BEE DAILY

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

Itate of Nebraska,
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24,293 Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres

Eworn to before his specific properties and day of Soptember, 1892.
N. P. Fell, Notary Public. Average Circulation for August 24,430,

GARFIELD park in Chicago ought to be closed or have its name changed to Guiteau park.

B. FAY MILLS is coming to Omaha and the sinners may as well move down to Kansas City where they may be safe.

CORBETT has now reached the giddy heights of fame where babies and cigars by the score will be named in his honor.

THE Iowa joint debates have begun and promise to extend down to the candidates for road supervisors and township trustees.

THE little incident at New Orleans settled the fact that even a man so out of style as to wear his hair pompadour may amount to something after all.

IF THE Pennsylvania railroad stays out of the coal barons' combine the people of the west will remember that road in a substantial manner whenever they have the opportunity.

THE effect of Peck's figures on the campaign seems to have been judged strong enough to summon Mr. Cleveland from his buzzard's roost to New York in a very hasty manner.

THE agent of those cholera ships who assured cabin passengers that no steerage passengers would be carried deserves lynching if ever any man did. No more malicious and cowardly act for the sake of money was ever perpetrated.

IT is good tactics for anti-republican organs and politicians to boom Scott and Mercer for congress because they would be easily distanced. But republicans who want to put up a candidate that can be easily elected should endeavor to disappoint the enemy, and nominate the man that will poll the larges

IT MUST be gratifying to the free silver people to observe that the list of subscriptions to the silver campaign fund that is being raised in Colorado is holding its own. The subscriptions are published in the Denver News, and we are glad to note that the list appears to be about as long as it was a week ago. This shows that none of the subscribers have changed their minds.

THE American Bankers' association, which has been in session at San Francisco, adopted just before adjournment a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the convention "that the state bank note is not a safe or desirable money issue." This is a direct and deliberate slap at the democratic platform and will meet the approval of every thinking business man of this country.

THE democrats carried New York city in 1888 by 55,816 plurality; two years later they carried it by 63,576; last year with all of Flower's boodle, and the thickest of the campaign waged in that city, they carried it by 59,472. With all their divisions this year they ought to have no more than 60,000, and unless they have 10,000 more that that, New York state is surely for Harrison.

THERE is no disposition or desire on the part of THE BEE to rule anybody off the congressional race track whose ability to fill the position creditably is recognized and whose career and record afford a reasonable assurance of popular approval. THE BEE has no candidate to foist upon republicans of this district, but it feels bound to warn republicans against committing a serious blunder.

WEAVER and his followers are making great claims of carrying many western states and feel sure of accomplishing Harrison's defeat. Suppose they capture Colorado, North Dakota, Kansas, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota and seven votes in Michigan, they will still leave Harrison 225 electoral votes, two more than necessary if he carries the other states he carried four years ago, with no thought of Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey and Connecticut, all probably republican.

ANARCHIST BERGMAN, who attempted to kill H. C. Frick at Pittsburg, says that he would rather die than suffer long imprisonment. His only regret is that his attempt failed, and herein he differs from the anarchists now behind the bars at Joliet. They claim to be sorry for their crime and would like to be set free on that account. Neither their wishes nor those of Bergman will be likely to have any effect upon the regular course of the law. Anarchy is becoming extremely unpopular, and one of the best signs of the times is the fact that the labor organizations of the country are outspoken in their denunciation of it.

WHERE THE FARMER WAS BENEFITED

One of the most valuable achievements of the present administration was that of inducing European governments to remove the long-maintained restrictions on American meats. In order to understand how important this work was it is necessary to refer to the extent of the restrictions. The first country to prohibit the importation of American pock was Italy, in 1879. Austria-Hungary followed in 1881 and in 1884 the importation of all American canned meats into Hungary was prohibited. France excluded American pork in 1881 and in 1889 American lard was subjected to official inspection. In 1889 Germany prohibited the importation of American pork except in the form of bacon and hams, but three years later the prohibition was extended so as to include American hog meat of every description. Germany also prohibited the transshipment through that country to other markets of American pork products. Denmark followed the example of Germany, as did also Turkey and Greece, the latter, however, maintaining the prohibition only a short time.

