THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State 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 September 10, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, September 4	26,055
Monday, September 5	25,568
Tuesday, September 6	24,307
Wednesday, September 7	27,047
Thursday, September 8	24,872
Friday, September 9	24,134
Saturday, September 10	24,152
Average	25,875

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of September, 1892.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for August 24,430

IF CORBETT is elected to congress that eminent body should at once discharge the sergeant-at-arms.

THE Tammany tiger has at last got Saint Cleveland in its clutches and will masticate him at leisure.

PROF. BARNARD of Columbia has discovered the fifth satellite of Jupiter, but what does this have to do with the election of Harrison?

HOW the country towns of Anamosa and Council Bluffs would have the laugh on the city of Omaha if C. B. Scott should be accidentally elected to congress.

WHEN the democrats announce publicly that they will carry Illinois this year, they labor under a grievous error that the American people is a race of marines.

THE presence of many orators from abroad in a state does not accomplish much in comparison with the value of thorough organization and frequent local meetings, supplemented by the powerful agency of standard newspapers.

ALL citizens will observe the request for a meeting at the mayor's office at 3 p. m. today to take action in the cholera situation. It is of utmost importance that a representative gathering of citizens be present to advise with the Board of Health at this crisis.

THIS is no time to stand on legal technicalities. If the council does its duty it will appropriate a sum sufficient to clean the city thoroughly, and the people will back the members in that act, which is something the people are not ready to do very often.

THE magnificent and worthy dedication of the great tin plate factory at Etwood, Ind., on Thursday will serve to illustrate the fact that only a few months ago democratic newspapers were saying that "no tin plate has been made or will be made in America."

THE incorporation and thorough organization of the Western Art association in this city was a most worthy act. In the love for art and appreciation of works of art Omaha has an enviable reputation and it is a great satisfaction to learn that this city is leading the western cities in this matter.

THE Reading railway claims that its business has been unprofitable, but that does not explain why it should attempt to make up its losses by raising the price of coal. The real reason is that it virtually has a monopoly on coal, and by defying the law it will make up its losses most easily on coal.

M. S. QUAY is no saint, but the attempt of democratic papers to find his "fine Italian hand" in every local political complication in Pennsylvania is as silly as the cry "It was the James brothers" heard often twenty years ago when three robberies occured on the same night in places hundreds of miles apart.

THE proposal to incorporate the Western Art association of Omaha is wise. The plan suggested for securing a fund to continue the art school and purchase works of art as the nucleus of a collection in this city appears feasible. The character of the gentlemen intrusted with carrying this project into effect gives assurance of its success.

A CORPORATION'S nerve is colossal. Here is the Pullman Car company which has fought payment of its taxes in Iowa for seven years and has at last been compelled to pay after great cost to the state. Now it comes up and promises to pay promptly in the future if the back taxes for seven years are remitted. The poverty stricken condition of the company is probably its justification.

THE crop bulletins issued from the weather bureaus of several western states are of an encouraging character for the greater part, though in some localities corn is not sufficiently advanced to insure its safety from frost For a week past the temperature has been several degrees below the average in the greater portion of the corn belt, but no killing frosts have been reported. It is now estimated that the corn crop in this state will fall 15 per cent below that of last year. As last year's crop was very large this falling off is less than has been generally expected and the farmers are well satisfied with the outlook. Fair prices are now promised and the new crop, with the addition of a portion of last year's yield that is still in the hands of the farmers, will bring a large amount of money into Nebraska this fall.

A DISAPPOINTING PARTY.

In his speech at the opening of the republican campaign in Omaha last week, Governor McKinley said that one thing about the democratic party is that when it does get into power it is a disappointment, and to honest and well-meaning democrats a humiliating disappointment. The campaign of 1890, said the governor, was a pile of woes which were to follow the doings of the Fifty-first congress, and notably the tariff law. The democracy won on the prediction of these woes, by alarming the people and pledging the party to tear up root and branch all this evil legislation. Everybody is familiar with what the party has undertaken to do by way of carrying out this pledge.

