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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of September, 1892.

N. P. FEH. Notary Public. Average Circulation for August 24,430

WHAT has our unsocked friend, Jerry, to say about the way Weaver and Mrs. Lease have carried Georgia?

ONE Prof. Weaver fell from a balloon in Indiana last week. The Weavers are evidently playing in hard luck just now.

THE populists of this district have nominated Christian Orff as their candidate for congress. But 1892 is not an Orff year.

THE shipment by the Kearney cotton mills of 76,000 yards of cotton cloth to points outside the state marks an epoch in Nebraska's history,

IT IS now time for the Missouri river cities to combine and treat with combined railroads in a determined manuer, which is sure to be successful.

THE father-in-law of President Diaz is his secretary of state. How the people of this country would roar against our executive attempting such flagrant nepotism.

THERE can be no security in Omaha against an epidemic of contagion, cholera or malaria, so long as the city does not compel the wretched squatters on the river front to vacate that pestilence breeding spot.

WHILE J. Sterling Morton was telling the people of Omaha how free trade was the only logical doctrine, David B. Hill was telling the people of Buffalo that "tariff taxation will continue to be the permanent policy of the government."

CERTAINLY no better nor more logical silver speech has been delivered during this campaign than that of Mr. Morton in this city Saturday night. But how can democrats of the First district support free silver Bryan and honest oney Morton?

THE objections to Dave Mercer as a representative in congress are not because he is too young. He is five years older now than Albinus Nance was when he became governor of this state. It is not a question of age but of capacity and integrity.

GOVERNOR BOIE'S is carrying Iowa only in the columns of democratic papers. There is no chance for democracy in Iowa this year. Since prohibition has no part in the campaign, Boies has no influence on the stump, and like Othello, his occupation's gone.

IT is astonishing how well certain wards of this city are being supplied with arc lights now that the election is app oaching. But it will not be forgotten that Omaha pays \$175 a year for arc lights where Lincoln pays \$120, Sioux City \$100 and Ottumwa, Ia., only \$44 a year. There is a margin for boodle councilmen in electric lighting in

IT is not at all surprising to observe that immediately after the city council had voted to adopt the Wilton carpet the Board of Public Works asked for a roll top desk and a leather couch. By all means let them have it and anything else they want. So long as \$1 remains In the city hall fund there will be nothing but scheming and plotting how to spend the surplus.

THESE be grievous days for Henry Watterson. In his rage at the protectionist democrats he cries, "All the shrewd and trenchant rascals seem to have got into the republican party and all the chuckleheads and cowards into the democratic party." We thus observe that Henri is pushing that hearse along that mournful road leading "from the slaughterhouse to the open grave."

NEBRASKA will be a great field during the coming year for Omaha wholesale dealers and manufacturers. The lowest estimate of the value of this year's crops is \$100,000,000. That means an abundance of circulating medium among our farmers and a healthy revival of trade with country merchants. Omaha is accessible to every part of the state and if our dealers and manufacturers exert themselves as they ought to they will be able to control the bulk of the state trade.

THE political eyclone from Kansas, Mrs. Lease, is progressing rapidly in the art of campaign speaking. In Georgia the other day she characterized an Atlanta newspaper as a lying sheet and its representative as a liar. The newspaper man referred to was at a disadvantage. He could not chastise a woman, but he offered to whip any man who would come forward as her representative. Mr. Lease is saving himself a good deal of bodily injury by not travsling with the combination.

