Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year.
Daily and Sunday. One Year.
Elx Months.
Three Months.
Eunday Bee, One Year.
Saturday Bee, One Year.
Weekly Hee, One Year. OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets,
Council Huffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 515 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Lu-korial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Etate of Nebraska.

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 July 23, 1822, was as follows:

ending July 25, 1502, was as to the standary July 17
Mondary July 19.
Tuesdary July 19.
Wednesdary July 20.
Thursdary July 20.
Triday July 21.
Esturdary July 22. Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-nce this 23rd day of July, 1892. N. P. FIEL. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for June 25,802. THIS weather does not seem to im-

prove with age.

FOR editor of the International Sunday School Quarterly this nation has one unanimous choice, Hon. Matthew Sab-

A CHICAGO negro is gradually turning white. He has probably been reading the editorials in southern papers on the force bill.

IF THE country is not well informed on the anti-option bill it will certainly know about it by the time the senate comes to a vote on it.

THE Boston democrats are talking about beating Tom Reed. But the Maine democrats are not thinking of doing it, no matter how they talk.

THE New York daily Dana has passed the double-leaded point since Cleveland's nomination and is now in the throes of the exclamation point period.

WE sincerely hope that some work will be done on that federal office building this summer, now that the architect will probably have \$583,000 with which to start the superstructure.

THE Wagner festival at Beyreuth has opened again, but as long as we have plenty of iron works and boiler shops in this country we have no need of going across to hear Wagner this

AN OMAHA policeman's aim was unusually good yesterday. He shot at a thief and succeeded in wounding an innocent man only slightly. To justify the policeman's reputation the shot ought to have killed at once.

STEVENSON is said to aspire to the fame of Hendricks in the campaign of '84 by carrying Illinois. But there is a great deal more difference between Tom Hendricks and Ad Stevenson than eight years. Hendricks was a states-

THE BEE is receiving about two telegrams per day asking the address of Rainmaker Melbourne. This indicates that there are spots in this country that don't know when they have enough. To these we will say that just now Melbourne's address is Chevenne.

THE next republican county convention should pass a resolution most emphatically declaring against the exaction of a \$2 fee from delegates whose names are voted for at primary elections. This practice is at variance with the spirit of republicanism which concedes the right of the poorest man to be a representative in conventions and in the counsels of the party.

THE democratic papers are conducting the same campaign on tariff that they have run for the last four campaigns. At the beginning they were loud for "free trade" with no qualification. Now they assert that they are for tariff reform, and by the time election day comes they will be scared into declaring that they are protectionists. But their platform is rank free trade this year, and it must be so regarded.

A case in which workingmen are fully justified in assuming a threatening attitude toward their employers is reported from Englewood, N. J. The men have received no pay for a long time and are said to be in a pitiable condition. They can no longer get credit at the local stores and are in want of the common necessaries of life. And yet they have not resorted to violence. They are living upon promises and upon the hope of receiving their dues. In this case the employers seem to be entirely to blame and the employes are entitled to sympathy. The laborer is worthy of his hire and is entitled to prompt payment of wages.

IT is reported upon authority that is said to be good that in the event of the enforcement of the retaliation act recently passed by the congress of the United States the Dominion government will impose a tax upon American vessels passing through the Welland canal. The toll discrimination against American vessels is bad enough, but a tax in addition would be simply prohibitory. Such a step would be a foolish one for Canada. It is strange that the Canadian people cannot see the folly of trying to get the better of this country by tactics that are manifestly unfair and dishonorable. The United States government can neither be fooled nor frightened. It asks nothing but fair treatment, and that it will have at any

The republicans of South Dakota have set an example which Nebraska republicans would do well to emulate. South Dakota, like Nebraska, has become depatable within the past two years by reason of the discontent among the producers, who constitute the mass of the voting population.

South Dakota, like Nebraska, had become a ring-ridden and corporationridden state. The mining syndicates of the Black Hills, the railroads and bankers, dominated the republican conventions, dictated her candidates, manipulated her legislatures and even sought to pervert justice in her courts. Against these abuses the bone and sinew of the party rose in revolt, and many thousands of upright, conscientious republicans sought relief in the independent party, even though they were at variance with its visionary money schemes and impractical reforms.