When the house of representatives of the present congress assembled the great democratic majority in that body was bound by promises made on the stump and in the party platforms to do certain things. It had told the country that the McKinley tariff law was an outrage; that the rates needed thorough revision and reduction all along the line; that the currency of the country was insufficient in volume; that bounties on sugar-growing were unconstitutional and should be instantly repealed; that ocean mail pay was a steal; that the departments of the government were honeycombed with corruption and reeking with fraud; that the Fifty-first congress had been most reckless and extravagant in expenditure, and that the duty of the new congress was to move at once and with all its power against all these abuses and wrongs. This great democratic majority claimed in season and out that the people had given it that mission.

What is the record? The sole effort of the great democratic majority in the present house to lessen the burdens of taxation they told the people they were unnecessarily bearing was directed to a change in not more than half a dozen items out of the 3,500 embraced in the tariff law. The great body of the law was not attacked at all. Is it not entirely fair to say that either the charges made against the McKinley bill were false or the house signally failed in its duty to the people? This majority went to work with the assurance to the country that it would cut down the expenses of the government $100,000,000 or more. It proposed to show that its charge against the "billion dollar" congress was well founded and that its denunciation of republican extravagance was just. But here again it failed, for it made appropriations exceeding by over $40,000,000 those of the first session of the preceding congress, among other things passing a river and harbor bill which carried a larger expenditure than any other measure of the kind in the history of the government. The record of the house of representatives of the present congress, extending over a period of more than eight months, with an overwhelming democratic majority, does not show a single promise of the democratic party redeemed or any effort made to redeem one, with the sole exception of the pledge to give the country free and unlimited coinage of silver.

What is true of the present democratic house of representatives is equally true of every other democratic house since 1875. All of them have been a disappointment, and the explanation is found in the fact that the democracy as a party has no settled convictions and well-defined policy regarding any public question which is at this time an issue before the people. It is divided on the tariff, on the currency, on the remonetization of silver, and it is united on nothing but the purpose to keep one section of the country solid for the democracy by depriving the colored citizens of their right to a free and unrestricted ballot.

IN THE PIVOTAL STATE.

Last week Mr. Cleveland made a brief visit to New York city, in response to the summons of Mr. Whitney and other party managers. On his departure he stated that he had been successful in the object he had in view. Immediately after the departure of the candidate Tammany hall held a meeting and adopted resolutions pledging that organization to labor earnestly for democratic success. On that occasion Mr. Bourke Cockran, who made the memorable speech in the Chicago convention opposing the nomination, delivered an address in support of the democratic candidates. The object of Mr. Cleveland in his hurried visit to New York from his Massachusetts resort is thus made plain. It was to reconcile Tammany and the "anti-snappers," and it would seem that this was accomplished.

Such a reconciliation means the surrender of Mr. Cleveland and his friends. It signifies that the candidate has given a pledge to Tammany that the patronage, in the event of his election, shall be controlled so far as New York is concerned by that organization. The situation had become serious and was growing steadily more so. Senator Hill had not made a sign as to what he intended to do. The men who had fought the battle for Mr. Cleveland's nomination were disaffected because they had not received the attention which they thought they deserved. There was uncertainty regarding the real sentiments and intentions of the Tammany leaders. Whitney and Dickinson found themselves unable to do anything because they had no authority to make pledges that would be binding. Nothing short of the personal assurances of Mr. Cleveland would do, and hence he was brought from Buzzard's Bay to meet in secret consultation the men whom he has most heartily hated for years and to make a compact with them that would insure their support. No other rational explanation can be given of the appearance of Mr. Cleveland in New York and the action of Tammany immediately following. Everybody who knows anything about that political organization knows that it is not in the habit of giving something for nothing, certainly never twice to the same beneficiary. Mr. Cleveland has been favored once by Tammany and failed to recognize his obligation. Tammany does not intend to allow this to occur again, and therefore, as all the signs clearly indicate, it has exacted from the candidate such pledges with regard to the control of the federal patronage in New York city as will justify it in supporting him. In other words, Mr. Cleveland, in his overshadowing anxiety to be elected to presidency, has surrendered to Tammany and accepted the terms of that organization as the price of its support.