GENERAL VIFQUAIN AND THE FARMER. BEE Hon. Victor Vifquain, the democratic candidate for congress in the Fourth district, declared in a recent speech that protection helps the laboring man to the detriment of the farmer; that under protection the manufacturer reaps all the benefit while the tiller of

the soil gets nothing. Will the farmers who sell their oats to the oat mill factories; their hemp to the binding twine factories; their corn and vegetables to the canning factories; their beets to the beet sugar refineries, etc., etc., agree with the proposition of

Mr. Vifquain? We think not. General Vifquain is a Frenchman and ought to be familiar with the history of France. The policy of protection is not an American or republican device to raise revenue and stimulate home industry. It was fathered by Colbert, one of the most illustrious statesmen France ever produced. As the finance minister of Louis XIV., Colbert inaugarated protection in France, under which France became the successful rival of England and Holland in manufactures and commerce. The French silk industries and carpet and cloth manufactures were given an impetus and employed thousands of skilled workmen who had migrated from Flanders, Holland and England because of the high wages paid in France.

When the armies of Louis XIV, were overthrown at the battle of Blenbeim the duke of Marlborough who commanded the victorious British armies dictated as one of the conditions of the treaty of peace the abandonment of the policy of pretection. In England this was regarded as a master stroke of diplomacy and so it proved in due time. No sooner had France abolished her protective import duties than her manufactures became prostrate and thousands of the factory hands that had been profitably employed were compelled to migrate to other lands while the French farmers were deprived of the benefits of a home market that had been their

mainstay. This was the experience of France just 200 years ago, and history would repeat itself in America were free trade substituted for the protective policy. "An injury to one is an injury to all," is one of the maxims of the farmers alliance. An injury to the mill and factory hands would be an injury to the trades people, and in due time to the farmer. The towns and cities that were built up chiefly by the factories would be deserted and the factory hands from being profitable patrons of the farmer would become damaging competitors by being driven into agricultural pursuits.

WILL NOT DOWN.

It is a desperate and futile effort which the democratic leaders are making to convince the people that the tariff plank of the Chicago platform does not mean what it says. This effort was begun very soon after the national convention adjourned, but it is only within a few weeks that the party lead ers have evinced serious anxiety regarding the effect of the tariff plank of the platform. In his address when notified of his nomination Mr. Cleveland tried to quiet popular apprehension, and now Senator Hill is assuring the people of New York that there is no danger and that the tariff plank is really a very innocent enunciation.

In his speech at Buffalo on Saturday Senator Hill said: "There can be no reasonable doubt that tariff taxation will continue to be the permanent policy of the government, notwithstanding the opinions of sincere but impracticable theorists who advise its abandonment Such statements might be reassuring if the people could forget the circumstances under which the tariff plank was adopted. The deliberate sense of the convention is expressed in that plank. which was adopted by a nearly twothirds vote as a substitute for the plank submitted by the committee on resolutions, which recognized the necessity of arranging tariff schedules with reference to the difference between wages in the United States and in Europe. The plank adopted was endorsed by nearly 600 members of the convention after a most earnest discussion. The people do not forget this, nor do they forget the fact that the democratic majority in the house of representatives passed half a dozen distinctly free trade measures, thus demonstrating that the representatives of the democratic party in congress were in complete accord with the tariff plank of

the national platform.

The democratic party will not be permitted to discredit the action of the national convention, deliberately taken, regarding the tariff. Neither will it be allowed to escape responsibility for its utterance in favor of restoring state bank issues. The determination of the party to destroy protection to American industries and to open the way for flooding the country with a worthless currency has been clearly expressed in language that leaves only one construction, and no amount of sophistical explanations will now avail. Having declared that protection is unconstitutional and thereby in effect pronounced for free trade, the party must stand by that declaration. The democracy promised an aggressive campaign, but the leaders are engaged in trying to defend their blundering platform and convince the people that it doesn't mean what It says and does mean what it does not say. The republicans, on the contrary, are not denying anything in their platform or trying to give any part of it a meaning not clearly expressed in its language. They do not need to explain their plat form, because it explains itself. It is straightforward and unequivocal, and

needs no apology or defense.

A FORCIBLE CONTRAST. An Iowa farmer, who says that general farming has been his business for more than forty years, writes to the New York Tribune giving some facts in his experience which do not make a favorable showing for the period when the country had a tariff for revenue only, such as the democratic party now demands shall replace the protective tariff.