The effect of this quite general European policy upon our exports was very decided. In 1881 we sent pock products to all other countries to the value of \$104,000,000, and in two years the exports of these products had declined about \$34,000,000. For seven years, or down to June 30, 1890, they remained below \$70,000, being less than \$60,000,000 annually during the first three years of the Cleveland administration, when diplomatic effort of a feeble and fruitless character was made to secure the reopening of the European markets to American pork products. The policy of European governments operated to the injury of American producers in three ways. It closed these markets to direct trade; it reduced exports to countries which had bought large and ever-increasing quantities of American pork and reshipped it to Ger-

many and other countries, and it re-

duced the consumption of American

pork in countries from which it was not

impression as to its wholesomeness.

This was the situation when a republican congress and a republican administration came into power, and the very important question of inducing European governments to remove the restrictions upon our meats was among the first that received consideration. Our ministers were instructed to urge this matter persistently upon the attention of the foreign governments, congress passed the meat inspection law, evidencing the desire of this government to do all it possibly could to commend our products to the acceptance of other countries, and vigorous efforts were instituted by our representatives abroad to break down the barriers which had been so long erected against us. These efforts were successful. One by one the European governments removed the embargo, and the result is seen in largely increased exports of meat products, amounting for the year ended June 30, 1892, to \$85,000,000, an increase of nearly \$26,000,000 as compared with the yearly average during the Cleveland administration. This trade is steadily growing, and there is every reason to expect that it will, in the next nay attain the proportions of 1881.

Here was a direct gain to the farmers of the country, enlarging the markets and insuring them better prices for their pork. It has given them in the year succeeding the removal of the restrictions nearly \$26,000,000 more than they received the year before the removal, and it is not to be doubted that it will go on increasing from year to year while there is any surplus in this country to export. The credit for this very valuable addition to the commerce of the country belongs wholly to the republican party.

THE WATER WORKS SQUABBLE. The controversy over the control of the Omaha Water Works, which has been pending for months in the courts, is of more federal than passing interest to our citizens. While the ownership of the works is vested in foreign capitalists Omaha is entirely dependent for her water supply upon the uninterrupted operation and efficient management of the works. It has been very unfortunate that the Omaha works are tangled in the litigation over the Denver works.

The Omaha plant has been a safe and productive investment. Its machinery and system of reservoirs are on a basis for supplying a city of 250,000 people. The contract with this city for hydrant rental virtually covers the interest on the bonded debt and the receipts from private consumption are steadily increasing. Under proper local management the income would probably cover al' expenses, including the maintenance and necessary extensions. But if, under the order of a New Jersey court, part of the income derived from Omaha is to be divided to meet the deficit of the Denver plant there is a liability of failure to meet emergencies that may arise at any time by unforeseen accident.

It is to be hoped that the courts will keep in view the rights and interests of this community, which should not be jeopardized by the contest between the stockholders and creditors of the com-

COLORADO COMPLICATIONS.

There are some curious political complications in Colorado. A large number of the democrats of that state went over to the people's party because the Chicago convention declared against free coinage, but it appears that they still consider themselves members of the democratic party for all purposes of state or local politics. Hence the Denver News appeals to its democratic readers to attend the caucuses of the old party and assert their rights as members of the political household which has hitherto claimed them, arguing that they have only enlisted in the cause of Weaver because Cleveland is opposed to their free silver views.

It is doubtless very pleasant and convenient to belong to two political parties, but this attitude of the democratic element of the people's party in Colorado will be likely to give rise to

folly of the expectation that an organelements as those which enter into the composition of the people's party can possibly survive long enough to accomplish anything. The free silver democrats in the people's party are for the greater part men who are bent upon furthering a sectional interest. Most of them are in the silver states and are endeavoring to promote a great industry of those states by their present political action. Beyond that they have no concern for the success of Weaver or the organization which he represents, and they certainly do not care a straw for any of the other purposes which the people's party so fondly and delusively cherishes. They are still democrats and openly avow their allegiance to their old party and their purpose to act with it in everything save the support of Cleveland.

