and all that can be hereafter produced. It would inundate us with the vast hoards of silver in countries where silver alone is current money, and draw to us all the rapidly-increasing production of silver mines of the world."

The damaging consequences certain to result from such an inflation of silver ought to be apparent to every intelligent man. It would expel gold from the circulation and establish the silver standard alone by which all the labor and productions of the people would be measured. It would reduce the United States from its high financial position among the great commercial nations of the world to a place with China, India and the undeveloped states of South America. No patriotic American citizen will support a policy which would have such a result.

WHAT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The people's party is not likely to make much headway in Massachusetts. It now has a state central committee and proposes to put a ticket in the field, but its full strength will very likely be shown in the convention that will nominate the ticket. There will be a very small support in the old Bay State for fiat currency and the sub-treasury scheme, for although there are many farmers there who are not prosperous and for whom the immediate outlook is not as bright as could be desired, very few of them can be induced to renounce their faith in honest money and led to believe that their condition would be improved by a policy which would depreciate the currency of the country and impair the credit of the government. The people's party is therefore not likely to be a factor of any importance this year in the politics of Massachusetts. That state will elect this year a governor and other state officers and members of the legislature, so that the contest will possess an interest and importance hardly less than those of New York, Ohio and Iowa. Last year Massachusetts elected a democratic governor, the third in a generation, by a plurality of a little over 9,000 votes in a total vote of nearly 286,000. Governor Russell has been a very satisfactory executive to his party and will undoubtedly be renominated. He is a man of ability, with a clean political record, and is popular with the younger element of voters. He is to be regarded as a formidable candidate, and the republicans realize that in order to defeat him they must put forward their most available man. There are several men who ought to make a splendid fight, but so far it does not appear that any one of these is disposed to go into the contest. In this respect the Massachusetts republicans are in about the same situation as those of New York. Available men for candidates are not wanting, but they do not show a willingness to make the race. The effect of this is to increase the prestige of the democratic leader and strengthen the confidence of the party. The republican state convention is but little more than two weeks away, a short period in which to crystallize the sentiment of the party on a candidate.

Massachusetts is a republican state, but the party organization has been weakening for several years, and the vote of last year showed that there were fully 50,000 republican voters who did not go to the polls. The influence that kept them away, and which was responsible for the tidal wave that gave the democratic party widespread victory, will hardly be operative this year, and it is reasonably to be expected that the full party vote will be cast, in which case the republicans will recover full control of the state government. It is going to be a stubborn fight, however, and there is no warrant for unquestioning confidence in republican success.

LINCOLN is as enthusiastic for the republican national convention as Omaha herself and she tenders her service and support with a royal good will. The old time senseless jealousies which have kept the largest two cities in the state apart are rapidly disappearing. The cordial co-operation of Omaha with the capital city in her effort to secure the national encampment of the Grand Army and the reciprocal interest manifested by the latter city in Omaha's ambition for the national convention are wiping out this nonsensical antagonism which circumstances have hitherto kept alive. And this is right. A generous commercial rivalry is excusable and proper, but malice and jealousy should have no place in the relations of the two cities.

THE park commissioners are entitled to credit for the intelligent attention they are giving to park matters, but they must not forget that breathing places within the city are far more important to the people at large than acres of beautiful grounds five and six miles away. In other words, parks in the heart of Omaha are a necessity; parks five miles away are luxuries.

SLUGGING matches approach brutal prize fights near enough to be included as prize fights, and it is to be hoped Judge Helsley will interpret the law liberally enough to include saloon exhibitions by professional bruisers.

THE board of education will do well to keep in mind the probability that a large number of saloons will go out of business December 31 and the license fund next year will be correspondingly reduced.

OMAHA people must not depend entirely upon the crops of the state for improved business conditions. Crops will help our jobbers and brace up many lines of trade, but the cash receipts therefrom will not employ idle men or increase the number of wage-earners outside the railway shops and yards. We must take hold of our own factories and by increasing their local trade enlarge their capacity and add to their number of employes. In other words we must help ourselves by helping each other. We have reached a point in our career as a city, when advertising, real estate transactions, conventions, and all manner of extraordinary movements, promise only temporary relief to the business interests. If we are to grow and prosper hereafter, it will be by developing our own resources and utilizing opportunities controlled by ourselves. We must make ourselves commercially independent so far as possible of the outside world, and attend more strictly to our own business, building up our own industries, and by interchanging products of our own manufacture, stimulate every business interest of the city.