The farmer correspondent of the Tribune, writing of the changed conditions, remarks that one noticeable change is in the purchasing power of some of the

ter and eggs. In 1850 the farmer, who dressed his hogs and sold them ready for packing, realized usualty only \$1.25 per 100 pounds, and often he was unable to obtain for his pork more than one-half in groceries. White sugar (light brown) sold for 10 cents per pound; pcints, 10 to 12+ cents per yard-hence the farmer got one pound of sugar and one yard of prints for sixteen pounds of dressed pork. Now he gets about 6 cents a pound for live hogs, and they have recently been higher than that, receiving cash, while everything he has to buy is very much cheaper than it was forty years ago. "Contrast eight pounds of dressed pork," says this farmer correspondent of the Tribune, "for one pound of light brown sugar in the days of honest democratic laws with these days of class legislation and one pound of fine granulated sugar for one pound of live hog. We then got one pound of light brown sugar for one pound of butter; now we get five pounds of fine granulated sugar for one pound of butter. We then got 6 cents (in dry goods) per dozen for eggs; now we get more than twice that in cash." Such was the condition in the "good

old times" of a revenue tariff only and a state bank currency, both of which would be restored if the democratic party should be given control of the government, unless their last national platform, which some of the leaders are now trying in part to discredit, was not intended to mean what it says. The fact that the farmer is now enabled to sell his products for much better prices than forty years ago is due to his having a greatly enlarged home market, which is steadily growing under the policy of protection, while the great development of manufacturing industries supplies him with the goods he must buy at greatly reduced prices. In 1850 the American farmer was compelled to buy prints made in Europe and to pay whatever price the foreign manufacturer asked, together with the cost of transportation, but now he can purchase prints made in his own country and competition has lowered the price until a ound of butter will exchange for five or six yards of prints. Every intelligent farmer who knows this to be the case must see that his interest lies in maintaining the policy which has developed the manufacturing interests of the country and built up a great home market for his products. A policy that would cripple existing industries and put a stop to the growth of manufacturing enterprises would turn loose tens of thousands of workers many of whom would go into agriculture, and assuredly the farmers of the country do not desire this. They would prefer to see the number of the agricultural class reduced. Manifestly the farmer is the man who will be the larger gainer from the development of American industries, and this is possible only under a policy of pro-

THE COST OF COAL. Anticipated advances in anthracite coal, to be made on October 1, will probably increase the retail price in this city to \$11 per ton. Possibly it may be a little less than that at the beginning of the month, but all indications are to the effect that this figure will soon be reached. Reports to the Coal Trade Journal from all parts of the country show that the price of anthrathe is expected to advance on the first of next month. In all localities where the present price approaches the figure named a great demand for bituminous coal is reported. This means, of course. a falling off in the consumption of anthracite. Judging by the present outook the anthracite coal combine will ose money in the long run by forcing

consumers to buy soft coal. The bituminous coal product of the vest is rapidly increasing. New mines have recently been opened in Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington and elsewhere in the western country. This coal finds a ready sale and is steadily taking the place of anthracite among the poorer classes, who cannot afford to pay the enormous prices charged for anthracite.

THERE has been a good deal of myserious monkeying with the Twentysecond street paving which must be completed before winter sets in in order to enable the army officers in charge of the government storehouses to haul the vast stores that are handled at this depot. All sorts of obstructions have been placed in the way of this pavement by influences that seem to control the action of the council and Board of Public Works. Two weeks ago the ordinance to pave the street was finally passed and the contract let. Now it is discovered that there has been no provision made for the curbing, which of course means another two weeks' delay. The blame will, as usual, be shifted from the shoulders of one official to those of another, but it begins to look as if there is a huge darkey hiding in that stone pile somewhere.

