THE DAILY BEE

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tute of Nebraska.

County of Douglas. (88

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing commany, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bre
for the week ending August 29, 1891, was as Tuesday, Aug. 25. Wednesday, Aug. 26. Thursday, Aug. 27.

Saturday, Aug. 10....

Notary Public Rotary Fublic Fitzer Nebraska, SS County of Douglas, SS George E. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dany Ber for the month of August 1890, 20,750 copies; for September, 1890, 20,870 copies; for September, 1890, 20,752 copies; for November, 1890, 12,180 copies; for 1809, December, 1890, 24,471 copies; for January, 1891, 28,446 copies; for February, 1891, 25,312 copies; for March, 1891, 24,605 copies; for April, 1891, 24,928 copies; for May, 1891, 5,840 copies; for June, 1891, 25,917 copies, July, 1891, 27,021 copies.

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

For the Campaign.

In order to give every reader in this state and Iowa an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY BEE for the balance of this year for twenty-five cents. Send in your orders early. Two dollars will be accepted for a club of ten names. THE BEE PUBLISHING CO.,

Omaha, Neb.

FROM August 31 the price of THE DAILY BEE, morning or evening edition, delivered by carrier in Omaha and South Omaha, will be 10 cents a week.

This is Grand Army week.

PATRONIZE Omaha industry.

WHAT is the Omaha Board of Trade doing with reference to the Montana railway?

HOUSEKEEPERS should see to it that everything used in the household so far as possible is of home manufacture.

OMAHA wants parks and is willing to pay for them if located in the right places. Otherwise she would hesitate.

THE Fifth Ward Citizens' club is a good suggestion for organizations in b half of good government all over the

city. CONSISTENCY is a rare jewel. It is hardly fair to expect a man named Brass to wear it at the cost of a good job on the World's Fair commission.

WHEN we have developed our local factories by giving them our patronage to the exclusion of outsiders, it will require no bonus to induce others to locate in Omaha.

IN THE midst of our plenty to temper our rejoicings over remunerative prices for our food products comes the thought that thousands of Russian peasants are dying for want of food.

JOHN M. RAGAN of Hastings enjoyed the first part of his tussle with Dictator Burrows immensely, but the Dictator laughs last. Mr. Ragan will not intercept the buzz-saw so gleefully hereafter.

LET the manufacturers of Omah make up a list of articles made in this city for the information of the people so that patriotic citizens may practice as well as preach the doctrine, Patronize Omaha Industry.

THE State Board of Health machine is grinding out certificates with comparatively little friction. The doctor who has a dollar and a diploma is comparatively safe, provided no other doctor has a grudge to work off against him.

OMAHA in common with other localities is suffering from dull times, and yet we have it in our power to give an impulse to the business of the city which in eighteen months will add 60,000 people and double the retail and manufacturing trade of the city.

THE park commissioners are getting down to business. The proposition for several parks within easy reach of the city is one that will meet the approval of our citizens. Upon no other practicable idea can we hope to have bonds voted for the purchase of land for park purposes.

IT MAY be annoying to the Board of County Commissioners to be continually reminded that the last legislature passed a law providing for a license of \$500 per annum for saloons in the former prohibited two mile belt. It probably exasperates all public bodies to be truthfully told that they are neglecting their duty.

SECTION 581 of the compiled statutes, 1889, provides "grand juries shall not hereafter be drawn, summoned or required to attend at the sittings of any court within this state as provided by law unless the judge thereof shall so direct by writing, under his hand, and filed with the clerk of said court." The judges of the district court in Douglas county perhaps understand that there is a crying necessity for a grand jury this particular autumn.