Just how much this will improve the democratic situation it is difficult to determine. It is to be expected that it will have a tendency to harmonize the democracy of the Empire state, but it also may have the effect to drive from the support of Mr. Cleveland a great many independent voters who cannot approve such a bargain, as well as those people who are not willing to see the federal offices in the chief city of the union handed over to the control of the most unscrupulous political organization that ever had an existence in this country. There can be no doubt of the inordinate ambition of Mr. Cleveland to be again president of the United States, and it is evident that he is prepared to go to almost any extremity in furtherance of his ambition. Such being the case, what becomes of the claim of sturdy honesty which his supporters make in his behalf? No compact made with Tammany can be honest.

A SUGGESTIVE COMPARISON.

It has long been apparent that American business methods are more fruitful of results than those of Great Britain under similar conditions. A comparison of the life insurance business in the two countries illustrates this. Of the total sum of $12,000,000,000 of life insurance in force in the world at present the United States has $5,500,000,000. In 1880 Great Britain had five times as much life insurance in force as the United States, the business in this country having been comparatively in its infancy at that time. But in 1890, after thirty years of continuous growth, this country had $4,203,000,000 in force, while Great Britain had only $3,503,000,000, a portion of which had been underwritten by American companies. Between 1880 and 1890 the amount of life insurance issued in this country exceeded by $1,500,000,000 that of Great Britain, including Canada.

The explanation of this is to be found in the greater activity and energy of the insurance men of this country and the better ability of American citizens to bear the expense of insurance. Perhaps the latter cause is the chief one. In Great Britain the proportion of people who can afford to pay for insurance is much smaller than in this country. In Great Britain the very rich and the very poor predominate. The former care little for life insurance and the latter cannot afford it. In America the majority are in moderate circumstances and can bear the expense of life insurance in a modest way. It is with this class that the underwriters do the bulk of their business. Considering that life insurance had its origin in England and was carried on in that country long before it was introduced into America, it is somewhat significant that it now flourishes so much more extensively here than in the country of its birth. The cause of the difference is explained by the facts above stated.

A DESPERATE INDICTMENT.

Having proven to its own satisfaction that the cholera was directly caused by the protective policy of the republican party the Chicago *Herald* now applies itself to the task of proving that protection is a twin brother to slavery. It must be fought, according to that paper, as slavery was fought, and it must be utterly uprooted and destroyed. "Protectionism," says the *Herald*, "has been tried, convicted and condemned. It is incorrigible. It has retreated into the last ditch. Like a tiger at bay, like slavery at bay, it cannot safely be reasoned with or exhorted. It will not, it cannot reform. It cannot be modified. It cannot, it will not restore to an afflicted people the millions that it has stolen or the lives that it has taken."

This remarkable indictment of protection, absurd as it may seem, is presented with the utmost seriousness. The argument is simply overwhelming. We had hoped that the *Herald* would stick to the cholera charge, which was certainly damaging enough, but it has abandoned that altogether and now undertakes to show that protection is the real twin to slavery, it must be crushed as slavery was crushed.

We still believe that it was a great mistake in our wild-eyed Chicago contemporary to abandon the cholera argument. It is too late now to prove that protection caused slavery, but it would be impossible to find a more favorable time for the charge that it caused the cholera scourge. What the free traders need is an argument that will present the republican protective policy in the most revolting light possible, and there is nothing worse than the cholera.

To be entirely serious, what does the intelligent reader think of the case which the advocates of free trade are making out against the protection of American industries? In its whole history the democratic party never has been reduced to such desperate straits before.

MR. D. H. WHEELER wants to get back into the city council and is working day and night to get an endorsement at the hands of Fourth ward republicans. Mr. Wheeler was shelved two years ago because he had forfeited the confidence and support of his constituents. He had made his place in the council an auxiliary to his business and allied himself with the old Tammany Twenty-eighters whose membership was chiefly made up of boodlemen and ward heelers. While he was posing as the "watch dog of the treasury" he never scrupled to help tax-eaters and contractors. Mr. Wheeler is competent but not trustworthy. We do not see why the republicans of the Fourth ward should again foist Mr. Wheeler upon our city government.