THE acquittal of Chancellor Creighton of charges preferred against him will meet with general approval. But as much cannot be said of his personal enemies who have pursued the chancellor through motives of personal revenge. The damage done to the educational institution which Mr. Creighton has helped to build up will be irreparable. It is bad business, to say the least.

IT IS noticeable that the independent stump orators have commenced to admit that the farmers of Nebraska are prosperous and that the state is not going pellmell to the demnition bow-wows. Two seasons of abundant crops have redeemed the state and lost to the people's party many a vote.

THE Nebraska country merchant is in clover this season. He is selling more goods and getting his pay promptly. Therefore the record of failures is confixed to men of poor business ability or men who seek to profit by a resort to bankruptcy.

J. STERLING MORTON has never been our ideal for governor, senator or congressman. But the great Cobden club free trader is to be commended for the courage he displays in ripping up and brushing away Bryan's free silver

products of the farm, such as pork, but- fallness. A man who has the courage of his honest convictions is very seldom popular, but he never loses his selfrespect or the gospect of honest men, whatever party they may belong to.

THE BEE devetes a column to the unprecedented Full of the American hog in the Omaha, market. It is demonstrated that the continued high price of hogs has made the Omaha market famous. This has been a great season for hog growers.

*THE people have not forgotten the record made by the alliance legislature two years ago. That junket of the house to the gulf at an expense to the taxpayers of \$450 bids fair to cost the people's party more than 4,500 votes.

THE epidemic of joint political debates in this state have shown that partisans depend more upon packing the houses with strong lunged enthusiasts than they do upon converting voters on lines of solid argument.

Long Enough to Produce Defeat, Globe-Democrat.
It is said that Cleveland's letter of acceptance will comprise 2,000 words. That was about the length, by the way, of the free trade message that defeated him four

Cause for Congratulation.

Chicago News Record The country at large, without respect to politics, party, sect or tribe, congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Harrison on the report that the lady of the white bouse is probably on the rapid road to recovery. It is the unaulmous hope that her convalescence will be speedy.

Where New York Stands

New York Sun. Nobody needs to be told where New York, with the democrats in the majority, stands on the tariff issue. Its factories and workshops and the labor of those in them, enormously productive and steadily increasing answer that question and point out the utter folly of a fight on free trade lines here

The Grand Army. Philadelphia Times Separated by the course of years from the differences of the past and freed from com-plications both with politicians and with plications claim agents, the Grand Army has never had a broader field than now to grow con-tinually in public confidence and respect and

to uphold the honor and dignity of the American volunteer. The Solid South. M. Halstead in New York Herald. The democratic party has reduced the south to servitude, and confirmed its grasp upon the section by the same gigantic scheme that enumeration and apportionment with disfranchisement. The fraudulency of the system has not been confined by the colored line. There is a white revolt, and it may go far and wide and deep. Even two or three southern states taken out of the democratic column would, in many contin

gencies, hold the balance of power. The Railroad Boom in Jerusalem,

New York Tribune. The official opening of the railroad from Jaffa on the seacoast to Jerusalem took piece this week in the presence of the Ottoman and consular authorities. The line has been built by a French company, and its terminus is on the west of the road to Betnlehem, about half a mile distant from the hely city. Luckily the temple site, with Gethser and and the Mount of Olives, lies on the opposite side of Jerusalem, hence the pious meditations of the nineteenth century pilgrims are not likely to be disturbed by the noise of the railroad when visiting the scenes so intimately associated with the foundation of

TERSE AND TICKLISH.

Lowell Courier: A sufferer from a severe cough says that his complaint has one of the nodern improvements—a pneumatic tire.

Yonkers Statesman: "Just take a turn around the block," is just what the busy man said to the organ grinder who was playing in front of his office. Elmira Gazette: Jarson says there are lots

past quarantine Binghamton Republican: When a wife hears a dull thud on the doorstep she knows that the lodge has adjourned.