THE GRAND ARMY REUNION. The reunion of the Nebraska departlie, which will begin at Grand Island tomorrow and continue through the week, is an annual event of supreme interest to the veterans of this state. Nebraska is one of the few states that have regular departmental reunions, and the fact bears strong testimony to the earnest spirit of comradeship and the sincere loyalty to their organization which prevail among the union soldiers and sailors of the state who are members of the Grand Army. Nowhere are the men who fought to preserve the nation united by stronger bonds of fraternity. The soldier population of Nebraska, though less numerous than in many other states, contains representatives of nearly all the states that furnished troops to the union army, and their fellowship is the stronger for the common love of the homes they left. Nothing is more impressive at these reunions than the meetings of the veterans from the various states, who as they recall the incidents of the march and the battlefield and the bivouac, do not forget to refer fondly to the old state on

whose soldier rolls their names are indelibly inscribed. Speaking recently to a body of veterans in the east gathering to a social reunion. President Harrison said that such assemblages are full of interest to the veteran and full of instruction and inspiration to those who gather with them. But while there is pleasure in these meetings, they have also a pathetic side. "We gather," said the president, "with diminished ranks from year to year. We miss the comrades who are dropping by the way. We see repeated now that which we saw as the great column moved on in the campaign of the war-a comrade dropping out, borne to the hospital, followed to the grave-and yet these soldier memories and thoughts are brightened by the glories which inspire and attend all these gatherings of the veterans of the war." Such reflections as these must come to the men who will gather at Grand Island this week. Many of them will miss comrades with whom they grasped hands a year ago and talked over the events that are first in the thoughts of every old soldier-comrades who have fallen out of the ranks of the living, but the lesson of whose loyalty and heroism lives on, an enduring source of inspiration to those who are left

and those who shall come after, yet while they mourn the departed they will still remember with pride the glories they helped achieve. This year's reunion promises to surpass in interest and attendance any that has preceded it. A number of prominent Grand Army men from other states are expected to be present, the programme arranged assures a variety of entertainment of the most interesting character, and everything has been provided necessary to insure the comfort and enjoyment of the veterans and their guests. If good weather is vouchsafed the forthcoming meeting of the Nebraska department of the Grand Army of the Republic will be the most memorable gathering of old soldiers and sailors in the history of the state. THE BEE presents elsewhere all the information as the multiplication table that obtainable, and the fullest ever before if we can double the number of given, regarding the present strength of the Grand Army in Nebraska, with facts respecting the individual members which will be of interest to every vet-

A KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION. A number of ladies in Omaha who are familiar with the kindergarten system of training are agitating the question of organizing in this city a kindergarten association. The suggestion will no doubt meet with encouragement here as it has in Denver, St. Paul, Los Angeles, San Francisco and other western cities. The purpose of such an organization is two fold. First the dissemination of information in regard to the Froebel system of instruction and the education of public sentiment in favor of its adoption into the public schools of Omaha; second the establishment here of one or more free kindergartens supported by private subscription as a means of prov-

who would not otherwise have opportunity to enjoy such training as is contemplated by the kindergarten idea. The movement ought to be encouraged by persons who are interested in educational matters because the kindergarten is approved by the best educators in the world. It ought also to enlist the sympathy of persons philanthropically inclined because of the light it will throw into the lives of children among the poor people of certain sections of the city who know nothing but squalor from birth to the age when they enter the public schools or go out to work for wages. As a practical method of missionary endeavor among the foreign

people in Omaha, whom the churches

strive to reach by sewing schools and

Sunday schools, the kindergarten must

ing the value of the kindergarten and

for the benefit of children of poor people

commend itself. The expense of putting up apartments, supplying material and paying for teachers is not great. In St. Paul several of these institutions are maintained among the poorer classes at a total annual expense of but \$2,000. The beneficent work they have accomplished there is the subject of remark by all who have given it attention, and a sentiment in favor of a more complete system in connection with the public schools is rapidly growing. In Chicago a missionary among the Peles and Bohemians of a section of the city has made his mission notable by the remarkable results he has achieved among these people by the aid of kindergartens, In Washington a free kindergarten for colored children is accomplishing wonderful good. In Los Angeles a local kindergarten association maintains one school and the city contributes a small

and Spanish. In every large city there are working women with infants whom they are forced to leave all day long either to the care of older brothers and sisters or neighbors while they go out to earn money for their support. A kindergar-

sum toward the maintenance of another.