THE democratic convention at Pueblo, Colo., was so demoralized by the seating of a large number of Weaver delegates that all of the Cleveland men bolted, leaving the people's party in control of the field. The latter endorsed the presidential electors of the people's party and authorized the state central committee to nominate a state ticket. The democratic party in Colorado has been thrown into great confusion by the division which has been brought about by the action of the free silver men who have gone over to Weaver. The latter claim they have a right to control two political parties, and as matters now stand they are in the anomalous position of belonging actively to the democratic party while repudiating its national platform and its presidential candidate.

WITH everybody agreed as to the necessity of putting the city in a thoroughly clean condition the question of securing the money necessary to do this, which it is estimated will not exceed $10,000, ought not to present an insurmountable difficulty. In the meantime the authorities should firmly and impartially exercise the authority given them to compel all persons to put their premises in a satisfactory sanitary condition and keep them so, and if this be done it will go far to solve the problem. A few arrests and fines of property owners and householders who neglect their duty in this matter would be very likely to have a salutary effect.

OF ALL the heavy cares and burdens resting upon the president of the United States the greatest is occasioned by the serious illness of Mrs. Harrison, whose condition at last accounts was pronounced very critical. The president is constantly at her bedside, and though he looks after such matters as urgently require his official attention, he is giving his thought and care almost wholly to his wife. The sympathy of the American people will go out to the sinking patient, to the troubled president and to all the members of his household in this time of anxiety and apprehension.

WHAT inspired idiot prompted the democratic party's attempt in their platform to revive all the miseries of state bank money and wildcat currency republican ingenuity has failed to reveal and democratic shrewdness is ashamed to confess.

Cold Comfort.
New York Advertiser.

In trying to obtain comfort from the Vermont election returns, the mugwump followers of Cleveland set an example to those who would seek to extract sunbeams from green apples.

Washington's Mighty Burden.
Washington Post.

Perhaps the wicked newspaper correspondents will cease prating about Washington's lack of hospitality when we inform them that next week we will entertain in the neighborhood of 400 brass bands.

Strangle Spectacle.

The spectacle of a subcommittee of the democratic national committee attacking the report of a democratic labor commissioner upon the ground of dishonesty is one of the singular features of the Cleveland campaign.

An Improvement Impossible.
Philadelphia Ledger.

It will naturally be asked by every voter of intelligence, Why change the national policies and the administration under which the great material interests of the country have flourished and are still flourishing? Why not let well enough alone?

Where the Surplus Went.
Globe Democrat.

When the democratic orators ask what has become of the surplus that existed at the time of Cleveland's retirement from the presidency, the answer is to be found in the fact that the present administration has paid off $259,000,000 of the public debt.

The Hyena in Commerce.
New York Recorder.

The advance from 50 to 100 per cent in the selling price of disinfectants in this city indicates an avarice on the part of the dealers that almost surpasses understanding. Under the circumstances such a proceeding in trade is as reprehensible as the cornering of food in a famine. It is in one sense a speculation in death. The persons instrumental in forcing this extortionate advance in the price of disinfectants should call a halt.

TESTY TIDBITS.

Washington Star: "Columbus discovered America, didn't he?" "Ye-es. But he didn't know it when he saw it."

Chicago News: Messrs. Corbett, Sullivan, Dixon and McAuliffe are all going to appear in new plays upon the stage. The American drama apparently can stand almost anything.

Somerville Journal: One good cure for conceit is to ask your employer for a raise of salary, and try to convince him that your merit makes you deserving of it.

Chicago Tribune: It is a pleasure to note that there was no kiteshaped track or pneumatic-tire embellishment in connection with Corbett's victory.

New Orleans Picayune: The cross-eyed man has the best of it at a double-ring circus performance.