Boston Courier: Diner-"Waiter! What's this feather doing in this soup?" Waiter-"Dat's to tell its chicken sonp, sah."

Life: "All the girls wear them."
"Do you still call yourself a girl?"
"Why not? My husband is still one of the boys, though my senior by twenty years." Chleago Inter Ocean: The man that carries ais bait in a jug never gets the drop on the

Indianapolis Journal: "Adam, dear," said Eve. "Well?" "I was out in the woods today, and the fat styles of leaves are just positively bee-yutiful! And so cheap, too. Can't I have a new dress tomorrow, that's a dear?"

Washin:ton Star: "That young man of yours is mamed Mark Antony, I believe."
"Yes, papa."
"It isn't very pleasant for a man to have to toe the Mark, but if he comes around here any more I am afraid I must."

Boston Courier: Seeker-People are saying that Sipper is showin, evidences of reform. He certainly isn't drinking as much as for-merly; perhaps it is due to his having lost a taste for it. Sageman-Not at all. His thirst is the same as ever, but his credit isn't.

Chicago News: "Why is it that Mr. Hardy proved such a flat failure in society?" "That's easy enough to answer. He taiked sense when out at social functions."

Atchison Globe: It is all right to wait till the clouds roll by if you are spending the time earning money to buy an umbrelia. Atchison Globe: People learn everything

lise, but they never learn to sneeze gracefully The larger the shirt stud a man wears th nore solled is his shirt bosom, as a rule. Happy is the man who dies young and does not need to grow baid and wrinkled and old. Atout the worst thing that can happen to a woman is to get married and go to boarding. It is a pity, but people never seem to realize what fools they are until they reach the age when they are too old to learn new tricks.

Phitadelphia Times: Boil everything except compremising political letters. Burn them. 2531

ADVICE TO AUTHORS Atlanta Constitution. writing poems for the press-no matter what they be f sonnets to your sweetheart or your Use one side of the paper-for the editor, you

May want to write a local on the other.
And don't forget to put in stamps—with these
be very free.
And paste them sp' no wind will make them

Not necessarily for print, but as a guarantee That the editor will get his daily mail offl In 1870 the proportion of certificated women UNCLE AND NEPHEW. S. W. Pin Tannes Blade.

S. W. Frist in Tancer Blade.

Six cents for dinner is enough
For any man that s brainy—
Two cents for mush, two cents for milk,
Two cents for breakfast, four for tea,
Was all a fellow speeded;
Twas all Jack wanted, and no man
Needs any more than ne did.

'Bes'des," said Jack, "men spend for clothes, "Bes des," said Jack, men spend And such extravagances. Good money that should never be Spent on such footish fancies. An old meal bag for pantaloons, A bedtick for a Jacket, And for suspenders a good rope Will quite stand any racket.

"I live on seventy cents a week,
Go visiting on Sunday.
And, if they feed me pretty full
I have enough for Monday.
So afty dollars in the year
Is all I spend for living.
But put my money in the bank
And render up thanksgiving."

Jack died and left his nephew Bill
Nine hundred thousand dollars,
And Bill he spent a thousand quick
For neckties and for collars.
He rained his money right and left,
On horses, Maud and Jenny.
And one year from his uncle's death
lie wasn't worth a penny.

GIVE MERCER A PAIR SHOW.

OMARIA, Sept. 24.—To the Editor of THE not give our candidate for congress, young David H. Mercer, credit for the good quali-ties he possesses. He has many which commend him to candid people. I have known him since 1868, when he landed in Brown-vile, a little tow-headed lad of a dozen rears. His father was the vilinge blacksmith, honest, intelligent, sturdy and in-dustrious, but in very moderate circum-stances. Dave entered the public schools of Brownville as a pupil of a lady who is now recognized as one of the best teachers in the Omaha High school. He pursued his studies Until be graduated from the High school under Frof. W. Rich, then regarded one of the most thorough and conscientious educators in the state.