The state convention at Madison last week relegated to the rear the bosses, combines, rings and corporation politicians, and placed in nomination a ticket that appeals to the support of all honest republicans, and will reinfuse vitality into the party by a revival of confidence. All states were smashed, the combines were rent asunder, and the corporate influence was set at defiance with the exception of the candidate for attorney general, who necessarily must be a lawyer. The ticket in South Dakota, from top to bottom, is composed of farmers and business men of standing and character. Lawyers and money lenders received no favor | did so. at the hands of the convention. Nearly all the candidates have served the country in the war for the preservation of the union. No man whose reputation or record had the slightest flaw was honored with a nomination. That fact alone makes the republicans of South Dakota invincible in the coming onset. Having no candidate to defend or white-

carry on an aggressive campaign. The question is, will Nebraska republicans emulate the example set by the republicans of South Dakota? Will they discard personal preferences and make a heroic effort to set the party right with the industrial classes by resisting pressure from corporations and combines that have brought the party to the verge of ruin? Will they sternly set their faces against any candidate whose record will not stand the most severe scrutiny?

wash, they are in position to open and

In other words, are they patriotic enough to re-establish the republican party in the confidence of the people who believe in its principles but had lost faith in the integrity and fidelity of the men whom it has honored with posi-

If Nebraska republicans will do what South Dakota republicans have done the outcome of the campaign will not be

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Of equal importance with the question of protection in the currency question, and with respect to none other is there more popular ignorance and miscon eption. This is due largely to the mass of misinformation given out by persons of some influence and responsibility regarding our finances-party leaders who are actuated solely by a desire to make political capital rather than by an honest purpose to set the people right as to this most important and vital matter. There is not a fact relating to the finances of the country that is not accessible to any one who will take the trouble to ascertain it. The currency legislation of congress and the record of treasury transactions can be had by any citizen who will apply to the proper source. There can be no proper excuse, therefore, for any one misleading the public or being misled regarding the

currency question. One of the commonest misstatements is to the effect that the present circulation is less than during and immediately after the war. Those who in this way seek to mislead the people attempt to sustain their misrepresentation by including in the circulation of the war period certain interest-bearing obligations of the government, a small part of which may for a brief time have served the purpose of currency, but all of which were speedily hoarded as investments, Another way of augmenting the circulation of that period is to count the reissues of United States notes as additions to the currency. It is easy to thus pile up figures so as to deceive the uninformed, but a little investigation will serve to show the false and misteading character of such statements.

The secretary of the treasury recently sent to the senate, in answer to a resolution of that body, a statement of the various kinds of circulating medium issued from 1861 to and including 1870, and what amounts were redeemed each year up to 1870. Under acts of congress of July 17, 1861, and February 12, 1862, the government issued what were known as demand notes to the amount of \$60,000,000. An act passed February 25, 1863, authorized an issue of United States notes (greenbacks) to the amount of \$450,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 were to be issued only as the demand notes were retired, and it was provided that the greenbacks coming into the treasury might be reissued. The total amount of the latter currency issued was about \$460,000,000, of which \$326,000,000 was reissued. Up to 1870 all but \$356,000,000 were redeemed. Then there was issued of postal and fractional currency, under several acts of congress, \$160,700,833, less than \$40,000,000 of which remained unredeemed in 1870. Of national bank currency, authorized by the act of June 3, 1864, there was issued in round figures \$326,000,000, and there was outstanding

in 1870 \$299,000,000. It will be interesting to note just here that while at no time was there in circulation more than about \$49,000,000 of fractional and postal notes, yet the figures of the amounts Issued and reissued during the ten years make it appear that the total exceeded \$368,000, 000. The statement of the secretary showed that the largest actual circulation from 1861 to and including 1870 was in 1866, when it was \$709,603,253. On July 1, 1891, the circulation was \$1,497,-440,707, and it was nearly \$100,000,000 greater on July 1, 1892. It should

be remembered, also, that the purchas-

AN EXAMPLE FOR NEBRASKA REPUB- ing power of the currency at the latter date was at least one-third greater than in 1866, when it took \$144.50 in greenbacks to pay for \$100 gold.