Boston Transcript: "A very unhealthy occupation," remarked Brown, as he looked upon the brickmakers wading through the wet clay. "Yes," said Black, "it is kilning work."

New York Herald: Bobby—There are no flies on you, anyway, Mr. Kaller.
Kaller—What do you mean, Bobby?
Bobby—The adhesive paper you are sitting on hadn't been in the chair long enough to catch any.

Washington Star: "Ah," she murmered, as her father hustled two would-be visitors from the front door. "I think I hear the rustling of the leaves."

Lebanon Report: It is a humiliating confession to make to the editorial fraternity, but truth compels us to say that we have no cure for cholera.

Yonkers Salesman: If the orator is referred to as a word painter, why not refer to the lecturer in a deaf-and-dumb institute as a sign painter?

Somerville Journal: When a man gets the idea into his head that he is a good conversationalist, heaven help his friends!

Binghamton Leader: A man who had an untenanted house at the end of the street was accustomed to refer to it as last but not leased.

Pillsbury Times: Colonel Lager has been arrested in Buenos Ayres on a charge of complicity in a plot to start a revolution. He is foaming.

Dallas News: The husband who anticipates every want usually runs off to town before his wife asks him for it.

SEPTEMBER.
Atlanta Constitution.

He comes in cool an' smilin', an' rustlin' through the trees
That summer's been begullin' he shakes us out a breeze:
The sun, though brightly beamin', a mellowed glory yields,
An' the reaper's song is dreamin' in all the golden fields!
An' all that's left of August, laid out in muslin nice,
Is one well-done thermometer and several tons of ice.

MRS. HARRISON'S CONDITION

Information from Loon Lake Received with Profound Sorrow.

HUNDREDS PRAY FOR HER RECOVERY

Many Inquiries at the White House for the Latest News from the President's Suffering Wife—Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.

The bulletin from Loon Lake this afternoon announcing the result of the physicians' consultation over Mrs. Harrison's condition was received here with profound sorrow. While the latest diagnosis would, to a large degree at least, dispose of the theory that Mrs. Harrison may be suffering with cancer of the stomach, her most intimate friends fear that some other disease of equal quality has fastened itself upon her.

There were many inquiries at the white house during the afternoon for further news of her condition, and many are the prayers offered for her recovery, for Mrs. Harrison is beloved by everybody here who knows her. There is the most profound and universal sympathy for the president, who has upon several occasions since he entered the white house extended his protecting arm and condolence to friends who stood in the shadow of the terrible affliction which now threatens his household.

Mrs. Russell Harrison, who is at the executive mansion, is looking splendid after her summer by the sea. Little Marthena has regained her strength and is now as engaging a specimen of sturdy little girlhood as can be found. Mrs. Harrison says she left Cape May because it was so quiet there, but finds it almost as lonely in the white house. Dr. Scott remained in Philadelphia to visit with friends. He is in excellent health, the best for years, the seaside having almost rejuvenated him. He may not return here for some days yet.

Miscellaneous.

W. T. Ager will be reappointed postmaster at Beaver City, Furnas county, upon recommendation of Senator Paddock. This office was raised to the presidential rank July 1 last. The appointment of W. H. Ferris to be postmaster of Harbine, Jefferson county, was upon Senator Paddock's recommendation.

Horace Scudder, the senate messenger from Beatrice, left for his home yesterday.

Senator Paddock's force has been sending out a vast amount of campaign literature to Nebraska the last two weeks.

William O'Leary, postmaster at Palisade, S. D., has resigned.

S. Harvey was today appointed postmaster at O'Leary, Plymouth county, Ia.; Mrs. I. Johnson at Lava, Bingham county, Idaho; J. B. Anson at Burntfork, Sweetwater county, Wyo., and R. S. Philpot at Ibapah, Toole county, Utah. P. S. H.

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Additional—Steward Burright, William L. Pruett, Elias W. Wells, Stephen Milligate. Reissue—August Richter. Original widows, etc.—Kittie E. Sears, Gilbert P. Prindle, father.