Their work is chiefly among the Italians

ten in their midst is a godsend and the little ones who would otherwise ment of the Grand Army of the Repub- | be left to the misery of hovels and the uncertain care of persons perhaps incompetent and vicious, are taken into the little home schools and trained in morals, manners and rudimentary industries, the benefits of which are lasting. There can be no argument raised against the kindergarten. It performs a service for the child, the parent and the public, which only the most careful home training can perform for it. It is a sensible, practical, humane, enjoyable philanthropy which invites the most active sympathy of all right minded persons. By all means let us have a kindergarten association here.

CONCERNING OMAHA INDUSTRIES. The crops in Nebraska for this year are immense and the prices remunerative. In some instances the returns are equal to the entire valuation of the land which produces them. We are entering upon an era of general prosperity, and this year will relieve the financial pressure which has depressed the state for a long period. When the farmer prospers the local merchant and business men of all classes are benefited. When crops are good villages and cities in farming communities grow and the greater centers of trade feel the impulse of improved business conditions. When a city reaches metropolitan proportions, however, it cannot afford to rely entirely upon the resources of good soil, good crops and good prices. These things are valuable; indeed they are essential in agricultural sections, but other resources must be developed to secure permanent

growth and independence. There is dauger that our citizens are relying too implicitly upon the grain and stock product of Nebraska and the west and are in danger of overlooking other sources of income to Omaha which must be developed in order to preserve for this city the commercial supremacy already attained. We have here a large population of working people. Their earnings are the backbone of our retail trade High prices for farm products mean increased cost of living for them and necessitate steady employment and good wages. These are not afforded them merely by inc eased wealth among the farmers, although indirectly they may be benefited. Good crops and good prices for them stimulate jobbing trade and the manufacture of articles for shipment out of the city, but they do not increase the local trade of local manufacturers of ar-

ticles used chiefly by our own citizens. Therefore it behooves every citizen of Omaha to turn from the bright outlook on the farms to the depressed conditions of local trade. We must do something here and now to improve the business situation among our retail merchants and our local manufacturers. As has been repeatedly stated in these columns, Bradstreets credits Omaha with 12,000 wage earners who are employed in local factories large and small. Of this number perhaps 3.000 are in the railroad shops and smelting works. This leaves 9,000 in the 126 smaller factories which we are in the habit of passing by every day without much notice. The 12,000 emploves support directly and indirectly not less than 60,000 persons. It is plain wage earners in Omaha we can add 60,000 people to our population and

double our retail trade. It is so easy, too, to increase the number of employes. The trade of 140,000 people in Omaha for Omaha manufactures in preference to those of other cities will a great deal more than double the output of our local factories. An agreement on the part of the people of this city to stand by each other, if carried out, means an immense increase of retail trade, an improvement of rental and real estate values, an increase in the quantity and variety of manufactures and prosperity in every line of business in Omaha. The relief of this city from depression in trade is so simple and easy of accomplishment that it hardly seems necessary to explain its details. It rests with the individual first, the retail dealer next and the capitalist last 10 individuals will buy Omaha goods, the retail dealer will sell them and the demand for them will interest the capitalist in providing the supply.

HARRISON'S HAPPY HITS. Few public men and no president with the possible exception of Abraham Lincoln possessed so happy a faculty of uttering so many wise sayings and perpetrating so few errors in his public speeches as Benjamin Harrison. His tour of the south and west prought to him great credit as an off hand speaker. His recent journeyings in New England have drawn from him several short addresses each day, and each of them is a gem in its way entirely distinct from any and all others. He has said many humorous things, but there is a weight and lasting quality about some of his epigrammatic references to American politics, patriotism and principles which deserve to be set out by themselves.

At Fairhaven, Vt., after pleasantly greeting the citizens who gathered about the rear of the sleeping car, he

said: You are here, each in his own place, these good ladies in that supremely influential position-the American home-and you, my countrymen, in the shops and in the fields, making contributions to the presperity and the glory of this great nation. It is pleasant to know that the love of country, stimulated by the teaching of the father and of th mother, revived by these recollections of the first struggle for independence, deepened by the sacrifices which were made in the civil war to preserve what our fathers had purchased for us, are still holding sway in the hearts of our people.