Here is something for the republican populists to reflect upon if they should happen to have a lucid interval between now and election day. Let them not be deceived. Their democratic coadjutors in the silver states are a foxy outfit and are not in the calamity business at all.

A PATRIOT FOR OFFICE. The redoubtable stay-at-home patriot who, like Artemus Ward, was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations in the war, but took care not to place himself within a thousand miles of a rebel bullet, has for months been cavorting in political meetings and shouting lustily for the flag which he wouldn't defend when it was assailed by traitors. On this hobby-horse and the wave of patriotism he wants to ride into congress. His deluded followers actually believe that he earned his bogus title of "colonel" as a loyal veteran. Now that the mask has been dropped they ought to realize that they have been imposed upon by a designing politician whose dramatic exhibitions and frenzied howls are all for the grandstand

The most absurd thing of all is his imofficially excluded, by producing a false pudent assumption that he is the embodiment of all Americanism, and that any opposition to his crazy ambition is in reality opposition to the principles of good government. "I am the state," said Louis the XIV. "I am all there is and all there can be of true patriotism and Americanism," exclaims the Great Scott. The question is, why should Great Scott want two offices at the same time? And what service has he rendered either to the people or the party that would entitle him to such distinction?

GIVE THE PLAIN FACTS A CHANCE, The annual report of Labor Commissioner Powers of Minnesota, which naturally deals rather with the interests of agriculture than with those of the manufacturer or the wage earner, presents facts which prove that the farmers of that state are prospering and that their condition is far better than in previous years. Commenting upon the report the St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "Not only does it show that agricultural interests in this state are prospering, but it shows such a marked improvement in the last ten years as was scarcely expected even by those who were confident of the fact and had made year, reach at least \$100,000,000, and some isolated inquiries that confirmed it. The tables for the whole state will not be ready for some time, but the figures presented for the counties where the work is done are telling. In twenty two of these counties the mortgage foreclosures on farm property in 1891 were less than one-fourth of what they were ten years before."

> It is the habit of some of the calamity people in Nebraska, when shown the faisity of their statements as to the condition of the farmers, to point to neighboring states by way of proving that their claims are in a general sense true, though they do not happen to fit the case of the Nebraska farmer this year. The real truth is that the prosperity of the agricultural class in all that portion of the west to which the people's party is giving its special attention is an established fact that cannot be denied. Nobody claims that the average farmer is growing rich, nor that there are not some who are very poor. It is so in every business. The wealth getters are the exceptions in every walk of life, and will always be so. The most that can be expected is a fair measure of prosperity, and there is no evidence that the farmers of the west are not attaining this. A contrary belief simply sets facts at defiance.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS. A number of republican meetings will be held in various parts of Nebraska tonight, notably one at Fremont, where General Croupse will speak, and another at Beatrice. THE BEE would urge republicans to interest themselves in these meetings, to lay aside all matters of ordinary concern and attend them, and thus show that they realize the importance of the political contest in which they are engaged with reference to both national and state interests. A great deat of influence may be exerted by well attended and enthusiastic meetings. Their tendency is to encourage friends if not to discourage the enemy. Speakers do better where they have large and interested audiences, and the general effect is to stimulate party zeal and activity. It should not impair the confidence of republicans to say that we cannot have too much of these qualities in the campaign in Nebraska. It is well to have it understood that the republican fight here must be pushed with all possible vigor to the end, in order to win. The enemy, marshalled under shrewed and indefatigable leaders, will lose no opportunities, and he must be met at every point with equal vigilance and activity. Earnest, unflagging work is the price of republican victory in Nebraska this year.