Iowa: Additional—William C. Johnson, Charles Ackles, Malachi Quinlen, Frank Nowak, Patrick Crinigan, William W. Whitenack, Henry H. Cusick. Increase—William Beason, Selden E. Whitcher, Martin Wise, William H. Reilly, William T. Ogle. Reissue—Samuel Nichols. Original widows, etc.—Mary E. Knott, Louisa E. Rudesil, mother; Susan Sharp, Ellen Swanger, Susan C. Richardson, John W. Sapp, father; Clarinda Yount.

South Dakota: Increase—John J. Hough, Samuel Stoner. Original widow—White Horse, woman.

NEBRASKA AND BEET SUGAR.

Why the State Bounty Should Be Restored—Facts to Draw Conclusions From.

MILLARD, NEB., Sept. 5.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Will the next legislature restore the bounty on sugar manufactured in this state? is a question that should interest every citizen of Nebraska. He can take the facts and figures, do his own figuring and draw his own conclusions, "for the way is so plain that a wayfaring man, though a democrat, may not err therein."

The beet sugar factory that the Oxnard company built at Grand Island was originally planned to be built in California, but before the plans were executed the officers of the company were approached by men from this state who urged them to locate here, and as an inducement they informed them that the state bounty would positively be retained. The Oxnard people being favorably impressed with the state and the inducement of the bounty concluded to canvass the situation. They were met on every hand with with the assurance that the bounty would be retained, leading citizens all over the state assuring them that such was the sentiment of the people, even the state officials pledging themselves that the bounty would not be repealed, and so the company finally concluded to change the location from California to Nebraska, where sugar was 1¼ cents to 1½ cents lower than it was in California, and what was the result? After they had laid down over $1,000,000 in Nebraska the next legislature ignored the people's pledges and repudiated their contract under the pretense of protecting the people from a monopoly, while the fact is that the Oxnard company is distinctively an anti-monopoly company, being the only company in the United States that does not belong to the sugar trust.

I am advised by Mr. J. G. Hamilton, secretary of the Oxnard company, that his company proposed building ten factories in this state, if the bounty had not been repealed, but that they positively cannot and will not, build another factory unless the bounty is restored. The restoration of the bounty then means ten sugar factories for this state, it means the investment of a cool $5,000,000 to build them; it means the cultivation of 50,000 acres of beets; it means an influx in population into this state of at least 25,000 people to do the work; it means that a farm that now only supports one family will support ten families; it means that the farmer, instead of raising corn that will only return him to $16 per acre, can raise beets that will return him $40 to $80 per acre, and instead of paying the freight on his corn to reach the eastern markets and then paying freight back again on his sugar, he can produce his sugar right here at home, and if there is any freight to be paid "let the other fellow pay the freight." It also means an increase in farm values of from 50 to 200 per cent wherever a factory is located; it means employment for thousands of dependent women and children who cannot earn as much at anything else; in short, it means spending $1 to make $10; it means Nebraska to the front! In five years from now sugar can be manufactured in this state without a bounty, because the machinery that is now comparatively crude will be perfected, the farmers will be experienced, their land will be in better shape, they will raise a better beet with less expense the manufacturers will improve their facilities, their machinery will be made in this country, they will build cold storage vaults that will enable them to run six months in one season, instead of three months. But at present, while the industry is largely experimental, it costs the wholesale price of sugar to produce it in this state, so that the bounty is all that the manufacturer has to depend on for profits.

But, and let it be carefully noted, in five years from now sugar can be produced in other states without a bounty, also. There are other states that know a good thing when they see it, and already they are moving in this direction, and it is pretty safe to predict that there will be a bounty offered in several states at the next session of their respective legislatures, and if Nebraska fails to restore the bounty she will be relegated to the rear in this growing and important industry. If we desire to hold the fort and take the lead, if we wish to be the center of attraction in this great industry for capital and immigration, there is but one course to pursue—let the coming legislature offer a bounty of 1 cent per pound for all sugar manufactured from beets grown in this state, said bounty to be divided equally between the manufacturers and the farmers that grow the beets, such bounty to be given to the same factory for a limited number of years only, but new factories to be entitled to the bounty for the same period of time, in this way providing a constant attraction to capital and at the same time only give each factory a limited bonus. For example—suppose there is 5,000,000 pounds of sugar manufactured in the state, the bounty would be $53,000; the manufacturers would get $25,000 and the farmers $25,000. Suppose that 250 farmers have furnished an equal amount of beets, they would each receive $100 for their share of the bounty.

