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communications relating to news and rial matter should be addressed to the La-i Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All tuniness letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bac 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.

time of Nebraska, (County of Douglas, (George B. Tsschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending August 27, 1892, was as follows: 24,389

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of August, 1892.

N. P. FRIL, Notary Public. Average Circulation for July 24,316. THIS is the pig day of the fair. Take

it in, with all your family.

MRS. CORBETT says Jim will win the fight, but Mrs. Corpett is not a proph-

How hilarious the Nebraska democrats did become in regard to Governor Boyd's record!

REPUBLICANS and democrats alike are unanimous in their belief in protection against Asiatic cholera.

EVERY protectionist this year will vote the republican ticket and that will explain Harrison's great victory.

AT LAST the lone subscription from Iowa has arrived. That is one brand, at least, plucked from the burning.

WE TRUST that the harvest excursionists will all stop off here and view the best town between Chicago and the Pacific.

THE sporting editors are already on their way south to "do up" both Sullivan and Corbett, a job others have found quite difficult.

IT is quite evident that Cleveland when he put his veto on the pension bilis for deserving veterans put his whole foot in it also.

ALTHOUGH being vigorously pursued by Taubeneck, Weaver, Harrity, Brice and Vandersnort, the latest information reveals the rainbow still ahead.

ONLY 113 deaths occurred during the month of July in Omaha. We challenge comparison of that record with any other city in the United States.

mocrats and populites will fuse today in South Dakota, but that is no guaranty that the state will falter in its steady purpose to go republican this fall.

OMAHA secures the selection of the state democratic headquarters, which proves that occasionally the democrats exhibit more sense than the republi-

A NEBRASKA man has been discovered who can see the planet Mars and many objects on the surface with the naked eye. And he isn't an alliance man, either.

EVERY time a citizen of Omaha has occasion to go to the union depot he comes away with that tired feeling. The pig-sty appearance of that place is becoming more marked every day.

No SIDEWALK inspector has been appointed to take Wilson's place. This ought to be looked after. We need a sidewalk inspector. We also need a man who knows how to check a lumber bill.

THE correspondence between Secretary J. W. Foster and the Canadian authorities relative to the retaliation matter shows that we still have a secretary of state who knows his busi-

THE action of the council in canceling the lumber contract will meet the approval of taxpayers. The work of ex-Inspector Wilson in pointing out the defective planks in the city's lumber pile was doubtless worth what it cost.

THE democratic congressional convention which met at Council Bluffs Tuesday ended in a row over the nomination of Judge McGee, his own county, Pottawattamie, giving nearly all its votes to his competitor. This bodes another republican walkawas in a district which went democratic in 1890,

THE city council was wise in recommitting the report of the committee on public property and buildings with reference to the further purchase of furniture. Now it transpires that the list submitted was prepared by the agent of the Ketcham company, to be purchased of that company. The assumption that Omaha furniture dealers are not to be considered in this competition is all wrong. They should be given a chance

THERE is no worthier organization in the city than the Board of Associated Charities, which is planning for greater work than over this winter. It is under the patronage of some of the leading men of this community. Mr. A. P. Hopkins has been tireless in his efforts to make the work of the board effective, and to bring to it the confidence of all persons who are willing to contribute their substance to alleviate distress, with the assurance that what they give will reach those worthy of aid. The c tizens of Omaha should extend to the board of charities liberal and enthusiastic support.

TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

It is noteworthy that the democratic organs and orators studiously avoid comparison between the administration of Cleveland and that of Harrison. But the prominent democratic leader, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, has thus far had the temerity to make such a comparison, and he was a member of the last democratic administration, acquiring in that connection exceptional distinction for the number of republican postmasters replaced by democrats, thereby corcefully illustrating the solicitude of that administration in promoting reform of the civil service. On the other hand, republicans invite such comparison, knowing how greatly

the advantage is on their side. In his very able speech opening the republican campaign in Iowa, the principal portions of which are given elsewhere in this issue, Senator Allison refers to the records of the two administrations, and the contrast presented is calculated to arouse the pride of every republican. No three years in our history were more prolific of achievement in the interest of national progress and prosperity than the first three of the Harrison administration. Foreign and domestic commerce largely increased, exports for the first time reaching \$1,000,000,000 in value. There was put into effect the principle of trade reciprocity, giving our producers superior advantages in numerous markets, not only in this hemisphere but in Europe, and aiding in breaking down barriers that had long been erected against our products. Home industries were strengthened and increased, opening new fields for the investment of capital and increasing the demand for labor.

A greatly improved postal service, which had steadily deteriorated under the preceding administration; a large addition to the navy, of which the American citizen need no longer be ashamed; provision for necessary coast defenses; well directed efforts for promoting better methods of agriculture; the relief of the federal courts, and a judicious revision of the land laws in the interest of the settler and the pioneer, are among the things accomplished by a republican congress and administration for the general good. More important than any of these was the provision made for a steady and safe increase of the currency, keeping pace with the growth of population and business, the currency thus provided being maintained on a sound and stable basis. In no respect is the comparison more favorable to the present administration than in the management of our international relations. A weak and vacillating policy has given place to a firm and dignified course toward foreign powers, with the result of greatly increasing respect for this government throughout the world.

As was said by Senator Allison, the Cleveland administration and the democratic house of that time dealt with none of these pressing questions, as pressing them as later, only in a way to show how not to do it. The attempt at tariff revision by a democratic house resulted in a measure so crude in its general character and so sectional as to some of its features that no body of intelligent legislators anywhere would have adopted it. Nothing was done regarding the currency, nor was anything done to advance the industrial and commercial interests of the country. The controversies with foreign powers were left unsettled, and the management of them had brought ridicule and reproach upon the country. The insincerity of the professed zeal for promoting civil service reform was shown by numerous instances of the gross violation of the civil service law. There was not a department of the government that had not become more or less demoralized, so far as business was concerned, leaving an accumulation of work to be disposed of by the succeeding administration.

Such are the records of the two administrations, from which it can readily be understood why the democrats are not anxious for a comparison. Is there a single good reason for assuming that if Mr. Cleveland should be elected next November he would give the country a better administration than he did from 1885 to 1889?

RETALIATION TAKES EFFECT.

According to the president's proclamation of August 20, on and after today and until further notice, a toll of 20 cents per ton will be levied, collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations This retaliatory measure was authorized by act of congress of July 26, which empowers the president to impose tolls upon freight not to exceed \$2 per ton. and upon passengers not to exceed \$5 each. He may also prohibit the passage of Canadian vessels through the St. Mary's Falls canal. It will be seen, therefore, that the president has not exercised his full authority under the act. He has simply prescribed the same amount of toll which the Dominion government collects from American vessels passing through the Canadian canals.

It is probable that the president expected that this would be sufficient to induce the Dominion authorities to abandon their unjust and unwarranted policy. This government desired to protectits own citizens without minifesting any unfriendliness to Canada, hoping that such a position would lead the Canadian government to promptly remedy the wrong complained of. This is to be inferred from the corre-

spondence of the secretary of state with the British charge d' affaires at Washington. It would seem that any such hopes or expectations are to be disap pointed. The Dominion authorities have, so far as known, taken no action looking to an abandonment of their policy of discrimination and there has been no intimation that they are likely to do so. On the contrary there is every reason to expect that they intend to continue it and they may even decide, as they threatened, to retract the promise to remove the discrimination

next winter. Whether the president will decide to go any further in the matter of retalia-

not exhausted his authority under the act of congress, and if the Dominion authorities manifest any further unfriendliness or show a disposition to push matters to the extremity, it is not to be doubted that the president will use all the power that congress has conferred upon him.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS. In the death of George William Curtis the country loses one of its ablest and most polished men of letters. Although the literary career of Mr. Curtis was almost wholly as an editor, he having been for many years connected with the Harper publications in that capacity, he had long beld a high position among the very best writers in this country. His style was scholarly, elevated and polished, always elegant and often eloquent. In the discussion of political questions he adopted the highest standard, and in all his writings of this nature there are the qualities of profound earnestness and sincere conviction. The lighter work of his pen is less known, but most of it is admirable and there is none of it that is not meri-