The situation generally is reassuring. In the eastern and middle states there is a great deal of republican activity, and there are good reports of the course

of the campaign. In the doubtful states, and particula ly in New York and Indiana, the republicans are pushing the work of the canvass and the advices are encouraging. Indeed, the present outlook in the "pivotal state," New York, is a together

perplexing complications. It at least cheering, for, where the republicans are clearly and forcibly demonstrates the united and harmonious, there is a great deal of disaffection among the demoization made up of such heterogeneous | crats. It is possible that this may disappear, and It is understood that the p esence of Mr. Cleveland in New York city has for its principal object an effort to placate Senator Hill and at the same time satisfy the "anti-snappers," who are very much, disgruntled at being ignored in the management of the campaign, but just at this time the democrats of New York are not a happy family. The indications from the northwest are also generally favorable to the republicans, and in short, the signs on every hand are favorable to republican success. There are strong reasons for believing that the republicans will carry every state that gave its electoral vote to that party four years ago.

It is not desirable, however, to encourage over-confidence. It is better to feel that there is always danger until the battle is won, and that, therefore, it is necessary to keep on with the work with unabated zeal and energy. At any rate, this is necessary on the part of the republicans of Nebraska. Unless they make a vigorously aggressive campaign they may have cause to regret not having done so when the votes are counted November 8.

EVERYBODY will sympathize with the unfortunate people who are imprisoned on the cholera-infected ships, exposed to the constant danger of being stricken down by the disease, and certainly if a practicable and safe way can be found to relieve them from the peril they are in it ought to be adopted. The situation is very strongly preented in the letter of Rev. Dr. Fisher, who is a prisoner on the Normannia, and the suggestion he makes that those who are well should be quarantined elsewhere seems to be entirely reasonable. It is barbarous to keep people in health penned up with cholera raging all around them, and it is perhaps as good a plan as could be adopted to help the spread of the cholera. Obviously the well persons should be removed to a safe and secluded place instead of being left to wear out the danger of cholera, as is now being done with them. It is a most cruel condition to which these people are subjected.

WHEN Mr. Dave Mercer has acquired fair standing in any profession, or when he has gained some experience in any legislative body outside of the lobby, he may become available as a candidate for congress. At the present time he does not possess the qualifications for such a high position and his nomination would weaken the ticket by throwing the party on the defensive. At this critical juncture that would certainly be very unfortunate. Mr. Mercer can afford to bide his time and climb gradually to the top of the ladder instead of beginning at the top and tumbling down.

THE organization of the Nebraska League of Loan and Building Associations at Lincoln was of considerable importance to many persons in this city and state. These associations are becoming very popular here, and rightly so, and a harmonious union of all for purposes of mutual advantage is wise and cannot help rendering the operations of all more safe and profitable to stockholders. And as its president is an Omaha man added interest will be felt in the league's success.

JUDGE SCOTT may as well retire gracefully from the field and endeavor at least to fill the balance of his term on the bench with some degree of respectability. His scramble for political office in the middle of his term is unbecoming and tends to lower the dignity of the courts. His candidacy under any pretense is a menace to party success.

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

Julius Sterling Morton isn't running for

office for the first time this fall. For more han thirty years he has been in politics in Nebraska, and for a quarter of a century he has been a standing candidate for office, Whenever the democracy has had a forlorn hope to lead, J. Sterling has been selected to ead it. But whenever there has been a snadow of hope of success, Mr. Morton has been relegated to the rear. Counting this campaign as good as lost, Mr. Morton bas run for governor four times and been defeated. His first experience in this ine was in 1866, when David Butler easily vanquished him. He tried it again in 1882. but ran up against James W. Dawes. Atthough knocked out, he again entered the arena two years later, in 1884, against the same antagonist, and he stood about as much show as Sullivan did with Corbett, But like the plucky min that he is, he has heroically come to the center again to fall before a valuant antagonist. But the governorship isn't the only office to which Mr. Morton has aspired. Three times he has wanted to go to congress, but the people squeiched his aspirations. It was in 1860, the year before the war broke out, that he first essaved to gratify that ambition. But S. G. Dailey beat him at the polls. The year following the war he tried it again, but T. M. Marquett proved the victor. Then he took a rest on his con gressional ambition for twenty-two years but in 1888 he bobbed up serenely and tried conclusions with W. J. Conneil, only once more to go down in defeat. But Mr. Morton hasn't always been out of office by any means. In the days when Nebraska was a territory, from 1808 to 1861, he served as secretary of the territory. He was also a member of the tecritorial legislature for two erms. But in the whole quarter of a century of statehood he has been a standing candidate, never an officer. The record will not be broken in this year of grace.