FORTY saloons at $500 per annum would give the county school fund $20,000 in cash. There are not less than forty saloons running just outside the city limits without license and contrary to law.

JOHN WANAMAKER, postmaster general, has not approved the Omaha building as yet. There is still hope that some man with architectural taste may send the ugly thing back for reconsideration.

POSSIBLY if the election were postponed a few months the board of county commissioners would take steps to enforce the license law against the two-mile limit saloonkeepers.

PHIL ARMOUR is a keen business man, and as such cannot fail to recognize the importance of erecting here a mammoth elevator if his attention is called to the subject.

EVERY man and woman in Omaha owes it to himself and this city to make a practical application of the good business doctrine: Patronize Omaha industry.

NOBODY will go into ecstacies over the new post office building if the proposed plan is adopted.

OMAHA election booths ought to be good enough for Omaha elections.

OMAHA proposes to be heard in the Wyoming mining convention.

SOUTH THIRTEENTH street is sure to be an issue in politics this fall.

Why Ingalls Jumped the Fence.

Kansas City Times.

No wonder Ingalls has joined the resubmissionists in Kansas. When the papers of the principal cities boom a cure for inebriety there is something radically wrong.

Roger's Reward.

New York Recorder.

Mr. Roger Q. Mills has padlocked his mouth, so far as politics is concerned. The republicans owe him the assurance of their most distinguished consideration for services thus far rendered.

Exaggeration and Death.

New York Morning Advertiser.

Four young athletes, expert swimmers, have been drowned this season. The average athlete is prone to entertain an exaggerated estimate of his powers as well as his prowess. He undertakes too much physically.

A Few Cold Facts.

Globe-Democrat.

If the Pennsylvania bosses and their cohorts who are now booming Blaine so loudly had, either in 1876 or 1880, shown half the affection for him that they now display, he would have been nominated. With these men on his side Blaine could have been elected, too, in either of these years.

A Square Fight.

Kansas City Journal.

Mr. McKinley is making a square fight in Ohio. He stands for the American tariff system and for sound money. His position is American to the core and should appeal with winning effect to the people of Ohio. By reason of the American tariff system Ohio is one of the great manufacturing states of the union, and her people have ever stood for sound currency.

Leaderless.

Frank Leslie's (Rep.).

The republicans of the state of New York sorely need a leader—one to lead them out of trouble and not into divisions and dissensions.

There are many indications that the democracy is far from united, and there is a steadily growing under-current of feeling that a strong republican ticket, headed by such a man as James W. Wadsworth or Andrew D. White, would carry the state this fall.

But it will not carry it if factional divisions, extending from New York to Buffalo, are permitted to ripen, develop, and invite disaster.

The best leadership is that which cements the party's forces, either by persuasive or despotic methods, into a coherent, aggressive, alert, and active body. That sort of leadership, unfortunately, the republican party in New York does not possess. It has not had it since the retirement of the late Senator Conkling.

Worse than all, every man who attempts to lead finds his pathway blocked by rivalries, animosities and feuds in his own ranks. The task of leadership under such circumstances is not inviting.

But a leader in New York seems indispensible to party success.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Nixon Waterman.

The sun went down in a blood-red cloud,
The wind breathed a low, harsh sigh,
And a strange, weird veil, like a sombre shroud,
Hung down from the murky sky;
The house dogs bayed at the angry moon
That shed a dim, sad light,
And the crickets chirped a doleful tune
To the ghosts above that night.

It was such a night as brave men hate,
When the darkness seems to hide
But dimly shapes that congregate,
Or through the shadows glide,
No star to point the traveler home,
No light on land or sea—
A night when ghost and witch and gnome
Hold fiendish revelry.

Through Dead Man's Gulch, by the haunted mill
That stands like a spectre white,
With its broken arms so gaunt and still,
A footman passed that night,
He trudged along till from without
The shadows stood a man;
But the footman did not faint nor shout,
He neither turned nor ran.