And the same day a few minutes later at Castleton the site of a normal school this tribute to the New England school teacher at once delicate and truthful: One of the most influential characters in the history of the United States is the New England school teacher. If we could follow the track of these intelligent men and women who have gone out from the New England states, to the west and southwest, if we could trace these strong, yet sleader and hard-to-be-discovered threads of influence which they have started in the communities to which they went; if we could know bow

they impressed on the minds of the pupils brought under their care the great lessons of self-respect and love for free institutions and social order, we should have a higher thought than we ever had set of the power and dig-

nity of the pioneers of education. At Middlebury still in the midst of educational institutions the president speaks grandly of their influence in these words, noble enough for a place in the memory of every citizen of the union:

My countrymen, kings may rule over an ignorant people, and, by their iron control, hold them in subjection and in the quietness of tyranny, but a free land rests upon the intelligence of its people and has no other safety than in well rour sed education and thorough moral training.

Speaking again the same day at Burlington with superior dignity and simple eloquence:

We not unfrequently and with ease, lift ourselves above all the contentions of party strife and stand in the clear, inspiring and stimulating sunshine as American patriots. We are conspicuously a people who give their allegiance to institutions and not to

At St. Albans on the evening of the day which brought all of the above utterances he delivered a brief address, every word of which is worth repeating and to quote from which would do it injustice. On the next day at Richmond after pleading that no American citizen shall ever grudge the president the refreshment which comes from occasional visits to the country, he feelingly gives utterance te this sentiment:

The bracing of the good will of the people of this country is very essential to those who, in the midst of great perplexity and doubt and under staggering responsibility, endeavor, as they see the right, to do it. Again at Waterbury half an hour

As long as we can preserve independence and self respect, and that degree of comfort in the home that makes it s pleasant abode when the day's toil is ended, and that onables, by the most careful thrift, the head of the household to lay by for the family and to lighten in some measure the care and labor of the children that are to follow him, there can be no happier land than ours.

Speaking in the state house to the legislature of Vermont this good oldfashioned patriotic doctrine is uttered If we shall ever, or anywhere, allow a doubt to settle in the minds of our people whether the results of our elections are hon estly attained, whether the laws made are framed by those who have been properly chosen by the majority, then all sanction as withdrawn from law, and respect from the rulers, who, by false ballot, are placed in public offices.

On Thursday at Windsor the delicate humor of most of his extemporaneous addresses in well illustrated in his reference to Hon. William M. Evarts, who is spending the summer a this country seat there, in which he says:

It is pleasant to be here today at the home of my esteemed friend and your fellow townsman, Hon, William M. Evarts. I am glad that he has introduced into Vermont model farming and has shown you what the income of a large city law practice can do in the fertilization of a farm.

In the score of speeches delivered between Bennington and Rutland there was no partisan utterance, no reflection upon opponents, no hint or innuendo which could be distorted into a criticism of the career or the sentiment of any other public man. His speeches were well timed, eloquent, chaste in language and pure in sentiment. They are absolutely unassailable and once more prove that President Harrison is both well poised and well equipped by education and experience for the responsible position to which the votes of the people called him after an exciting campaign in November, 1888.

THE STATIONARY ENGINEERS. The National Association of Stationary Engineers, whose annual convention will be held in this city this week, deserves more than passing comment. The average man, who does not happen to be particularly interested, has little idea of the importance of these engineers to the industrial interests of the country, but when it is remembered that without these men the industrial wheels of the nation would be at a standstill, streets and buildings would be without light, editices over four stories in height would be practically useless for business purposes, the wheat would be unground and the cotton would remain unspun, it can be easily seen that civilization is largely indebted to the engineer. Then, too, it must be borne in mind that not only do they hold in their hands the comfort of the people, but without their clear heads and steady hands that mysterious element which we call steam and which is now a slave might be a destroying demon.

It is for reasons like these that a convention of men of this class is of more than ordinary interest. Starting some twelve years ago, a handful of wage workers, as a preamble to their constitution they adopted the following: "This association shall not be used for the furtherance of strikes, neither shall it interfere with the employer and the employe with regard to wages " While in the light of present events this may not appear to amount to much, it should be remembered that these wage workers have carried this princfple through a long series of labor agitations, during which many times their adherence to this declaration threatened their very existence.