Mr. Curtis was for some years prominently identified with politics, and for a time was strong in the republican councils in New York, but since 1884 he had been known politically as an independent, though his voice was used for the democracy. For twenty years he was one of the foremost advocates of civil service reform, having been, during most or all of this time, president of the Civil Service Reform league, and he contributed more to the discussion and the promotion of this reform than any other man in the country.

Mr. Curtis was not a very old man, being in his 69th year at the time of his death, which was hastened by a cancerous affection of the stomach. He was one of a number of cultured and bright minds which, during the last half a century, greatly enlarged the scope and improved the character of American letters, and his loss will be regretted by all who are concerned for the progress and elevation of literature in this country.

A BOMBSHELL IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

The ninth annual report of Charles F. Peck, the democratic commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics of the state of New York, has fallen like a bombshell in the camp of Grover Cleveland. It is the political sensation of the day and has created great consternation among the democrats of New York as well as elsewhere throughout the coun-

Commissioner Peck says that he started his investigation as to the effect of the tariff upon the interests of manufacturers and workingmen in December, 1890, believing that the result would prove the justice of the democratic opposition to the protective principle. "The tariff question was taken up," he says, "because it has come to be one of the greatest moment to workingmen, in whose interests my bureau was established. Now, I am a democrat-a Hill democrat if you will-and I began this inquiry with the belief that the result would vindicate the democratic tariff to my way of thinking. But I am free | quirements. The proposition to withto admit that the report as a whole is not in harmony with the democratic platform so far as the tariff is concerned. However, my duty as a state official is to report things as I find them, and not as we as partisans would like to have them construed." The commissioner says that the statements of the democratic speakers are not borne out by the facts. "Governor Campbell," he observes, "said that not a single workingman's wages has been raised as a result of the McKinley act. My reports show that there were just 285,000 men whose wages were raised as a result of this

Mr. Peck's totals show a net increase in wages for 1891 over 1890 of \$6,377,925 and a net increase in products during the same period of \$31,315,130. His investigation, it will be remembered, was confined to the state of New York, and therefore shows but a small fraction of the gain in the whole country. As to the importance which the commissioner attaches to the results of his work the following extract from his report

speaks for itself: Of all the varied subjects investigated and reported upon during the bureau's nine vears' existence none have borne a closer relationship to the welfare of the wage earner of the state or furnished the public in general with statistical data so valuable to a comprehensive understanding of the practical workings of the one great economi question of the present day than the tariff. Tariff, whether levied "for revenue only," or for "revenue and the incidental protection of American manufacturers and American labor," is certainly a question of such vast import as to enlist the most thorough and dispassionate investigation at the hands of the American people. And while the present report has, under the law, been confined to the state of New York, its results can but be taken as indicative of the conditions existing in every section of our country where manufacturing and industrial pursuits are

foliowed. With the exception of a limited number of the great industries carried on in our country, no state in the union offers a field so varied or extensive within which the statistician can carry on his work with greater assurances of intelligent success than is presented by the state of New York. Within its borders are to be found by far the greatest number of manufacturing establishments, the most varied industries and the largest number of individual employers and wage-carners of any of the forty-four commonwealths embraced in the United States. So that whatever the statistical data collected and tabulated may prove, relative to the effects of protection on labor and wages in New York, may justly ne taken as fairly representative of the conditions throughout the whole country.