In view of such facts, the authenticity of which is unquestionable, and the force of which even Senator Peffer, whose resolution it was that called them out, was compelled to confess, the leaders of the people's party must abandon their misrepresentations regarding the relative proportions of the circulating medium twenty-six years ago and now or be adjudged as deliberately designing to deceive and mislead the people.

HOSPITALITY MAKES-FRIENDS. The reception which Omaha is preparing for Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will be a notable one in every way and will prove what has often been proven before, that our citizens are hospitable and that they do nothing by halves. At the last meeting of the local organization of this great order it was reported that not a single refusal had been met with by the soliciting committee and that the \$2,000 yet to be secured would

be raised with ease. Omaha is gaining a reputation abroad for her hospitality to visitors and it is this kind of a reputation that makes friends and advances the interests of the town. The 2,000 Shriners and the many thousands of visitors who will be attracted hither by their conclave will certainly receive a favorable impression of Omaha and her people, and every man who contributes to the fund for the entertainment of our guests on that occasion will have reason to be glad that he

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW. A congressional committee recently expressed the opinion that the antitrust law passed by the Fifty-first congress is "impracticable." This is a change in the form of democratic criticism of republican legislation, "unconstitutional" being the term uniformly applied to laws of republican enactment. But this law has been declared constitutional by a circuit court of the United States, and this settles that point so long as a higher tribunal does not reverse the decision.

The view of the committee cannot be said to be wholly without warrant, however, since the efforts made to give the law practical effect have not been successful. The question naturally suggests itself whether this failure is due to a defect of the law or to a lack of ability on the part of those charged with its enforcement. The most important action brought under the law was that against the whisky trust, which it was understood was to be made a test case. The prosecution was dismissed, not, as it appeared, because of any madequacy in the law itself, but rather for the reason that the authorities did not properly and fully comprehend it. One failure of this kind has the effect to bring a law into disrepute and diminish interest in its enforcement-hence the not unnatural conclusion of the congressional committee that the anti-trust act is impracticable, and also the fact that nothing further is being heard of the purpose of the department of justice to enforce the law against other trusts.

The Sherman anti-trust law was the result of prolonged discussion and careful consideration. Every point bearing upon its constitutionality and its practicability was thoroughly considered by the best lawyers in both branches o congress. It was approved by President Harrison after due deliberation, thus obtaining the sanction of eminent legal authority. A federal court has pronounced it valid. In view of all this the general public must conclude that it is a good law, and that if not enforced the fault is elsewhere than in the act itself. At any rate, the effort to enforce it must not be abandoned because of a single failure. The practicability of the law must be put to a further test, or as many tests as may be necessary, to determine fully whether or not it can be enforced. If further experience shall show that it is defective or inadequate it can be changed, or something substituted for it which will meet the demands of the people for legislation to suppress mon-

opolistic combinations. PROSECUTING THE COAL COMBINE. There is a ray of hope for coal consumers in the fact that the attorney general of New Jersey has at last begun the prosecution of the Philadelphia & Reading, the Port Reading and the New Jersey Central railroad companies. The ground upon which this action is based is that the state of New Jersey is a sufferer at the hands of these companies, which are included in the coal trust that is forcing up the price of anthracite. A strong and bitter fight will be made by the trust, which is represented by some of the best lawyers in the country.

The coal combine has now been in operation several months, and has raised the price of coal no less than four times; and it is understood that another increase is to be enforced on August I. It is reported from Philadelphia that the price will be advanced a dollar a ton beyond the present figure within six months. The organization is a powerful one, and is playing a desperate game. Its object is to squeeze as much money out of the people as possible before it is compelled by law to desist from its unscrupulous and cruel robbery, which falls with crushing weight upon the poor. The trust now controls by far the greater part of the coal production of Pennsylvania, but as there are extensive coal fields which it does not control, and which will sooner or later be in competition with it, the object of the combine is to coin money 2s fast as possible while it has the market in its power.

Congress has been appealed to, but the house of representatives, which has proven itself no enemy of trusts, has prevented any action tending to the checking of the robbery. The remedy seems to lie in the courts, and it is to be hoped that the work which the attorney general of New Jersey has taken up will not be dropped until the coal barons have been forced to the wall. Their extertion has become insufferable.