Again, this association has been found all over the country, through their local branches, knowleing at the doors of the various state legislatures, asking for laws for the better preservation of life and property, for the examination and liceusing of men placed in charge of steam boilers, and invariably their petitions to the various legislatures have been so worded as to mean that the expense of such examination and license shall be borne by the engineers themselves. In other words, for the sake of elevating their profession, they have voluntarity asked the various state legislatures to place upon

them a special tax. The men who will assemble here this week come from all parts of the United States and Canada, from New York to San Francisco, from Duluth to New Orleans. They come here to legislate in behalf of their order and to confer together for the advancement of steam engineering. Among them will be found men holding the highest engineering positions in the country, as well as those occupying less exalted but no less hon-

orable positions. Omaha is to be congratulated on having the honor of rereceiving within her gates these men of brain and brawn.

THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.

The overthrow of the Balmaceda govarnment in Chili seems to be assured. The complete success of the congressionalist army at Valparaiso is fully confirmed, and the best opinion is that the dictator will not attempt to make another stand. He had evidently concentrated all the force at his command for the decisive conflict in which his principal generals were killed, his army routed, and he him? self forced to seek safety in humiliating flight, and with the people flocking to the standard of the revolutionists his cause would appear to be utterly hopeless. No better evidence of this could perhaps be needed than the fact that the president-elect, Vicuna, who had been active in the cause of Balmaceda, sought protection on a German war ship, which he certainly would not have done if he had believed there was the slightest chance of continuing the conflict with any show for the success of the dictator. The probability is, as suggested by the dispatches at hand at this writing, that Balmaceda will leave the country, if he has not already done so. It the signal victory obtained by the

revolutionists shall prove to be the end of the struggle all friends of constitutional government throughout the world will congratulate the Chilian people on the result. The conflict, though of short duration, has been carried on by both sides in the most determined spirit, and on the part of Balmaceda, if the reports are trustworthy, with a relentless brutality wholly repugnant to modern warfare. Unless he is grossly misrepresented, the ferocity shown by the dictator will entitle him to a place in infamy with Attila. According to the opinions expressed by the representatives of the congressionalist party in the United States, there will be no retaliation for the barbarities alleged to have been practiced by Balmaceda, or under his orders, and the revolutionists would lose in the respect of the world by imitating his policy. They have made their contest, as all fair-minded men believe, in the interest of constitutional government, and they could make no greater mistake than to give way to the spirit of revenge in the hour of victory and invite the reprobation of the world by such deeds of atrocity as are charged to the account of those they have overcome. The progress of Chili, interrupted by this most unfortunate civil strife, will resume its wonted course as soon as a constitutional administration of affairs can be re-established, and that country will speedily again take its place among the most prosperous and progressive of South American states, with every assurance of a longer era of peace than that which was broken by the revolution.

ELSEWHERE in this issue is a suggestion for the formation of a manufacturers' association whose especial and exclusive purpose shall be the thorough development of Omaha industries. It should not take the 128 manufacturing firms of this city more than a minute to appreciate the importance of the proposed organization. Its secretary should be an able, wideawake, well informed man who should devote his entire time to the work of encouraging and building up the business of members of the association. A good man, backed by a strong association, can make himself invaluable to Omaha and its factories. It would not take long for an organization of this character to double the out-put of local factories, increase the number of employes at least onehalf and stimulate the retail trade of Omaha amazingly. All that the movement for patriotic support of Omaha industry now needs is direction. THE BEE has opened the eves of citizens to their duties and their opportunities. The proposed association can carry forward the work and will be backed by the warmest encouragement and good will of retailers, bankers and business men generally. A compaign organized now upon the platform, Patronize Omaha Industry, will sweep the field and the coming winter will be a surprise to everybody.

CONDEMNATION proceedings have been instituted at Peoria on the rightof-way for the long talked of Hennepin canal and that great commercial project promises before many years to be an established fact. It will open the Mississippi and the gulf to Chicago and the great lakes. It is one of the extravagances for which future generations will rise up and call the Fifty-first congress blessed.