The number of separate industries embraced in this report is sixty-seven. The commissioner distributed 8,000 blanks to as many purety wholesale manufacturers throughout the state, and of this number 6,000, or 75 per cent. returned full and correct answers. It thus appears that the investigation was thorough and comprehensive in its scope and that the efforts of the commissioner to get at the facts were generally seconded by the manufacturers to whom he

applied for information. tion depends, perhaps, upon the course | For the first time during his service

of the Canadian government. He has of nine years as commissioner of labor statistics Mr. Pock has rendered a really valuable service to the public. Aithough he is a demagogue and has an inordinate love of notoriety, it never has been claimed, that he is dishonest. In this case his honesty was bad policy from a democratic point of view, and his report has aroused the most savage indignation among the Cleveland men; but as he is a personal friend and a devoted partisan of Senator Hill he probably does not take a very rueful view of the damage he has done to Hill's bitterest political enemy. It is strongly hinted that the senator knew that this bombshell was to be dropped by the labor commissioner and that he winked at the proceeding. To all who know the relations existing between the two men this must seem extremely probable. It was Peck who first proposed the nomination of Hill for lieutenant governor, and it was through Hill's influence that Governo: Cleveland appointed Peck to the position which he still holds. When Hill became governor he kept Peck in the snug office which he had previously secured for him, and the commissioner still holds over by virtue of Hill's influence with the Flower administration. To say that the senator was ignorant of the existence of the mine which Commissioner Peck has just sprung with such sensational effect is an affront to the intelligence of all who are acquainted with the close relations existing between the two men.

But the general public will care little about that phase of the case apartfrom its bearing upon the war between Cleveland and Hill. The important fact is that the protective policy advocated by the republican party has been vindicated at the hands of a democratic official as the result of a thorough and systematic investigation, which he himseff declares was begun with the expectation that it would prove the correctness of the democratic position on the tariff question, though it was not intended to serve a partisan purpose. Every manufacturer and workingman in the United States should give heed to this important testimony. Every voter who has interests in any way connected with those of business and labor should give heed to it. It presents the most absolute and undeniable proof of the usefulness of protection as a means of sustaining and building up the industrial interests of this country. It shows beyond question that protection is vastly improving the condition of the workingman and gives the lie to all contrary claims set up by the apostles of free trade. It is no wonder that there is consternation in the camp of the enemy.

THE trumped-up charge that Mayor Bemis has by any act detayed public works in this city is too flimsy to require more than passing attention. If the World-Herald really wants to get at the bottom of all this wearisome delay in the prosecution of public works let it look to the chairman of the Board of Public Works. The trickery and scheming of this one official area crying shame upon our city government, for which there should be a speedy remedy.

THE street lighting service on outlying streets has been the subject of position. The first returns came from many complaints. Almost 50 per cent the silk industry and were very pleasing of the lamps do not meet contract rehold payment under the contract until it is shown that the contract is scrupulously carried out by the lighting company should be adopted. The city must enforce contract provisions in all cases.

> IN THE history of Iowa politics there never were nominated tickets of poorer timber than are the various congressional tickets of the democratic party. The candidates seem to have been put up to get them out of the way when there may be a chance of success.

Some Canadian states men must be reflect-ing just now that it pays to be fair, after ali, ially when your neighbor refuses to be

Reflections on a Bluff.

Occupation for the Jawsmiths.

Atchison Globe, Kansas is full of politicians who could do the state good by hiring out as scare-crows to the farmers. That is the kind of protection the Kansas corn needs,

New York Commercial To make the great American public put the Reading railroad on its feet again after it had been thoroughly wrecked, by putting up the price of coal, was an inspiration worthy of that typical democratic philosopher, the late William Marcy Tweed.

Busy Shops Proclaim Its Value. New York Commercia

The democratic theory is that the western people are a lot of hayseeds who are longing for free trade. The fact is that a large number of manufacturing establishments are springing up in the west which the hustlers do not wish to see crushed merely to test a Springer Ignores the Platform.

Mr. Springer does not attack the McKinley law on the line laid down by the democrat platform, that it is unconstitutional. It might have been expected that the democratic orators would assail the McKinley law upon the ground that it should not protect rather than on the ground that it does not protect. Opposed to a Change.