The Lincoln Sun has passed in its checks and Sam Elder has been renominated for the legislature. And still the populites declare that the independent party is not on the de The prospects now are that Stanton county

will harvest the largest crop of corn kown in her history, and the democratic plurality of 200 will dwindle in proportion. Liext week will witness the opening of the compaign in every county in Nebraska. The

stir up a cyclone of enthusiasm. Where, oh where, is "Brother" Vandervoort these days! Is it possible that by some untoward accident he and his mouth have become separated | Else, why this selence !

state committee has arranged for meetings at

every county seat on the 15th. They will

There is a never-failing haven of refuge and perennial soluce for political tame ducks, crooks, shysters, boodle men, oil room cap-

pers and outcasts of all parties in the Omaha World-Herald. That sheet is always ready to right the wrongs inflicted upon every downtrodden politician whose disreputable conduct has been exposed to the public.

The Papillion Times says this congressional district is reliably democratic "if." And that "if." according to Editor Howard, is the nomination of Judge Frank Irvine. This is pretty hard on some of the other propie in the party.

Governor Crounse is again to Nebraska and he will stay in the state from now until he is triumphantly elected in November. And it will not be some other November. either, but November next.

The York County Press has asserted loudly hat it had proof that Candidate Hainer was not a citizen. But as Mr. Hainer came to this country when 3 years of age and his father took out his second papers in 1859 be is feeling as easy about his citizenship as he is about his election in November.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 9. - [Special to THE BEE. |-An idea of the dove-like peace and harmony in the democratic camp of this county may be obtained from a communication in the Syracuse Herald (a democratic paper) of the Sth. "A Western Delegate" signs the article, and his views are believed to be general in the western part of the county. After saying the Nebraska City delegates attended the convention simply to get everything in sight, the communication closes as follows: "The city may find lots of glory in having the convention, but we fear the candidates on the ticket may find there are a few voters outside the limits of that burg."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. It appears that Mr. Gladstone has deter-

mined to withdraw the British troops from

Europe. The new prime minister has publicly declared that England could not evade compliance with an international agreement to withdraw her troops the moment that order should be restored in Egypt; and he has further acknowledged that the restoration of order can no longer be disputed. Mr. Labouchere's threat to remind him of these declarations can only have the effect of hastening the fulfillment of an unshaken purpose, Nor can we doubt that the consequences of the British evacuation are foreseen by Mr. Gladstone. He can cherish no illusions as to the foundations of the khedive's authority; and he must know that the intervention of some European power is indispensible to the application of revenue to the payment of interest on the public debt, and to the security of foreign residents in Egypt, He must know, also, that if the interposing power is not England it will be France, and therefore the recall of the Dorset regiment will properly be recognized in Paris as the first step in a process whose final outcome will be the despatch of a French force to Cairo. If we look somewhat closely at the matter, we shall see that the Rothschilds and Lord Rosbery, who married a daughter of their house, have no reason to view with misgiving the substitution of France for England as the guardian of the interests of the Egyptian bondholders. The Hebrew financiers, of whom the Rothschilds are the chiefs, are reputed to wield incomparably more political power in Paris than at Westminster; indeed, it is the stock complaint of M. Drumont and of the anti-Semitic faction that the successive ministries which have governed France since the downfall of McMahon have been the nominees and instruments of the Israelite bankers. There is at least enough truth in the assertion to render it certain that the dividends on Egyptian bonds would be paid as punctually under a French occupation of Egypt as they are now. The withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt will undoubtedly be insisted on by Mr. Gladstone from a sense of duty; and he would resent with indignation the charge that he has entered into a bargain with France. Nevertheless, as a statesman whose business it is to obtain all lawful advantage for his country, he is not likely to reject the concessions in regard to Newfoundland and Morocco which the French government, in its eagerness to recover influence in Egypt, is believed to have offered. There is now a prospect that the troublesome question relating to the rights of French fishermen and lobster canners on the west shore of Newfoundland may be settled to the satisfaction of the islanders. Then, again, the co-operation of France with England would unquestionably secure a treaty throwing open the broad and natu-