JAMES G. BLAINE, JR. would be a great deal better liked if he failed to contest his wife's suit for divorce at Sioux Falls. The young man ought to know that the sympathies of the country are with his wife in the domestic difficulties which his prominence as the son of a great father has forced upon public notice. Mr. Blaine's reputation will suffer more by a contest than default.

GOVERNOR THAYER'S silence and inaction in the Hastings asylum matter are by no means creditable to a gentleman of his dignity, character and honorable public career. He owes it to himself and the state to act upon the findings of the board of public lands and buildings. Any political combination which rep-

resents the corporations and arrays itself solidly against the farmers will suffer and deserve a humiliating defeat, and the parties to such a combine will be thoroughly demoralized so far as future political influence is concerned.

WE have no patience with a republican who proposes an unconditional surrender in the face of an enemy who has thus far been successful only because he surprised us and fought us from ambuscade.

WHEN that geological excursion completes its 6,000-mile tour there will not be much left to know about the structure of this portion of the globe,

As a Signal of Victory. Chiengo Times.

New York republicans seem inclined to dis-

play the White flag already.

They'll Be in the Asylum Bestrice Democrat.
When Mrs. Bittenbender is judge of the supreme court, and Mrs. Bittenbender's husband is judge of the district court, who will board the little Bittenbenders!

He's All Right. Kearney Hub. The republican nominee for supreme Judge

says Senator Manderson, must be "a good bonest lawyer, perfectly free from the taint of corporation affiliations." What's the matter with Reese? As Strong as Holy Writ. An increase of more than \$8,000,000 in the ex

ports for July over those of the same month of last year is a pretty good proof that the McKinley tariff law is not preventing foreigners from buying our products. Wait and Sec. Kearney Hub. Wonder if Edgerton and Jay Burrows will

read General Van Wyck out of the party for

that declaration in his Malvern stpeech that Judge Reese is an able, honest, faithful judge. a true man in all the relations of life, and a

republican without guile? The Farther Back the Better. Norfolk News. Paul Vandervoort has threatened to make speech for the independent ticket in every county in the state this fall. Case-hardened sinners newly converted always want to lead the camp meeting, but they can accomplish

carries out his threat the independent party won't be in it. A Cold Bath for the Boss.

more good by taking a back seat, If Paul

St. Louis Republic (dem.) Mr. Gorman is a first-rate senator from Maryland, and he is often a very useful man in and out of the senate, but it is not likely that he ever thinks of himself as a presidential possibility. He knows that if the demo cratic presidential nomination should go in his life time to any democrat from a former slave state it would go first to John G. Carlisle of Kentucky.

Creditable Ancestry.

New York Morning Advertiser. It has been widely paraded that the late ames Russell Lowell was descended from Percival Lowell, an English merchant who came from Bristol and settled in Newbury. Mass, in 1639. But it is now clearly shown that his great-great grandfather was a cooper in Boston and his great-grandfather a worthy shoomaker in the same town. Mr. Lowell's descent was, therefore, more creditable than has been commonly supposed.

Foreign Notion \bont McKinley.

Uncinnati Enquirer. A gentleman, prominent in business circles of this city, and who, in pursuance of his especial line, has forty-four times crossed the Atlantic, has just returned from his latest trip, and reports meeting abroad, especially in Vienna, many intelligent business men who really believe that McKinley himself drew and passed his late tariff bill, and who even wondered that our people had not assassinated a dictator who thus tyrannized over them.

Omaha Can Care for All.

York Times, Omaha will take care of the national convention all right if she can get it. The talk about her inability to entertain the people who will attend the great show emanate largely from cities far inferior to Omaha in this respect. She is larger and has far better hotel accommodations than Chicago at the time Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the presidency in that city, and yet no one complained of the accommodations or of the world of the convention.

> The Honest Dollar. President Harrison at Albany

I am one of those that believe that these mer from your shops, these farmers remote from people of the world in having a dollar that is worth 100 cents every day in the year, and only such. If by any chance we should fall into a condition where one dollar is not so good as another. I venture the assertion that the poorer dollar will do its first errand in paying some poor laborer for his work. Therefore, in the conduct of our public affairs, I feel pledged for one that all the influences of the government should be on the side of giving the people only good money, and just as much of that kind as we can get.