Business has not been disturbed in any appreciable degree by politics this year, Usually presidential campaigns have a tendency to unsettle the public confidence to some extent and to derange trade, but nothing of this sort is noticeatle thus far in 1892. This is a highly satisfactory condition of things.
It indicates that the people do not look for any change in the executive branch of the government as a result of the election.

President Harrison's speeches. New York Tribune,

Every American can educate himself for high contemplation of the future of his country by reading President Harrison's speeches. The leading thought upon which stress is constantly laid in these public addresses is the fact that the great work of internal improvement and development is practically completed, and that the nation is destined to occupy a position of power and influence among the great commercial communities of the world such as it has never before neld.

> The Outlook in Indiana. Indianapolis Journal

Within the past week reports have been received at headquarters from every county, and republicans from all parts of the state nave reported in person the situation in their respective localities. These reports and opinions are unanimous to the effect that the republican organization and the rank and file of the republican party in Indiana were never better prepared at this stage of the campaign to carry the state. Throughout the state the party is characterized by an earnestness which is better than wild en-thusiasm. Nowhere is there lack of inter-est. Never has there been less of local disCAMPAIGN CLATTER.

Jacksonian democrats have returned from Lincoln with a smile on their faces, but the countenances of the Samosets are decorated with only a grim determination, which resembles the look seen on the features of the Tammany tiger when it departed from Chicago for New York.

Governor Boyd's friends were a little too slow this year in getting a move on themserves. They will have a hard time convincing their chief on his return that they have been faithful stewards. They are gnashing their teeth already.

The fact that many of the democratic candidates didn't care for what office they were commated as long as they secured a nomination for something, was conclusively demonstrated by the action of several of them who happened to enter in a class in which there was a large field. As soon as they had an opportunity to size up the situation and discover that something else offered better chances, they withdrew from the first class and entered at once in a new one. Particularly was this true of F. N. Crowe, who secured the nomination for secretary of state, and who on the night preceding the convention was a red not candidate for auditor. And many another candidate, like Mr. Crowe, had a feeling of kinship for the old maid who declared, "Anything, oh Lord, anything-just so it's a man." "Anything, oh Lord, anything-just so it's an office," was the patriotic sentiment that thrilled every fiber of their being.

Mr. Crowe was evidently given the nomination for secretary of state just because he was a traveling man in order to offset John Allen, the republican candidate. It will be discovered, though, that he cannot begin to "make the territory" that his opponent can

Matt Gering seemed to be in it pretty deep for a man who didn't even have the backing of his home county. To be temporary chair man and a candidate for attorney general will give Matthew glory enough to make up for the chagrin of defeat at the polis next November.

Jacob Bigler had more sense than any of the other candidates nominated at Lincoln and took his glory without subjecting himself to the chagrin of defeat. Jake knows how defeat feels, for he went down to it two years ago as the democratic nominee for land commissioner. He aid the sensible thing in declining a second nomination.

The Sage of Arbor Lodge and the Napoleon of the Tariff will have a little set-to on the financial question in private before they start out on their campaigning in the First district. The meeting will probably be a draw, and then the democracy will be treated to the spectacle of a divided house,

Mr. Bryan proposes to devote his attention principally to the rural districts. He has 8,000 alliance members among whom to circulate, and he is preparing a speech for their especial benefit. It will be chiefly composed of remarks about the burdens of the tariff and the need of more money in general circutation. If Mr. Bryan will show how more money can be put in individual pockets by a theory which would increase competition in farming communities and thus lessen the prices of farm products, he will have ac complished a greater feat than that of squar ing the circle.

It is understood that Kem proposes to travel on his shape and on the record of what he didn't do in congress, while McKeighan will make that old photograph of a sod house do service once more. The alliance duct might take up the question of the apprecia tion in value of western farms outside of the arid and sub-arid belt and explain the decrease in farm mortgages in connection with republican administration. Better still. they might explain their total lack of influence or standing in a congress where their record is barren of results, beneficial to a great and a growing constituency entitled to brains and service.