One of the most remarkable phenomena exhibited by the United Kingdom during the present century is the growth of Scotland. This is the more striking because it has been contemporaneous with the decadence of Ireland whose population is now only about one-half of what it was before the great famine of 1846. That not only is the number of inhabitants increasing in North Britain. but that the conditions of life are undergoing singular improvement, is proved in a report of the registrar general, in which some interesting results of the recent census are embodied. According to the enumeration made on the 5th of April, 1891, the number of inhabitants in Scotland amounts to 4,025,647. Ten years before the population was but 3,725,573; there has thus been a total increase of 290,074. As, however, the excess of registered births over registered deaths in the same period was 507,492, the loss of in habitants due to the excess of emigration over immigration has been 217,418. The rate of increase, 7.77 per cent, is lower than in any preceding decade, with the exception of that ending in 1861, when it, was 6 per cent, We may, therefore, assume that the present rate of increase will continue, in which case the population of Scotland will double itself in a little over eighty-nine years. We may add that on the day of enumeration there was a proportion of 107.2 females for every 100 males. This ratto is the lowest that has yet been experienced since 1801, when the raito was that of 117.6 females to every 100 males. The proportion of females to males varies considerably in different counties. In three the males are in excess; in one of these, Liulithgow, there are only 88.96 females to 100 males. On the other hand, in Forfar, to every 100 males there are 121.50 females; in Bute, 124.14, and in Shetland, 135.3. The extraordinary excess of temales in the three last mentioned counties is, of course, due to the fact that the greater number of emigrants are able-bodied males. In Scotland, as in England, there are evidences of a marked tendency of the people to conce ntration in towns, though the drift is not quite so noteworthy as it was in the preceding decade.

rally fruitful empire of Morocco to foreign

trage, the bulk of which would inevitably

fall into British hands.

It seems that a very considerable minority of the mili hands in the English midlands are by no means enthusiastic over the reso lution in favor of an eight hours bill, which was adopted recently by their delegates. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Manchester, says: "In many places the new policy of the operatives' council has been halled with enthusiasm and almost with ununimity. In others the invitation to support it was received with blank surprise. Explanation has been called for and found wanting. At a Stockort meeting, which appointed a delegate to vote against the proposal, the action of the operatives' leaders was much condemned. For many years, it was said, they had been 'opposed tooth and nail' to the eight hours day, but at the tast

it. The abruptness of the reversal Kansas City Star: The better fighter and was also likened to 'a somersault.' Several the better man won, and that is a highly sat-isfactory thing to know, even when one conspeakers were of the opinion that the success of the movement would be the ruin of siders prize fighting wholly deplorable. Atchison Globe: One difference between Sullivan and Corbett that may have bad something to do with the people's rejoicing, is that one of the men is a wife beater and the other a wife lover. St. Paul Globe: But a truce to moralizing. Here's looking at you, Mr. Corbett, and here's a kick and a good-bye to you, John.

FICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

Kansas City Journal: It is another case of

the king is dead; long live the king !" The

champions of Sullivan as he was must be-come the admirers of Corbett as he is, and

the affairs of the nation may now resume

Minneapolis Tribune: It is to be hoped

that Mr. Sullivan has saved a few of the

thousands he has won during his remarkable career, for the "rainy day" has come now,

and his occupation's gone. A very few years

Kansas City Star: How quickly the winds of popularity, based on success, shift in the

hour of defeat! Sullivan went to New

Orleans as a conquering hero, and his trip

there was one long ovation. He will now know something of the isolation and neglect that comes to the conquered.