The Foreign Wheat Defleit. New York Tim's Some days are we directed attention to the pinions of the well known London correspondent of Bradstreet's concerning the quantity of wheat required by European countries in addition to their domestic supplies. His stimate was that the deficiency would be 281,300,000 bushels, and we regarded these figures as very conservative. Bradstreet's of Saturday published a modification of its correspondent's estimate, which he has now inreased from 281,000,000 to 320,000,000 bushels Bradstreet's can see in North America a surplus of only 190,000,000 bushels. We are of the opinion that our contemporary will see much ore by and by. To us a surplus of at least 225,000,000 bushels in the United States and Canada seems assured.

Missed His Calling.

New York Herald. The thief who robbed Andrew Wagner of his watch and money and hen compelled him to sign a paper implying that the property was voluntarily conveyed has mistaken his vocation. He should go into rai road wrecking or politics, or he would be just the man to organ ize a trust, for he has mastered the first principie of these industries, which is to put everything in such shape as to be within the law. Frue, he fell into the hands of a policeman and may have to remain some time in jail but there are accidents in all businesses. If he had found a victim with millions, instead of only a few dollars, and had proceeded more slowly, without the aid of a revolver, he might hope to be a Napoleon of finance and, if h liked, a pillar of a church.

THE SABBATH.

Sir E. Bulwer Lutton. Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale, Yet yonder halts the quiet mill The whirling wheet, the rushing sail, How motionless and still

Six days' stern labor shuts the poor From Nature's careless banquet hall! The seventh an angel opes the door, And, smiling, wolcomes all!

A. Father's tender mercy gave.
This holy respite to the breast,
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave.
And know the wheel must rest!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain, Thy strength thy master's slave must The seventh the limbs escape the chain— Thy God hath made thee free! The fie ds that yester-morning knew

Thy footsteps as their sorf, survey; On thee, as them, descends the dow,. The baptism of the day! Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale, But yonder halts the quiot mill: The whirring wheel, the rushing sail, How motionless and still:

So rest. O weary heart, but, lo. The church spire glistening up to heaven, o warn thee where thy thoughts should go. The day thy God hath given! Lone through the landscape's solemn rest,

The spire its moral points on h'gh, soul at peace within the breast, Rise, mingling with the sky. They tell thee, in their dreaming school,

of power from old dominion huried. Then rich and poor, with juster rule, shall share the altered world. Alas: since time itself began. That fable hath but fooled the hour; Each age that ripeas power in man. But subjects man to power.

Yet every day in seven, at least. One bright republic shall be known: Man's world awhile hath surely ceased, When God prociains his own!

Six days may rank divide the noor, O Dives, from thy banquet hall; The seventh the Father opes the door, And holds His feast for all!

LITTLE FACTS ABOUT CROPS.

M. Ryerson of Broken Bow claims to have a cabbage in his garden which measures thirty-oight inches in diameter.

Pat Sullivan of Wallace reports 330 acres of wheat on his place which he estimates will yield thirty-five bushels to the acre. W. A. Skinner of Sprinzview, reports corn with ears eighteen inches iong, and beans with from thirty-two to thirty-six poils on a stalk

Kinuball Observer: Hans Gunderson, st. threshed 163 bushels of barley from two acres of ground and three bushels of seed. Mr. Gunderson is in the lead. Burwell Speciat: S. T. Fleener, living near surwell, threshed five acres of wheat yielding 72 bushels, or thirty-four and two-fifth bush-ls per acre. Pretty good for sand hills.

William Harrison of Clay county raised three crops of slfalfs on the same ground this year. The third crop gave the smallest yield and yet its average height was over twenty STRIKING FOLLY AS IT FLIES.

Alchison Globe. Nearly everyone is looking for the "best

Wishes are like dreams so far as fulfillment The uglier a man is the more conspicuous he makes himself.

People who have nothing to give are the only cheerful givers. The most difficult thing men find to do is to live within their means. By the time a man acquires a little sense he is too old to take advantage of it. One thing is sure: a man's character must impress us before his language can affect us.