The hottest campaign so far in Nebraska has been opened in the Third congressional district. The three candidates, Meiklejohn, Kelper and Poynter, are out hustling and are doing lots of hard work. But the re publicans assert that they have only just begun to warm up, and that when they fairly get into action the other parties will be out of sight and the only struggle will be to see whether Keiper or Poynter gets see ond place.

A move is on foot to form business men's cluos to work for the success of the republican ticket.

THE PRICE OF SAFETY.

New York Sun: Immigration from Hamburg should be stopped altogether. Ham-burg is an infected port.

Minneapolis Tribune: Then let the agitation continue, for it is conducive to modera tion, sobriety, cleanliness and all virtues akin to godliness. A general cleaning up of persons and premises won't burt this country St. Paul Pioneer Press: The clear con

science is a good thing in times of peril, but there is nothing like a good digestion to op-pose to the deadly germ. It is a time for precaution, but not a time for either pante or undue excitement. New York Commercial: Let us have no

concealment if cholera comes. This great people is no emptyheaded child to be juiled into false security. When the scourge comes let everybody know it and prepare to guari against it intelligently. Chicago Tribune: First, then, in case the

choicra should menace the city, give it no place for a foothold by the simple process of cleaning and disinfecting filth. Second, let no one be afraid of it, but go about his or her business as usual with a cool head. Philadelphia Times: While the danger of the importation of Asiatic cholera is not great at this late season of the year, it is best to err on the side of safety. The quar-

antine against the infected portamount to a blockade if necessary. Chicago Times: In an epidemic more per-sons are frightened to death than fall victims to the disease. Nothing so debilitates the constitution and makes an easy way for the attack of illness as fear. Nothing is so

good a prophylactic as serene courage Chicago Inter Ocean: Let the efforts of the well disposed citizens be supplemented by a house to house visitation by the inspectors. Let each householder, be notified any defect in the condition of the alley the rear of his residence, and warned of

prosecution if it be not remedied.

Washington Post: No vessel of any description, no passengers, no matter whom no luggage or cargo, no matter what its character, coming from infected or suspected places abroad, should be permitted a landing place on our shores until there is every guar intee that danger therefrom no longer exists. Boston Herald: With proper precautions the cholera can be kept out of this country or at any rate, can be prevented from make ing a dangerous lodgment on our shores. And if it should effect an entrance, clean

cities and thorough sanitary preparations can safely be trusted to strip it of much of

its mulignity. Cincinnati Commercial: The best way, however, to meet the disease, if it should come, is to prepare for it. Fifth invites it. Cleanliness and correct habits is the line of diet discourage it. Cholera can not come where the atmosphere is not contaminated by impurities and where people take care of their personal habits, eating and drinking in moderation and using wholesome food.

Ingalls for World's Fair Orator. The Minneapolis Journal suggests the name of ex-Senator John J. Ingalis as the World's fair orator to take the place of Breekinridge of Kentucky, who did what

he could in congress to break down the fair.

Whom does the Journal suggest! Why, ex-Senator John J. Ingalls would do it well. What is the matter with him! Scholarly, polished, piquant, a master of the English tongue, brilliant rhetorically, incisive in argument, efflorescent in presentation national facts, historic facts, and gifted voice and manner. John Ingelis would do credit to himself and the American nation as the central figure in the symposium of Columbian orators. If the Chicago Tribune can improve on Ingal's let us hear from it.

WAGES AT HOMESTEAD.

Here Are Facts That Every American Citi-

zen Ought to Know, New York Commercial Advertiser: As might have been expected, the British free trade newspapers of Great Britain have not been slow to emulate the example of their American imitators in figuring out the Homestead strikes and riots as the direct results of a protective tariff. The cable columns of our Sunday papers all had references to these expected outbreaks of uninformed prejudice. And it is noteworthy that the criticisms were invariably of the same tenor.