Why should we send $150,000,000 abroad annually for an article we can produce at home? Why should we thus discriminate against the farmer and laboring man of this country in favor of the foreigner? Why should Nebraska "go fishing" while her neighbors "make hay?" Let the sugar bounty be restored. Justice demands it, prosperity requires it, immigration will court it. The best interests of the laboring man, the farmer, the merchant and the state in general are at stake. It will be the magnet that will attract the nuggets of gold and the polished steel of labor to its center. It will stimulate trade, encourage labor, advance values, redeem pledges, multiply our resources, increase our wealth and benefit all. Yours truly, J. F. WEYBRIGHT.

SHOULD BEAT THE RECORD OF '88.

Reports From South and West Prophesy Republican Victory All Along the Line.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—"If we can get the vote out we will beat the record of 1888." This is the expression of observant republicans arriving in Washington every day from all sections of the country. "If we can only get out our voters" is the one and solitary amplification of the positive statement upon every hand that there is to be a sweeping republican victory this year. It thus, according to honest reports, rests upon the leaders themselves to determine whether the victory shall be an ordinary one, or overwhelming, or a victory which will in ultimate effect be a defeat.

From nine-tenths of the states comes the report that the tariff is the prevailing issue, and that while the desertions from the republican ranks on account of the protective principles of the republicans are exceedingly few and almost without the knowledge of any one in many communities, those who are flocking from the democratic column to resist the free trade platform adopted at Chicago are numerous and personally influential. The reports from Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas and one or two other northwestern and western states which promised fusion upon the part of the democrats and independents and destruction to the republican cause, are being followed by others which are for the republicans most encouraging. In most instances fusion has failed. In four cases out of five the result has been the nomination of separate and distinct tickets. The republicans have been wonderfully successful in showing the farmers that fusion was only intended by the democrats to use their co-operators, the farmers, to pull the chestnuts out of the fire; that the farmers were to vote offices for democrats and that really none of the agricultural interests were to be elevated.

The natural gas towns and cities of Ohio and Indiana have sent to the friends of the administration here the most encouraging reports of the effects of the new tariff law. The population of those places has increased from democratic states or democratic strongholds of republican states, and the men who have come in to work have been readily converted to the principles of protection. They have had their wages raised by the operation of the new tariff law, are prosperous, and will support the party and principles which give them thrift and happiness. Your correspondent within the past month visited a number of factories at Muncie, Ind., and other great natural gas manufacturing centers, and talked to unskilled laborers who have for months been regularly receiving from $4 to $10 a day net for the simple labor of their hands, while skilled laborers—iron-puddlers, glassblowers, etc., said they made regularly from $14 to $18 a day. Many of them were met and talked with who regularly get over $500 semi-monthly for their labor. From this they pay helpers' salaries ranging from $75 to $200, leaving the head workmen themselves from $125 to $300 each for two weeks' work, net. These men were not rare, but frequent. The lab oringmen were never so prosperous. A leading banker at Anderson, Ind., said that he had not loaned a dollar to a farmer for six months while half of his bank's deposits which now exceed those of any time in the past by a large amount were from farmers.

In North Carolina and Tennessee some surprises are expected. The "solid" south is already broken, not alone by the alliance, but by republicans. The bourbons in sections of the south have run affairs with such a high hand that taxation and society became almost unbearable, and the bone and sinew of the old party have taken up the cudgel and are fighting for any relief whatever. There the alliance is an outgrowth of the better elements who do not want office, but a betterment of individual conditions and the health of their states and the country.