Globe-Democrat: Hannibal met his Scipio

Africanus, Bajazet his Tamerlane and Bona-

parte his Wellington. The erstwhile world conqueror Sullivan has been conquered.

But yesterday thou wert a king. And armed with kings to strive: Today thou art a nameless thing, So abject, yet alive.

Kansas City Times: Corbett is just that man. He has hitting powers sufficient for

punishing effect and a marvelous pair of legs if the first reports correctly describe the

battle it was his backward spring and light

ness on his feet which enabled him to escape a return of the punishment he gave—to avoid

and render impotent the famous Sullivan

St. Paul Pioneer Press: If Sullivan had been less the brute, less the more slave of

passion and appetite, he would probably be the world's champion today. As it is, even

people who ordinarily refuse to hear the

name of a prize fight can afford to rejoice that Corbett, who is a good deal above the

average prize fighter, has humpled the pride

Denver Sun: The victory of last night

may, therefore, be called a pobular one, and

that the general public took such a decided

interest in it is not, after all, surprising. We

come of a race of righters, and in common with the Greeks and the Celts have a natural

antitude for the science of boxing. Since

that famous fight on classic ground between Ulysses and Iris, described in the "Odvs-

sey." we as a race have over enjoyed exhibi-tions of manhood, pluck, endurance and bod-

REACHING FOR THE RIPS.

A heartless Corbetter insinuates that this

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Brown-I wish,

my dear, that you would get married.

Cora-1 probably would if you had father
send little Jonnie to boarding school.

Washington Star: "I think," said the man who saw the distortions of his readymade clothes reflected in a mirror, "that this would unquestionably be a suit for libet."

Kate Field's Washington: He-Your figure

Philadelphia Times: It has not yet occurred

graph" as a feminine noun simply because it talks back.

is cheruble.

She—Cherubs have no figures.

He—No. They're out of sight.

and braggarts.

ily perfection.

won the laurels of this prince of buillies

Long live the king.

hence he will be forgotten.

the trade. At a Preston weavers' meeting a workman energetically declared that, while he was not against eight hours, he was against supporting it just now to oblige the spinners. He pointed to leaders who had 'veered from north to south' upon the question, while offering no adequate reason. At an Oldham spinners' meeting complaint was made that 'the question had been sprung upon them,' and that more time should have been given before voting. However, the meeting passed by two to one, a resolution that it would be better to have

an eight hour day than frequent stoppages.'

state the correspondent of the London Times at Brussels writes: "To appreciate the gravity of the situation it must be remembered that, according as the whites-traders or agents of the state-advance toward the east, they come into contact with the Arabs established throughout the region lying between the Congo and the Tanganvika. These Arabs are forced westward by the German authorities, and, being no longer allowed to ride roughshod over the natives as before, have no alternative but to submit to the authority of the whites, as Tippoo Tip has done, or to attempt to overthrow this authority by making raids upon isolated stations. It will take many years to remedy this state of affairs. Meanwhile the subjection of the region which separates the Congo from Lake Tanganvika and the establishment of strongholds and entrenched camps as far as the sources of the river, might be efficacious in putting a stop to the invasions. This is the policy the Congo state has acted upon in establishing a camp at Basoko, near the mouth of the Ariwhimi, which not only keeps in check the Arabs of the Falls, but prevents them from spreading towards the north in the regions of the Uelle and the Mbomu." Public opin-

to enforce it. The Corbett End of Argument.

terse, trenchant English, but every line of it is American in thought and feeling. Democratic Treason Kansas City Star (dem.).

bill died two years ago. The reform of the tariff in national politics is the national issue Mysterious Disappearance. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Where the Objection Comes In.

Philadelphia Ledger. There is practically no dispute as to nent of their faith and policy, and demograts

A Fruitless Calamity Wall.