FROM Colorado, Kansas, South and North Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa come such cheering reports of bountiful crops, secured by timely rains and the hot weather, that sweltering awellers in

town can find a soluce in the thought that the weather they deplore so is the making of the farmer. One Iowa correspondent telegraphs that corn in his section grew a fewarn height last week. It will not requify many weeks of this weather to insure maturity to such enthusiastic maize, "ghd then the cooler

weather may be turned on again. IN THE new elevators being put up to accommodate the crop which is being caressed by the sickle the calamity cranks may read the answer to their querulous demands for information concerning the farmer's condition at pres-

Speaking from Experience. Louisville Carrier-Journal. A New York congressman speaks of "the comparatively unknown town of Chicago." This is ignorance. Chicago has, proportionately, as many saloous as New York, perhaps

more than that. A Mild Mannered Scuttler.

Chicago Tribunc. Mr. Harrity of Pennsylvania may be a man of large caliber and terrible as an army with banners, but his portraits look as if some good-natured sewing machine agent had sat for them.

New York Advartisor. If the democracy is through notifying, we beg leave to send along a notification selves to the effect that this is a repu year. And will Gulliverian Cleve and Lilli-putian Steve accept assurances of our most distinguished consideration; at the same time from the table of their memories wipe away all trivial fond records and chalk this down where they will not forget it?

Getting in Line

Kansas City Journal Already news begins to come in from Kansas of old republicans in the alliance going back to the republican party, as the result of the democratic and third party combine. The reason given is if they are to be connected with one of the old parties they prefer the one they formerly belouged to. This is only the advance guard of a large army that will take the same course.

The Suspense Is Over.

Chicago Tribune. We learn from the dispatches that when Adlai Stevenson in his speech at Madison Square Garden Wednesday evening announced his acceptance of the democratic nomination for vice president the vast audience broke into enthusiastic cheers! long suspense was over. The agonizing fear that after all Adlai might not accept that nomination had proved to be groundless, and in the revulsion of feeling that followed women probably fainted and strong men doubtless went into hysterics. It was a great event.

Noteworthy for Their Excellence.

Washington Star. The president's judicial appointments, already noteworthy for their excellence, are to be strengthened by that of Mr. George Shiras, jr., of Pennsylvania, just nominated to be supreme court justice. While great partisans have, in every generation, made great members of that exaited bench, it has always been desirable and has always been the case that the staple of membership has been the eminent is ever promoted from private life or the lower judiciary. The state of Pennsylvania has been singularly rich nial times in the number and quality of her lawyers.

GROVER'S BIG TALK.

Kansas City Johroni (rep.): Mr. Cleve-land's speech in response to the notification of his nomination brands him more plainly as a demagogue than anything he has ever Chicago News (ind.): It has been suffi-

Chicago News (ind.): It has been sufficiently demonstrated that Mr. Cleveland is going to try to be a democrat with all his might during the present cauvass. No mugwumps need apply.

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.): Mr. Cleveland's acceptance speech is in his usual style of ponderous diction, whose swelling periods are realing waves of pompous but commonstrated.

are rolling waves of pompous but common-place generalities. Upon these he safely rides on a raft of his own construction, framed of the only two planks of the demo-cratic platform which he apparently recog-New York World (dem.): This address sets the campaign upon the highest plane of conviction, reason and patriotism. It sweeps

away the clamorous and consciously faise charges of a destructive purpose, of a headless disregard of any honest interest, and of other partisanship than that which is founded upon principle and seeks the com-St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): Cleve-and's speech accepting the democratic

land's speech accepting the democratic nomination for the presidency reiterates the entiments of his celebrated free trade m sage, which caused his defeat four years He stands now just where he stood contending that the present tariff system is practically a process of robbery by which the many are despoiled to enrich the

New York Recorder (rep.): There is a suppressed note of despair in all that Mr. Cleveland said. He spoke rather as the leader of land said. He spoke rather as the leader of a forlora hope than as a general marshaling his troops for victory. It was a funeral ora-tion instead of a ringing call to arms. The Madison Square mass meeting was a mistake. To ask a candidate to meet the leaders of his party who were only a month before predicting his defeat in his own state was enough to chill the blood of any candidate, Mr. Cleveland was not only chilled—he was frozen.