The Homestead men, according to the English press, struck because they were driven to it by poverty. Under the burden of the McKinley tariff they were starving. The price of commodities was going up all the time. The scale of wages was being out down. Starving, reckless, hopeless, these unhappy paupers rose in revolt against the odious tariff system because they had no

other remedy.

Happily, by the time this unutterable tissue of falsehoods reached this country the answer to it was ready, thanks equally to the misrepresentations of the British free trade newspapers here, which first formulated them, and to the very thorough manner in which the New York Tribune has scortained and tabulated the facts.

Of course it is now known that the strike

had little reference to the wages question. The point on which neither side could agree was as to the time of year when the scale should be signed.
In one word, they show that \$85,70 in July,

1892, and \$88.80 in June, 1892, would buy as much of all the articles of food included in he table as \$100 bought in June, 1889. decline in the prices quoted, reckening the relative importance of each article, was 10.2 per cent from June 1, 1889, to July 1, 1892. In clothing the decline was not so marked, though there was a decline. Thus the result as regards all articles quoted was a decline of 1½ per cent from the summer of 1889 to the summer of 1890; or over 314 from the summer of 1890 to the summer of 1891, and of nearly 5 per cent from the summer of 1891 to the

There is no earthly escape from this table and the conclusions drawn from it, because the figures are transcripts from actual occur-Meantime wages had been steadily grow

ing, both outside the works and in them. In the former class we find in a catalogue of 14 day had not been made since June, 1889n some instances as great as 75 cents a day. Within the mill works a similar increase is found: Heaters, from \$4.39 to \$4.51; last evening for Texas, from \$6.45 to \$6.93; though heaters from \$14.70 a day in 1889 dropped to \$14.70 a day in 1889 dropped to \$14.70 a day in 1889 dropped to \$14.70 a day in 1899, a deacent that still fell snort of plunging them into starvation. Meantime in other mills heaters' wages rose from \$12.42 to \$1.21; their helpers first accordance. to \$12.71; their helpers, first, second and third, from \$6.21, \$5.13 and \$4.59 to \$6.37, \$5.36 and \$4.67 respectively. In the twenty-three inch mill the heaters rose from \$14.38 to \$14.76 a day, the rollers from \$12.27 to \$11.05, the catchers from \$7.56 to \$7.04 and so on straight down to the rackmen, whose wages rose from \$1.75 to \$1.89.

So that every year found the Homestead workmen growing richer at both ends—receiving more money every year and more This is the fruit of a system which the democrats declare to be unconstitutional and which they are pledged to destroy.

> The Thumpers Exhaust. Philadelphia Times.

Some can't understand how the pugilist can be knocked out by a comparatively weak blow on the jaw, when, to judge from the talk with the majority of them, that is their strongest point.

PEARLS WITHOUT PRICE.

Siftings: When a grain field has got about Boston Transcript: Yes, Mars must be in habited, else who could have painted it red? Baltimore American: The first cool spell of the season will be welcomed with snivers of delight.

Yonkers Statesman: A girl may not want to wear her love on her sleeve, but she usually likes to have her lover there.

Indianapolis Journal: "You may think," said the carpenter, "that if I had a lot of money I wouldn't work, but I wood-work just Somerville Journal: Every bleyelist ought to remember that if he persists in bending away over the handle-bar when he rides, he will ruin his skeleton so that it won't be worth even 85 after he is dead.

A small boy, when "sked to spell "yacht,"
Most saucily said, "I will nacht."
So his teacher in wrath,
Took a section of lath,
And warmed him up well on the spacht.

B

over his face)—I was assisting at an outdoor concert, my dear.

Tabby (elaborately sarcastle)—It was a grand affair, no doubt, sir!

Tom—it was a howling success, my dear.