In the west and northwest, where fusion is the aim of the democrats, and the alliance is organized and supported in a political way by democrats, the political wing of the alliance is no better than the bourbon party of the south. Reports indicate that there will be a great gain of congressmen for the republicans in the south, while the alliance there, supported by the property men of the old party, will send a lot of farmers to congress.

Men arriving from New York and Pennsylvania declare that the republicans will gain largely in those states when it comes to congressional candidates. The issues are with the republicans. Voters have been given an opportunity for nearly two years now to study this campaign in a dispassionate way. Their prejudices have been cast aside. Business interests and business policies of the parties and the government are concerned. Men have been confronted for the first time in many years with a business issue, or a series of business issues, rid of all sectional or war features. It is free trade against American protection, and according to reports which are being brought here every day the American spirit, as it has been shown many times by President Harrison, is coming to the front, and if the result in November does not give the republicans the largest victory they have had since the war it will be the fault of the managers, locally as well as nationally, in the opinion of Washington.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS ARRESTED.

Four Celestials Caught Who are Connected With a Bold Gang.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 14.—United States Deputy Marshals Atkieson and Knoll late last night made, what they believe, are four very important arrests in the persons of Fong Hoy, Ben Yoe, Al Gun and Lee Young, Celestial laundrymen at Eighth and O'Fallon streets. They are charged with being the St. Louis agents of one of the boldest gangs of smugglers of opium in the country. A small quantity of opium was seized. The officers refuse further information until clews obtained last night are traced up. They thereby hope to catch larger game.

Are the Benefits Worth the Price?
Chicago Tribune.

While every one will rejoice that the Peary party has returned safely, the old question will come up again—cui bono? What is the use of these arctic expeditions? Do they pay for the anxiety, time, money, and loss of life they entail? Is it not time to stop them for good, or at least until they can be made in balloons in the future? The game as it is at present pursued on the snow and ice is not worth the candle. Until some new method of conducting them is found polar explorations had better be abandoned. The danger which attends them is too great and the results too unimportant to warrant a continuance of the risky business. The Peary expedition should be the last until some absolutely safe method is found, and even then it is doubtful whether the information acquired would be of any real practical value to the world.

Boston Begs for Quarter.
Boston Globe.

It must be noted with pain that certain sections of the public press are manifesting a craven disposition to get in an ugly foul on Boston while she is down. This proceeding is a defiance of the boasted American spirit of fair play. It is directly contrary to the first great law of chivalry.

AS MY UNCLE USED TO SAY.

James Whitcomb Riley.

I've thought a power on men and things,
As my uncles ust to say,
And of folks don't work as they pray, I jings!
Why they ain't no use to pray!
Ef you want somepin', and jest dead-set
A-pleadin' for it with both eyes wet,
And tears won't bring it, w'y, you try sweat,
As my uncle ust to say.

They's some don't know their A, B, Cs,
As my uncle ust to say,
And yit don't waste no candle greese,
Ner whistle their lives away;
But ef they can't write no book, nor rhyme
No ringin' song for to last all time,
They can blaze the way for the march sublime,
As my uncle ust to say.

Whoever's Foreman of all things here,
As my uncle ust to say,
He knows each job 'at we're best fit for,
And our round-up right and day;
And a-sizin' His work, east and west,
And north and south, and worst and best,
I ain't got nuthin' to suggest,
As my uncle ust to say.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, etc.

Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use.
Flavor as delicately
and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Largest Manufacturers and Dealers of Clothing in the World.

Sports Return

"Please send me one of your $1.65 hats. I've got a stave-ing good suit," was one of many orders we received yesterday from dead game sports who backed old man Sullivan. Our double-breasted suits in checks and stripes that can talk and modest checks and stripes, and plain black goods are so far ahead of anything heretofore brought out that we name the price and away they go. The fine business sack suit or the elegant cutaway will please the most fastidious taste, not only as to style, but also as to fit, quality and price. A fall overcoat is about the nicest thing to own just now. Our variety is endless.

Browning, King & Co

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& C