Denver News (ex-dem.): In New York ex-President Cleveland went through the form of being notined of his nomination and making a response for the country. The remore notable for what it omits sponse is more notable for what it omits than for what it states. He dwelt elequently ipon the necessities for tariff reform; he gave a sly dig at Carnegie and protection in alluding to the late Pennsylvania labor troubles; he portraved in fitting terms the possible wrong and oppression of a threat-ened force bili-but he said never a word

St. Louis Republic (dem.): It is fortu-nate indeed at such a time as this that the democratic party has in Mr. Cleveland a leader calm, high-minded and so filled with the courage of his conviction of duty that he is capable of facing without any thought of shrinking the dangers and difficulties which have been interposed between the American people and the return to free, honest and peaceful government. The hour has come when this return must be made, and with he nour has come the man.

New York Advertiser (ex-dem.): Upon one point the great and ponderous statesman was clear. He declared that defeat in the coming campaign want present "a most discouraging outlook for future democratic couraging outlook for future democratic (Cloveland) supremacy, and the accomplishment of the objects we have at heart." For once the Sawe of Gray Gables is correct. Defeat of the free trade party this year will most seriously affect the party of the left. It will end Clevelandism, and it will put a stop to the clamor of the calamity crowd for years. And that is precisely what is in store for Mr. Cleveland and his calamity party. Chicago Herald -(dem.): The emphatic Chicago Herald - (dem.): The emphatic and courageous deciarations in the platform adopted at Chicago are powerfully supplemented by the mindy and vigorous utterances of Mr. Cleveland in his speech delivered in New York Wednesday night, announcing his williagness to lead the democratic hosts in anorgh struggle to wrest the control of the government from the enemies of the people. With all the field officers of the democratic army occupying the aggressive struggles. of the people. With all the field officers of the democratic army occupying the aggres-sive position which its commander-in-chief has fearlessly assumed, it is evident that the campaign of 1892, whether it results in vic-tory or defeat, will reflect bener and glory area, the party of organization.

upon the party of progress. Chicago Tribune (rep.): Mr. Cleveland's speech of acceptance at the Madison Square Garden, New York, is unmistably his own composition. It is well marked by his solemn composition. It is well marked by his solemn ponderosity and his vague platitudes. It is in the main a condensation of his iong message to congress on the tariff question, retaining his Jent notations of the "bloated manufacturer," who is alleged to be the sole beneficiary of protection, and his expressions of sympathy for the consumer, who is said to be oppressively taxed for the benefit of the mill bosses. Mr. Cleveland has advanced since he wrote that message, and is now in full accord with the "tariff for revenue only" platform of his party. CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

The young man by the name of Walker, who halls from the state of Beatrice and parts his hair in the middle, is said to deny the statement which was credited to him in the Clatter column regarding the candidacy of Dr. Funk and A. G. Keim, and tries to insinuate that the quotation was a malicious fabrication. This may help the provious young man in pulling himself through a knot-hole, but we reassert that every word credited to him was exactly as it came out of his mouth. The Clatterer may have erred in quoting his utterances, and it promises not to give this conceited individual another opportunity to pose before the people of the state as a Sir Oracle,

Tom Majors' advance agent, Mr. Railroad Ager, takes upon himself to say that there are a few things Nebraska republicans would like to know, and the first of these is

Why Van Wyck so frequently ascends the elevator in THE OMANA BEE building, and, in the second place,

Why does Van invariably call at night? Ager ought to ask something harder. The elevator in THE BEE building is for public convenience. Van Wyck has as much right to ascend or descend in that elevator as Church Howe, Tom Majors, Ross Hammond, Paul Vandervoort and 10,000 others who have made use of it in preference to climbing up and down the staircase. He certainly has as much right to ascend that elevator as Ager himself, who never asks permission when he wants to come spying around THE BEE office.

Van comes at night very much like hundreds of other people who have occasion to leave notes of speeches, meetings, etc., to be published in the morning edition of THE BEE.

It is to be hoped this explanation will pacify such republicans of Nebraska as have seriously been perturbed over Van Wyck's free rides in THE BEE elevator at hours when the owls hoot and bats flag their wings.

There is another thing republicans of Nebras would like to know:

What chance would Van Wyck, Powers and Calamity have to carry Nebraska if such corporation benchmen as Ager and Walt Seely were repudiated and discountenanced by party leaders who desire to retain popular respect and confidence?