From the High school he went to the State university at Lincoin and taking high rank completed the classical course there with Juage Allen W. Field, the republican candidate for congress in the First district. He was recognized as one of the ablest young men of a very able class, nearly every member of which has since distinguished

Not satisfied with these acquirements and Not satisfied with these acquirements and desiring to fit himself for the practice of law, Mr. Mercer spent two years at Ann Arbor, graduating from the University of Michigan law school with a creditable standing. He had no wealthy father to back him, but he struggled as many another ambitious young American has struggled until he had laid the broad foundation of a good educaand the broad foundation of a good education as the basis for a future career.

if Dave Mercer is not now eminent at the par as a practitioner it is because he has not been able financially to endure the long period of starvation which almost every young lawyer is forced to face as a prelude to a remunerative practice. He has been obliged to make a living and sometimes to help others secure a livelihood. I know from my own experience and you know from

from my own experience and you know from yours what sacrifices of worthy ambitions the necessity of a steady income has forced upon many a hopeful young man.

During all those twenty-four years I have known Dave Mercer, and have yet to find him unfaithful to any task imposed upon him in school, in society, in business or in politics. I believe he will make this district a useful man in congress. While wanting in useful man in congress. While wanting in actual legislative experience he is not wanting in native ability, education or the grace of public speech, and everybody knows he can make friends and hold them in the face of rejectless antagonisms and bitter personal disappointments. When Davo Mercer was a boy in school he

had as his playmates the following well known citizens of Omaha and can fearlessly refer to them for a certificate of character from childhood to man's estate: Dr. Ed Arnold, H. E. Gates, Assistant Teller First National bank; Frank D. Muir, of Muir & Gaylord; Edson Rich, attorney at law; Dr. H. F. McCoy, John W. Thompson, editor of he American; J. B. Piper, cashier Union Trust company, and doubtless others whose ames have escaped my memory for the time

Give him a show and he will prove himself worthy of confidence. T. W. BLACKBURN. [Note: In this republic every man must stand on his own bottom. The good deeds of the fathers and mothers confer no immunity from censure upon their sons and daughters any more than the bad acts of the

ons and daughters can be justly laid at the

hun-

door of their mothers and fathers. If Dave Mercer had been as honest, industrious and sturdy as his father, he would today have a rightful claim to public confidence. Had he worked at a trade and made himself master of it or had he wrestled with poverty and want in his effort to become a good and trustworthy lawyer, as have dreds of poor men's boys who today rank high at our bar, although they did not enjoy the educational advantages which Mr. Mercer possessed when he located in Omaha, bis aspirations to represent this district in congress would have received hearty encouragement and

loyal support at the hands of THE BEE, despite the fact that he lacks legislative experience. The fact that Dave Mercer was a schoolmate with men who rank among our most honorable and high-minded citizens counts for nothing. Jeff Davis and most of the rebel generals of prominence were educated at Vest Point military academy with Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, Admit, If you please, that Mercer has enjoyed good schooling and you only make it clearer that he lacks character and integrity. It would have been more to his credit to have shoveled dirt in the streets or earned a living honestly like any unlettered bootelack than to have prestituted himself to the despicable work of an oil room capper and the professional politician. The opposition to Mercer's candidacy springs from no personal disappointment and no relentless antagonism. It has been solely inspired by the abnorrence of an example to our growing generation of boys. To them Mercer's selection is a proclamation that the road to preferment and high honor in politics leads through the looby which undermines the very foundation of our free institutions by decoying the people's representatives from the path of duty and makes our legislation a criminal farce, -EDITOR BEE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Wallup has been appointed a school eacher in a Kansas town. Three young women have received the degree of Bachelor of Music at Trivity uni-versity, Toronto.