Chicago News: "Why, my fellow-citizens," said the stump orator. "why, I ask, are we cursed with poverty? Why are you not rich? Why am I a poor man tonight?" "Because you wuz too alifred lazy to work," said a bystander who really should have been more polite.

Washington Star: "John," said Mrs. Moovalong. "the innoiced was here today and he said that he was coming next Monday for the rent, and he expected to get it, too."
"Did he?"
"Yes, and he seemed in earnest about it."
"Real positive, was he?"
"Yes."
"Well, as long as he feels so confident I don't see that there's any use of my worrying about it. I reckon he knows his own business."

HOW SHE WON HIM. New York Press.

Two maidens and a single man On summer pleasure met; Each maid tried every scheme and plan She knew the man to get.

Tht latter captured him, and she Now has him at her beck; The race was close, but, as we see, She won him by a neck.

HOW DOES IT SEEM TO YOU

It seems to me I'd like to go Where bells don't ring nor whistles blow. Nor clocks don't strike nor gongs don't sound, And I'd have stillness all around.

Not real stillness, but just the trees' Low whisperings or the hum of bees, Or brooks' faint babbing over stones In strangely softly tangled tones,

Or maybe a cricket or katydid. Or the songs of birds in the hedges hid, Or just some such sweet sounds as these To fill a tired heart with ease. f 'tweren's for sight and sound and smell.

I'd like a city pretty well, But when it comes to getting rest I like the country lots the best. Sometimes it seems to me I must Just quit the city's din and dust And get out where the sky is plue; And say, now! how does it seem to you?

"ONLY A SMALL MATTER" But a Railroad Men's Leader Came to Omaha to See an Official about It. P. H. Morrissey, first grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was in the city yesterday to see Assistant General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific on a matter of more or less importance to the organization which he represents, but the exact import of which he declined to make public, aithough he said that it was only a small matter. Owing to Mr. Dickinson's absence on a trip to the Pacific coast, the expected interview did not take place, and Mr. Morrissey left

numerically as strong as any of the organizations of railway employes, with the exception of the Brother-hood of Locomotive Engineers. He regretted the outcome of the recent trouble at Buffalo, but said that the switchmen's cause was lost when the acts of vandalism and incendiarism were permitted. "Whether they were responsible for it or

"Whether they were responsible for it or not," he said, "the effect on the public mind was the same, and it lost the strikers the sympathy that had been theirs up to that time, and resulted in placing the militia in the field against them. Just see how absurdly foolish it was to attempt to wreck trains, the very trainmen and nasequences on which may failly be said. and passengers on which may fairly be said to entertain sympathy for the strikers. In order to destroy some of the property of that

corporation they risked taking human life.
"I do not hold the switchmen's organization responsible for these acts of lawlessness, although it projudiced their cause, for I know that there is an element in all these organizations, fortunately small, however, that the officers have difficulty in holding down in times of trouple, and acts of violence are denounced by those at the head of the organizations. The press is unfair in branding us as a species of outlaws and declaring that organized labor is organized lawiess "I know that these men who have been

elected to the responsible positions that they hold have worked up from the bottom, and are not only opposed to violence but are opposed even to radicalism. They are conservative nen, and should no more be held responsible for the deeds of every member than should the city of Omaha be held responsible for the act of every individual citizen."
Mr. Morrissey said that the condition of

the trainmen in the west was not such as to cause dissatisfaction, as many of the roads had recently granted concessions in wages and other matters that had left little cause Mr. Morrissey's headquarters are at Gales-

burg, Ill. He is an ardent democrat and a personal friend of Adlai Stevenson, but be found Cleveland a bitter pill, though he says Texas two weeks ago and is conversant with the situation there, and said that with the row between Hogg and Clark he didn't know what was to become of the old-time banner democratic state this year.

Back in Washington. Chicago Tribune: Tabby-Where were you last night, sir?

Tom (with one ear slit, half his whiskers gone, and footprints of a high old time all day evening from Asbury Park. Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.-Secretary Charles Foster returned to the city yester-

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