The attempt to boodwink the Eighth ward republicans into the belief that there is a ghost of a chance for Cadet Taylor for state treasurer is as transparent as Charley Bruner's frantic effort get his brother nominated state school superintendent. The Sixteenth street banker would not stand a ghost of a chance for state treasurer and even if he were nominated he would be more vulnerable than Tom Majors. Prof. Goudy will be nominated state superintendent by acclamation. He has only served one term and is entitled to renomination because there is no fault found with his work and no reason why he should be retired. Besides this, the party would not gain three votes in this county by throwing a crumb like the school superintendency.

A correspondent from Hastings writes THE BEE: "I saw a telegram in your paper from Sidney the other day saying that Auditor Benton had arrived there and paid over to the county treasurer \$10,800 taxes due from the Pullman Palace Car company. Can you explain why Mr. Benton was handling the Pullman company's funds? Is he the agent of the company?"

Our correspondent will have to ask easier uestions.

Says the O'Neul Frontier: "Judge Crounse should be nominated for governor. Then there would be no question about success. The republicans can not agord to nominate a man for the head of the ticket because he is a good fellow and stands well with the boys. A vote-getter is what is anted this year and Judge Crounse is the man."

The Crete Vidette wants as a candidate for governor "a man who will not be called upon for personal explanations."

"It has come to be a religious principle this year to put up only men of spotless political records for office," says the Sutton Advertiser. "The republican party, if it wants to win this fall, must have on its banner only the purest and cleanest men that can be found in the state,"

The Osceola R ecord declares that the republican party, in nominating a gubernstorial candidate, "can't afford to shoulder some old political back who will be a deadweight. This campaign must be an oflensive and not a defensive one, and a strong man at the head of the ticket will well the vote several thousand.'

rice Johnson wants to heal the breach in the independent ranks by nominating William Leese for governor.

It is asserted that in case William H. Munger is not nominated tonight by the iemocrats of the Third congressional dis trict, the May brothers and twelve other leading democrats of Fremont have entered into an agreement to bolt the party and vote for Meiklejohn.

FLOATING BITS OF FUN.

Eimira Gazette: The policeman can get along better with a tough if he knows how to take him.

Yonkers Statesman: Of all the methods for capital punishment the guillotine still takes the head. New York Sun: Doille Breakheart—It can never be. But I will be a sister to you. Jack Wrounder—All right, my dear. That will rive me the brivileze of ficking every fel-low who comes around here making love to

Chicago Tribune: "You know I was engaged to that stately Miss Bliter?"
"Yes."
"Well, I nad to break it off."
"Too bad. Why?"
"I was madly in love with her, but I saw her when she was running for a car the other day."

Atchison Globe: When you praise a woman by saying that she makes her own bonnets, the other women who are present will say, "Yes, they look like it." HER SECRET. New York Evening Sun. Twas twilight. In the shadows of the porch

We sat and watched the coming of the moon. And when at last we saw night's silvery toron, We both regretted that it had come so soon. Then suddenly she jumped up from her seat, And with a cry into my arms she feli; I clapsed unto my breast the burden sweet. And gently urged her secret she would tell.

She was a summer maiden, and I knew
Full well she suffered not from love's attack;
And I was right, for when her breath she drew
She gasped: "That horrid bug's crawled
down my back." Washington Star: "Just think," said the girl from the back row of the ballet, as she gazed at some seaside bathers, "those folks don't get a cent of salary for wearing those

Binghamton Leader: The difference be-tween the Mississippi river and a distiller is that the former still runs while the latter Philadelphia Ledger: A fashion note says that dlamonds have had their day, but this nee! not prevent their being worn at night,

Philadelphia Record: Some cheap perfume are not to be sniffed at.

Eimira Gazette: Jarson says a youth can tell how fast he is growing by the way his hats get too small for him.

Yonkers Gazette: When a man "feels his oats" it is not always evidence of his being a stable character.

CENTENNIAL OF THE CANALS

History of the Inception and Development of Inland Waterways.

BOOSTING THE COUNTRY'S COMMERCE

Statistics Showing the Importance of Canals to Agricultural and Industrial Interests- Important Artificial Waterways Projected.