He stood his ground, brave to defend
His every act and deed,
Till the shadow spoke and said, "My friend,
Can you give me a chew of t'weed?"
The chew was given—each went his way—
There was neither death nor din,
But I've often thought, alackaday!
How sad it might have been.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

When the British parliament meets again there will probably be a fine exhibition of political discipline and a striking difference between the liberal and conservative parties will be exemplified. At that session ministers will bring forward an important piece of legislation known as the Irish local government bill. Its proposed outlines have already been sketched in these columns, and it is sufficient to repeat that it contemplates extending to Ireland the system of local self-government by means of county councils that England now enjoys; or a corresponding system, differing in some respects to suit the different circumstances that exist on the western side of St. George's channel. It is not home rule, as the Irish leaders interpret that term, nor as Mr. Gladstone interprets it. But it is, at any rate, a very considerable step in that direction. It will be so revolutionary in its effects, as Mr. Balfour himself admits, as practically to expel the entire landlord class from Ireland, and will probably make more important political and social changes in the island than any legislation in the last half century. This act may not satisfy the home rule party. It certainly will not meet the demands made by the Irish leaders in parliament, nor will it in some radical particulars come up to the home rule scheme proposed and so gallantly urged by Mr. Gladstone. But it will go far enough to displease a large proportion of the government's own party. Those purblind tories whose sole idea of dealing with Ireland is to get all the rents that can be exacted from the tenants, and to suppress discontent by means of coercion laws, will look with horror upon it. Already their voice is heard in protest and denunciation. Wherever two or three of them are met together the proposed law and its author are bitterly criticized. It is reversing the traditional conservative policy, they say; it is carrying out the programme of the liberals; it is surrendering to the enemy. And they growl out great oaths of mutiny and revolt against their leaders.

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Among the reports currrent in Europe is one that the czar has been influenced by the czarina in publicly testifying his friendliness for France. It sets forth, also, that the Russian ambassador at Paris has received an assurance that, in the event of the defeat of Germany by France and Russia, Schleswig-Holstein shall be returned to Denmark. There is certainly no reason for disbelieving that the political influence of the czaria is very great. Nothing is commoner in the history of despotisms than to find that the nominal despot is himself the instrument of a favorite. The history of Russia in particular abounds in such instances. Even if the czar were not especially uxorious it would cost him nothing to promise his wife that, if he could bring it about, his enemy should be despoiled of a possession, for which he himself had no use, for the benefit of his wife's countrymen in general and of his wife's family in particular. Greater events have effaced from the popular mind the history of the war between Germany and Denmark, now almost thirty years old. But the seizure of Schleswig-Holstein and its conversion into a Prussian province were resisted by the Danes until resistance was no longer possible, and have been as fiercely resented by the Dane ever since as the seizure and conversion to German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, eight years later, have been resented by Frenchmen. The humiliation of King Christian, then newly come to the throne, was especially great. In the long interval that has since elapsed, he has become "the most successful father-in-law in Europe." Nothing is more natural than that his daughter should desire the restoration to him of a possession that she considers to have been wrongfully taken from him, nor than that her husband should do his best, to gratify a desire of hers, of which the gratification will cost him nothing.

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A striking statement was recently published of what would be saved to Europe by a reduction of one-half in the military force and expenditure of the chief powers. For the past nine years alone, it would have amounted to $2,400,000,000, while nearly 3,000,000 men in the prime of youth would have been restored to labor and production. Counting the value of their labor, not their wages merely, at the low rate of $1 each per day, this would have amounted to $900,000,000 a year, or $8,100,000,000 for the nine years, making a total net loss to the people of these six countries in that period of $10,500,000,000. This is equal to the total value, at $1 per bushel of the wheat crop of the United States for from twenty to twenty-five years. Meanwhile, it it is to be noted as a slight sign of the effect produced by such facts as these that a member of the upper house of the Prussian parliament has recently advocated in public the recession of Alsace and Lorraine to France on condition that that country would join Germany, Italy and Austria in a league for the preservation of peace, making Russia practically powerless and permitting a general reduction of armaments amounting to disarming. That such a plea should even be discussed by a person in political life in Prussia would have been impossible five years ago.