There are two things which, being lost, are impossible to be regained, respect and time. The man who has the worst reputation is one who is always worrying about having t injured. In thinking of the millions he intends to save in the future, the average man forgets the 59 cent piece he might save today. Having "a good time" is like coasting in winter; for a pleasure lasting a minute, you are compelled to walk up a steep hill fifteen minutes.

If we were a girl we would ask every young man who paid us any attention if he had the ability to make a living. It seems to be quite the thing for young men to ask young women if they can cook.

SERMONS IN SENTENCES.

Ram's Horn. There are no grave yards in heaven. Every good man builds his own monuments. All the suicides in the bible were back-

The devil hates the man who minds his own The greatest miracle of the present time is a holy life.

Beware of people who do not love children and flowers The less religion people have the more they usist upon others having. Good men are hated because their lives tell dinners that they are wrong. The devil loves to hear the man who won't

A woman can be more dangerous on a bley-cle than when she throws at hens. People who expect to praise God in heaven ought to begin to do it here on earth. If you want to bring down the sinners out-side of the church shoot at those in it. A little man never looks so big to the world is he does when he stands on a bag of money. The devil don't care how much religion peo-ple get if they wait until they go away from home to practice it.

pay his debts talk in church.

The man who owns a railroad never gets half as much joy out of it as the one who travels on a free pass. There are women who sometimes think on Sunday that they have religion, but when the clothes line breaks down on Monday they flud out that they haven't.

PASSING JESTS.

A New York paper refers to Denver as the Mecca of consumptives." Are the undertakers coughing up? A Buffalo man is in jail for having three wives. He had not heard of the divorce fac-

tories at Chicago and Sioux Falls. A SEASIDE ROMANCE.

Philadelphia Press. It was down at the seaside the

Summer giri sat

By the side of her lover so
Faithful and true,
And he sighed as he said and she
Sighed as she heard The language e'er used when the

"My darling," he said, and he sighed As he spoke—
"Yes, dearest," she sighed, with her Cheeks all aglow,
And a murmur from over the waters Was heard, Which meant that the rollicking

Washington Star: The man with the sine cure in government service is the popular

Detroit Free Press: "Brownston has cured ...
his wife of everlasting talking." "How, for goodness sake?"
"He told her that she looked prettler with her mouth closed, and now she can hardly be induced to utter a syllable."

New York Herald: Guest-Waiter, there's a fly on this steak. Waiter (an ex-minstrel)—Yes, sar. Mus' hab been ief' dar by de "spider," sah.

Enoch: "There ain't agoin' to be good livin' in trampin' this season," said Ruggles.
"I'm afraid not," said Tatters. "Those here cookin' schools is teachin' gais how to use up the cold wittles."

A MANY SIDED MAN. A lanta Constitution. How can the weekly editor Fill every niche with news, While dodging from his creditor, Or patching up his shoes;

How can he make the paper run Atearly morn and late. While he is plowing in the sun, Or selling real estate? O, be's a many-sided man.

And it must needs be so: It takes great strength and wondrous length To make his paper go. O. great town treasurer, county clerk,

And orator most witty.

The chairman of the poor house work And vigilance committee! We give the honor! thou hast not

Alife sublime or merry. But when thou diest—behold! a lot Free, in the cemetery Yankee Blade: Willby-Great joke, this. Ha, ha, ha.
Billby (humorist)—Oh yes. That's one of my Willby-Yours is it? Excue me for laughing at it.

Somerville Journal: City Little triri, at well-known summer resort-Mamma, I don't like this spring water they serve at the table here.

Mamma—Why not, dear?
City Little Girl—Why, it isn't tlated, and if doesn't smell at all like the water we use at home.

Chicago Times: A New Hampshire woman found a cent in an egg laid by one of her heas, and has been telling of it ever since. Many an actor has found more scents than that in an egg and modestly forbore to boast. Galveston News: The man who prefers to be right rather than be president has usually been heartly accommodated by the people.

Lowell Courier: Corn is well provided with surs, but its talk doesn't amount to much. it's

too husky.

DEPRICE'S Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

.) Of perfect purity. Vanilla Lemon Of great strength. Orande Economy In their usa Almond Rose etc. and deliciously as the fresh fruit.