Last Monday was the contennial of the inception of canal construction in the United States. On July 18, 1792, two small canals were opened to traffic in Massachusetts They were only five miles in length, but they marked the beginning of a system of artificial waterways which proved mighty factors in the development of the commerce of the

"De Witt Clinton's Ditch,"

It was not until a quarter of a century later that Governor De Witt Clipton suc ceeded in having a bill passed by the legislature of the state of New York authorizing the Eric canal, or the "De Witt Clinton ditch," as the opposition chose to call it. The canal was begun in 1817, and was solemnly opened to navigation in 1825. Its original cost amounted to \$8,000,000, but the Empire state has since spent nearly \$90,000,000 for its improvement and maintenance. Notwithstanding this heavy expenditure the income of this "ditch" during its sixty-seven years of existence amounts to over \$123,000,000, leaving a clear profit of \$25,000,000. Its entire length is 360 miles, and it is practically he first great enterprise of its kind carried out in the United States.

What an important place canals occupy in an industrial and agricultural country may be judged by the simple feet that while in 1792 the United States had only five miles, they now have 4,000 miles of artificial water-ways. This is a showing which is not surpassed by countries abroad with a civilizamovement on artificial and natural inland waterways in the United States last year exceeded 172,000,000 tons. There were employed 100,000 persons, receiving \$35,000,000

There can hardly be any doubt, says the New York World, that if the schemes which are now under consideration, and which partly are provided for in the new river and barbor bill just laid before congress receive legislative sanction, the history of the sec-ond century of canal building in the United States will form a unique page in the annals of the industrial and commercial enterprises of the world. The new bill provides for a sufficient sum to begin the work of deepen ing the connecting channels of the great lakes so that there will be nowhere less than twenty feet of water between Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo.

Where Improvements Are Needed. General O. M. Poe has made the official estimates of the entire cost of the work, which call for an outlay of \$3,394,000. This, of course, is exclusive of the work on the great new lock in St. Mary's Falls cansi and in the Hay Lake channel, immediately below in St. Mary's river. The provisions for this work were made in the river and harber bill of 1890. The points which need improve-Sailor's Encampment Island, both situated in the outlet of Lake Superior, or St. Mary's river as it is styled; Corsica Snoals, at the foot of Lake Huron; the St. Clair Flats canal, Gross Point flats and the Limekilla crossing, between the foot of Lake Huron and the nead of Lake Eric. The tude of the traffic of the great can only be realized when one is familiar with the statistics of canal trans-portation and lake navigation. In 1891 1,100 more vessels passed through the canal into Duluth, Minn., than had passed through the Suez canal during the same period. But through the outlet of Lake Superior there were more than three times as many vessels and 1.750,000 tons more freight in 1891 than passed through the Suez canal. With regard to the amount of vessels and freights passing through the Detroit river statistics are at fault, but according to figures printed some time ago in the Review of Reviews George H. Ely of Cleveland, O., estimates the freight through the last mentioned canal

it 36,000,000 tons. The full value of this sum will be best unlerstood when it is known that it means 10,000,000 tons in excess of all arrivals and clearances, both coastwise and foreign, of Liverpool and London combined. Interesting Statistics.

In 1890 the arrivals and clearances of ves-sels at Chicago amounted to 21,541, while those of Naw York numbered only 15,283. The total entries and clearances of the entire seaboard of the United States, according to the latest statistical records, were 37,756 vessels, while the arrivals and clearances of vessels at the ports of the great lakes numbered 88,280. The difference in the transportation by rail or canal will e best illustrated by the statement that if during one single year, all the freight carried on canal boats in this country had to be carried by rail instead, the transportation cost as of the latter would require an outay of \$150,000,000 in excess of what it cost to transport the same amount of freight on canal beats. Considering that up to date the country has spent only \$30,000,000 under the river and harbor bills, the saving of one single year in transportation costs amounts to \$5 to \$1 expended for improvements of waterways. The sum of savings, however, would be much greater if the canals were

deeper and could be navigated by larger

This latter fact must certainly account for the strong support of the daring project to construct a ship canal twenty-one feet deep from the great lakes to the sea. Congress has been asked to provide for surveys, ex-aminations and estimates of cost for such a aminations and estimates of cost for such a canal. The reasons for its construction are obvious. Anybody familiar with the lake region knows the excellent canal system which Canada possesses. Once the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals he carried through in that country, England's seagoing mercantile and war marine will have free access to all our great lakes. Under such circumstances the construction of a new canal on the United States soil connecting the lakes with the Atlantic becomes not only a commercial but also a strategic necessity. a commercial but also a strategic necessity. Another canal project of recent years is the Hennepic canal, which is to connect Chlcago with the Mississippi. The construction of this canal is a foregone conclusion.