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Stepniak draws a terrible picture of impending famine in Russia in the August number of Free Russia. He declares that it will be the most terrible on record, more terrible even than that of 1840. "The crops have been destroyed," he says, "or almost destroyed, in twenty-six provinces of European Russia. In six provinces more than one-half of the districts are afflicted with the same calamity. In thirteen provinces the harvest promises to be middling—sufficient for the needs of the population, leaving no surplus. Only in the northern Caucasus in the few northern provinces, and in three districts of the southeast the harvest is expected to be above the average." Signs of acute famine, he adds, are already visible, and he speaks of "thousands of peasants starving upon grass boiled in water," of people dying of hunger in the streets, and of parents advertising their children for sale in order not to see them die before their eyes. There remains, of course, the hope that he may have been misinformed or that he may be exaggerating a little with the view of stirring public sympathy.

Salvation for Celestia's.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Chinatown is the new world which the Salvation army yearns to conquer. Experience has shown that the Chinese have a very material view of religion and that the emotions of the coolie are not easily touched. It is a problem whether the denizens of Chinatown may be reached by a street band in which the one stringed fiddle and the cymbals were prominent, and the solution of this will be attempted by the Salvation leaders.

RIOTOUS RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

Almost Starved to Death, They Attack the Officials.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—Serious riots have occurred among the people to prevent the exportation of rice at Vitebsk, Dunaberg and other places. At the first named place the peasants attacked the railroad officials and the Jewish grain buyers. They wrecked and pillaged the houses of the latter and the authorities were finally compelled to call on the military for help to suppress the rioters. The soldiers fired a volley upon the peasants, killing two and wounding a number of others. Others have disappeared.

DUN'S REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

Increased Harvests Add to the General Prosperity of the Country.

BUSINESS IN THE WEST IMPROVING.

Good Crops the Basis of All the Improvement—The Stock Markets and General Trade Notes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say:

The speculation in breadstuffs has broken down. The failure to export at more than about $1.10 for wheat has administered the corrective which this trade greatly needed. The threatened withdrawal of the crop by the farmers' alliance amounts to so little that receipts were 11,400,000 bushels for the last week reported, against 4,900,000 for the corresponding week last year, while receipts of other grain slightly decrease. Money is moving rapidly to the interior, but the treasury has been strengthening itself, adding $2,800,000 to its gold for the week, and also taking in $900,000 more treasury notes than it has put out. By requiring deposits of gold at New York against shipments of currency to the country banks, the treasury has somewhat increased its gold reserve, but the main fact is that its receipts for the past week have exceeded its payments of all kinds by about $1,200,000. The official announcement that all the 4½ per cent bonds not offered for extension September 1 will be paid on demand, promises a large addition to the available currency after the first of next month. Crop prospects are in all respects exceedingly bright and the reports of injury by frost do not appear to affect any considerable proportion of the crop. There is every reason to suppose that the yield of wheat would be larger than the 544,000,000 bushels estimated by the agricultural department, though a yield no greater would leave 200,000,000 bushels for export. Hog products are somewhat stronger in sympathy with corn, but oil is lower and also coffee. Cotton has advanced 3-16c. It would be a good thing for producers, in all probability, if a considerable part of the forthcoming crop should be but off by unfavorable weather.

The market for iron shows somewhat larger sales and a better demand, though new brands of Virginia iron are still offered at lower prices; a little improvement is seen in bar iron and plates are more active, though prices are very low. Structural iron is in fair demand, but not stronger in prices. The demand for rails is stagnant, the combination having succeeded in so far maintaining the price that buyers are disposed to wait as long as possible. In the minor metals no change is seen in prices.

Coal is weak but there is a better feeling in the market.

Sales of wool continue large and the manufacturer is fairly well employed.

A slight improvement is seen in leather at Philadelphia, though buyers are cautious, but lumber is quiet, the building trade being stagnant, and orders for woolen goods are backward. Trade at Cleveland shows some gains over last year and at Cincinnati a fair improvement in groceries, while at Chicago receipts of wheat are increased fourfold and wool twofold, compared with last year, and increase is seen in flour, cheese and in sales of dry goods, clothing and shoes, but a decrease of one-quarter cent in cured meats, and one-third of a cent in lard and some decrease in butter, hides and oats. A heavy increase is seen in trade at St. Louis, country merchants buying liberally, and trade is improved at Kansas City and at Minneapolis and St. Paul, harvest prospects being of the brightest. At Nashville the grocery trade is better, but other business only fair, and very little improvement is seen at Memphis, while trade in cotton is slightly improved at New Orleans and at Galveston the prospects are favorable.