In spite of the ill concealed desire of the a deficit the surplus continues to increase and is a couple of millions greater than last

New York Commercial.

Perhaps Iowa is really becoming more democratic than she was, but the returns of presidential elections do not show it. But why deprive the unfortunate democracy of hope? It hurts nobody and contributes to keeping the contest alive. Without something to fortify democratic courage the campaign would lose all interest

Checking Two Plagues.

Murat Halstead in New York Herald, Thus far the Asiatic pestilence has not in-aded this continent. The strong hand of vaded this continent. the president secured the barrier still unbroken, and each day infection is repelled is gain, saving thousands of lives strong hand stave also another invasion from abroad that would impair American prosper ity and impoverish labor, while capital yould be dissipated.

The Situation in New York. Rocky Mountain News,

Prevailing rumors are to the effect that leveland's managers have given up New York and instead of attempting to placate Hill and make a trade with Tammany, will concentrate all their efforts on Illinois, Onio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. The eastern hat the regular democratic faction in New York intends to bury the mugwump element fathoms deep in November.

moment they had turned round to support

In speaking of the troubles in the Congo ion in Belguim is much divided as to the wisdom of anyexing the Congo. One of the strongest supporters of that policy is General Brialmont, who argues it should be adhered to even if it should become necessary

New York Tribune. The president's letter is written in good,

to form a Belgium navy and a colonial army

The politicians who are urging the force bill as an issue in state affairs should take a few lessons in modern positics. The force

Detroit Free Press: Jonah-Four of us sat in a game of poker for two hours at Bill's place last night. Whater-What did you lose? Jonah -I lost my way home. Senator Palmer's name has unaccountably slipped out of the list of democratic speakers in the current campaign. The old style of mooth-bore has nearly gone out of use and Atchisoz Globe: A woman with an ordiis particularly dangerous when you are not narily poor memory will remember every de-tall of how much money her husband has spent on his relatives in the past ten years. certain what it is loaded with. Chicago Inter Ocean: "From what you say I think your son must have a vaulting ambition. Mother-O, my, yes; he took the first prize for the standing jump when he was at college.

value and force of President Harrison's letter of acceptance as a campaign document. Republicans readily accept it as the stateobject, not to its form, but to its matter.

San Francisco Chronicle,

democracy that the government should make The democrats are prophets of evil. but fortunately their predictions are never Utility of a Mirage,

Harper's Bazar; "Oh, momona," said little Mary, "I can hoar the ange's sing." "No, little one," returned mamma. "It is not angels—it's mosquitos."

Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly: At the Club-I was found at the club until about 3 clock last night playing poker. "Did your wife know you were out?"
"Yes: but she did not know how much."

SUCH IS LIFE, Somerville Journal.

He bought her chocolates and sweets Of every modern kind. He made himself her constant slave. And to her faults was blind. She teased and flattered him by turns, And led him to believe That, if he ever left her, she Forevermore would grieve.

Together they were always soon, She wore his diamond ring, And seemed most willing to receive The homage he might bring. He felt quite sure of her at last, And she was sure of him. He called her "Kitty" always, and Sometimes she called him "Jim."

Oh, well, you say, they got engaged, And wed—a common case. But that, my friend, is where you are Completely off your base. hey meet occasionally now In Fashion's dizzy whiri, he has another lover, and He has another girl.

BROWNING, KING K

Bet and Lost

Like many another, this gentleman put up his stuff on Sully. He drowned his losses in



drinks and covered his summer suit with a light fall overcoat. The former we do not advise, but the latter we take to kindly because we have just a little the nobbiest lot of light weight overcoats ever made up. We have them in all colors and fabrics. Prices are consistent with the quality. The style is correct to a dot. The assortment is now complete and if you are thinking of buying one you might as well

get it this week as next, for you will be sure to find what you want. We make them and we know they're good. Did you buy one of those \$1.65 stiff hats? Hat stores would sell them for \$3.

Browning, King&Co