Advantages of the Proposed System. In an able article on the proposed deep water route to the seaboard, Senator Davis of Minnesota pointed out the vast advantages

of Minnesota pointed out the vast advantages of such a system of transportation. He showed that it is of the highest and most permanent importance that the traffic, domestic and foreign, now tributary to the existing system of waterways, be held in present channels. Although by methods of transportation, even now inadequate and so expensive as to impose the greatest tax that the producers may the greatest tax. the producers pay, the greater portion of these products reaches the Atlantic ports of the United States, this advantage may not always remain entirely with us. One shorter and more northern route to Europe has atready been opened by the vigor and daring of our Canadian neighbors; the foreign com-merce of Montreal is growing and is sub-

"BABY SLEEPS AT LAST."

The hours of night passed O, so slow
For the baby tossing and moaning
In ceaseless pain; with throbbing brow
They passed slow for the mother trying
To soothe her darling to sleep,
While her father was crying While her father was crying In voice enraged and deep.

tracting from that of our own ports.

"Out of the house this minute,
Betake yourself and child.
I will not keep you a minute,"
And he cursed and raved as wild.
For his brain was crazed with whisky Sold by an honest man! A druggist who pold his license— To ruin the good in man.

The morning at last dawned in sulendor:
The sun shone down with scorchin; heat,
When sorrowing mother with dying babe
Was turned out in the dusty street.
But heaven's mercy is nover far!
When grandfather's door closed on baby
The heavenly gates stood ajar.

In his Father's home the baby Was placed in a casket white. With prayers, and tears and flowers, It was a touching sight.

It was a touching strut.

And the humble guest is now at rest
In the home of the one who the children
M. M. Omaha, July 23.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Now that Harrison and Cleveland are both sure they have been nominated the base string of the campaign lyre may as well be tightened up a little before the music begins.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Turn Loose the Lyre.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from their several countles to meet in convention at the city of Lincoln, August 4, 1892, at 19 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state

offices: Lieutenant governor:

Secretary of state: Auditor of public accounts; Treasurer: Superintendent of public instructions

Attorney general: Commissioner of public lands and buildings: Eight presidential electors: And to transact such other business as may ome before the convention.

THE APPORTIONMENT. The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being basel upon the vote cast for George H. Hastings for attorney general in 189), giving one delegate-at-large to each county and one for each 100 votes and the major fraction thereof:

Counties. Del. Counties. Del. Counties. Pierce... Phelps.. Hooker Seward ... Sheridan . Sherman Sloux ... Stanton ... Stanton
Thayer
Thomas
Thurston
Valley
Washington
Wayne
Webster
Wheeler Kimball.

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention and that the delegates present be authorized to east the full vote of the delegation.

WALT M. SEELY, U. B. BALCOMBR, J. R. SUTHERLAND, When It's Hot

The sis to pay. We've got a hot lot of hot coats



The \ is to pay. We've got a hot lot of hot coats and vests at hot prices for hot weather. Our negligee shirts keep out the hot in great shape, while our prices make other dealers hot and our customers cool and pleasant. We've sold all those boys' 50c knee pants warranted not to rip. but we have another lot a little better at 75c which we guarantee not to rip. Our boys' summer Jersey knee pants at \$1 have no equal under \$1.75 in America. Ages 4 to 14. \$2.50 and \$3 2-piece double breasted plaid cheviot

suits, ages 10 to 14, at \$1.25. Long pant suits, 14 to 18 years. \$4; were \$5 and \$6. \$7,50 suits for \$5. All the \$8.50, \$9 and \$10suits go at \$6. Star shirtwaists 35c. regular 50c; 75c ones at 50c; \$1 ones at 75c. These are not rejected remnants in waists, but the genuine Star

Shirtwaist, everyone perfect.

Browning, King&Co

Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Satur- | S.W. Cor 15th & Douglas St