As much depends upon the balance of foreign trade, it is highly important that the imports for July exceed the exports by only $3,800,000, instead of $23,000,000 as last year, and for August thus far the increase in exports at New York is 13.6 per cent, while in imports there is a decrease of 18 per cent. Prices of all commodities have declined 1.3 per cent for the past week.

The stock market at New York has been comparatively free from speculative excitement and fairly strong, with some foreign buying and not much realizing thus far by foreign holders.

The business failures occurring the last seven days number 226, as compared with a total of 216 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 189.

Drifting Helplessly at Sea.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 28.—The old Dominion steamship company's steamer, Old Dominion, is drifting in a helpless condition sixteen miles south of Absecom light. About 9:30 a. m. yesterday her port shaft broke, disabling her engine and leaving her at the mercy of wind and tide. She has gone drifting northeast since the accident at the rate of a mile an hour, but is in no immediate danger of stranding. There are about forty people all told aboard the crippled steamer, including passengers and crew. Shortly after the accident, the first officer of the Old Dominion and four seamen put to sea in a lifeboat, which was provisioned for a four days' cruise, but by 3 o'clock they rowed into the inlet. The officers went to the telegraph office and wired the particulars of the accident to the owners of the steamer at New York. There are provisions enough aboard the Old Dominion to last for twenty-four hours. It is expected that a tug boat will be sent to her assistance from New York. In the meantime, Captain Bowen of the Absecome life saving station and his men will keep a sharp lookout for any signals of distress which might be sent up from the steamer. If a casualty should overtake her, there are three leisure steamers at the inlet which could be promptly sent out to her assistance. There is, therefore, no real cause for alarm as to the safety of the passengers and crew.

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—Jacob Knerr, Henry C. Hearing, Archibald Mullenix, Robert B. Irwin, Charles Hopt, Edwin J. Huntington, John McDaniel, William C. Haynes. Additional—Oliver P. Straight, Elijah Skarnes, David Potter, Thomas O. Russell, William Everhard. Increase—Alvin H. Gager, Wallace R. Barton, Uriah D. Voorhees.

Iowa: Original—Harrison W. Gray, William H. Harlow, Emanuel Klepper, Sylvester Hammer, William Holmes, William T. Head, Voltaire W. Johnson, James Hughes, Augustus Leecing, Patrick Keating, Charles Herriman, John H. Montgomery, Charles W. Lamphead, James McKenzie. Additional—Cyrus B. Quinter, Wesley Dern, Charles W. Cramer, John R. Hess. Increase—Martin B. Jones, Phillip G. Hass, William Hendrix, Daniel Conklin, Nathan T. Thorn, Benjamin Pitcher. Reissue—Louis P. Vance.

Produce Dealers Fail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Water, Carr & Co., produce dealers, assigned today. Their liabilities are estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000, with assets about the same.

PAPER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Grand Army Men Will Find Tomorrow's Bee Specially Interesting.

THE BEE tomorrow will contain a great variety of reading matter which will be of interest to old soldiers and especially the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. In addition to the regular department of that great organization, which appears in this paper every Sunday, there will be a number of articles specially prepared on the occasion of the great Soldiers' reunion, which commences at Grand Island Monday.

Among the articles will be the following: "The History of the Grand Army of the Republic;" "The Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska," comprising sketches of a number of the present departmental and post officers, the roster of a number of the posts and the name, number, location and principal officers of every post in the department; "The History of the Women's Relief Corps;" "The History of the Sons of Veterans;" "The History of the Union Veterans' Union;" "A Review of the Grand Army Reunions of the State."

Also sketches of the state organizations which exist among the soldiers of Nebraska in connection with their officers; the objects, membership, rules, members, past and present officers and history of the Loyal Legion; the history of the Soldiers' home in Grand Island, showing how Nebraska cares for her indigent heroes, together with the roster of the same from the establishment of the home; the quota of each state in the War of the Rebellion; the several organizations formed throughout the country for the relief of veterans and their families; a sketch of the soldiers's home of South Dakota, together with a list of the inmates; the departmental officers of the states of Iowa, South Dakota and Kansas; a description of Camp Sherman and the programme for the entertainment of veterans the coming week.

Newsdealers desiring extra copies of this great reunion paper should forward their orders today.

MUST PAY CASH.

Freight Will No Longer Be Delivered on Credit.

The Local Freight Agents' association, comprising the agents of all the lines entering Omaha, have issued a circular to all patrons of the railways, reading as follows:

OFFICE OF LOCAL FREIGHT AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, OMAHA, Aug. 10.—To Our Patrons: This is to notify all concerned that from the above date credit in no case will be given for freight charges. All expense bills must be paid on presentation. Where expense bills are not paid on presentation delivery of cars will be stopped at once; said stoppage by any one agent will be considered a stoppage by all agents. For the information of our patrons we would say that the companies we represent in no way recognize or permit the delivery of freight until freight charges have been paid, and under these circumstances we feel that no business firm will blame this association for not assuming a risk our employers will not recognize.

This circular is signed by the agents of every railroad entering Omaha and all have agreed to stand together in this matter.

Inquiry among the freight agents reveals the fact that many firms in the city have made it a practice during the past six months to ask for credit on freight charges. This course is directly contrary to the rules of all of the roads and an agent giving credit does so at his own risk, as he is held directly responsible by his company for all charges.

Several of the agents have been left in the lurch in this matter by firms who have been given credit, and as a matter of self protection they have banded together to put a stop to the practice.

Grass Was Too Green.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Aug. 28.—The boomers moved on the strip in large numbers yesterday and made several attempts to start large fires and destroy pasturage, but the grass was too green and the fires made little headway. Some cattlemen are becoming alarmed and are attempting to get their cattle out.

PASSING JESTS.

"Why do men lie?" asks the New York Sun. Probably because they are weary of standing.

Philadelphia Press: "Are you going in bathing today?"

"I don't know whether to risk it or not."

"Why not? Haven't you a nice flannel bathing suit?"

"Yes."

"Covering you completely from chin to ankle?"

"Yes."

"Well, why do you hesitate?"

"Why, the suit is flannel, you know."

"Well?"

"It might shrink while I am in the water, and then I would get arrested on coming out."

Philadelphia Record: Mr. Jaggs—I tell you, whiskey is a handy thing to have around when you have the cramps.

Mrs. Jaggs (who knows a thing or two)—Yes, and cramps are a handy thing to have around when you have whiskey in the house.

A TIP FOR YOUNG MEN.

New York Press.

He was courting a maiden with cheeks like the rose,
And eyes as bright as stars and a heart warm and kind.
But he kept shillyshallying and didn't propose,
Supposing she'd wait till he made up his mind.
But another made love in a vigorous way;
Proposed, was accepted, and made her his wife.
And her old Uncle Jim died the very next day
And left her two thousand per annum for life.

In Butte, Mont., they have the Davis will case, Colonel Robert Ingersoll, Francis Murphy and "The Twelve Temptations" this week. It is such light, wholesome attractions as these that turn the eyes of the world on Butte as a summer resort.

Washington Star: "What do you think of the prohibition orator?"

"He is quite a remarkable speaker; has such a dry way of putting things, you know."

Judge; Hotel Clerk—Thunderation! What's this tremendous ringing?

Farmer Squashby (at the electric bell)—Gosh! I dunno. I jes' lost my collar-button, an' waz tryin' to dig this little white one out o' the wall with my jack-knife.

"What sort of a newspaper plant have you?" asked the eastern man of the wild western editor. "I have been using a Colt's 44," replied the editor modestly, "but considering the difficulties of the last campaign, I have about concluded to get a Winchester."

A GENERAL PULL.

New York Herald.

I'm pulled in most contrary ways by different maids I know;
Some urge me to increase my pace, some warn to go slow;
Some, saint-like, drag me to the church, some drag me to the races.
I yield at once to winning ways, then bow to charming graces.
But, let their way be what it will, this fact to state I beg,
There's not a maid among them all who fails to pull my leg.

Yankee Blade: Friend—You say you don't feel like writing. Perhaps you lack inspiration.

Writer—Yes, I think I do. I haven't received a check for over a month.

Detroit Free Press: He had married her for her money, and their domestic life was not the most harmonious.

"I was sold when I married you," he said to her one day in a tone of disappointment.

"Possibly," she replied very quietly, "possibly. I wouldn't undertake to say, but if you were, dear, you haven't realized any cash on the sale yet, have you?"

He picked up his hat for answer, and went out where he could take a long breath.