There is something very pitiful about the way a poor man will struggie along to give his daughter a good education, and the fact that for his reward she so often feels superior to her parents when she has acquired it. The Stanford (Cai.) university has begun its second year with 600 students. The freshman class numbers 270; of them more than one-third are from the east. Nearly onethird of the applicants for admission were

rejected. Prof. Charles W. Scribner of Cornell university has accepted the chair of mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois. Prof. Scribner graduated from Princeton college in 1880 and from Steven's Institute of Technology in 1882.

St. Andrew's, the oldest of Scotch universities, not only offers to women the privi-leges of its classes with a view to graduntion in arts, science, theology or medicine, but generously makes provision for them to share in its pecuniary benefits.

The University of the South at Sewance Tenn., announces the publication of the Sewance Review, a monthly, devoted in the main to theology, history and general litera-ture. The Review is under the editorial control of the faculty of the university.

Few men have such an appropriate and noble a monument as has the late John Henry Towne in the School of Science of the Pennsylvania university. By the death of Mrs. Towne the school comes into pos ses sion of about \$175,000, which will still fur ther extend its usefulness.

teachers was 48 in every 100, today it is 66. Similarly, the number of women assistants has risen from 60 to 77 per 100. In 1870 there were 7,278 girls and 5,569 boy teachers. There are now 21,771 girls and only 6,360 boys learning the art of teaching.

The amount appropriated last year for public schools by the Russian government was \$2,852,000. How pitifully small this is for a creat country like Russia is vividly br out by the fact that for the year 1800 the amount expended for the public schools in the state of New York was \$18,214,687.58.

President Andrews of Brown university, Providence, R. I., does not understand why women students are not admitted to all col-leges. He says the examinations aiready passed at Brown "have evinced remarkable proficiency on the part of the young women taking them -proficiency averaging decided ediy above that of the young men in college, examined in the same branches."

The Chautauqua college, a department of The Chautauqua college, a department of the Chautauqua educational system distinct from the reading circles, offers the regular college curriculum and special college and preparatory courses to students at home who are no longer able to attend school or college. The work is accomplished through a system of correspondence between individual students in all parts of this and other countries and professors in leading American intries and professors in leading American

THE ENERGY OF THE CENTURY

Conspicuous Advance in the Distribution of Electrical Power.

UNLIMITED FIELD OF USEFULNESS

Prospective Employment in the Working of Farms-Routing the Ancient Campaign Torch-An Essential Feature of Domestic Economy.

Notwithstanding the almost universal use

of electricity, a great many people have a very hazy idea of how it is generated, and the inquiry is frequently made, "What is a dynamo?" Briefly, the ayname is the only means known of generating powerful currents of electricity in an economical manner. The principle which underlies the construction of all dynamos is the powerful inductive effects of magnetism. The permanentmagnet, or electro-magnet, whon magnetized, gives off from its poles an influence which may be likened to rays of light issuing from the point of illumination. What are represented by "rays" in light are called "lines of force" in magnetism. Unitie the rays of light, however, the lines of force cannot be seen, but their presence is easily proved. A conductor or wire caused to pass in front of either pole, so as to cut the lines of force, will have induced into it a current of ciectricity. It is only a momentary current, and so soon as the motion is stopped the current ceases. If, however, a number of wires are bound around a framework, say in the form of a whool, and the wheel is rotated, currents of electricity would be generated in each coil of wire in succession. The wheel, or combination of coils, is technically known as an armature. If the currents generated are to be utilized, means must be provided for their passage from the wire in which they are induced. This is done in a very simple way. A number of metal sec-tions are bound together in circular form, occupying what would be the hub or center of the wheel already mentioned, and this de-vice, which is called a collector or commutator, is revolved with the armature and receives the currents of electricity that are induced. From the commutator the current is taken by what is called a brush, which usually consists of plates of copper, wire gauze or carbon. One end of the brush s allowed to rest on the commutator and the other has a wire attached to it. Thus when the commutator revolves, such section with ts charge of current basses, and is slightly rubbed by the brush, through which it passes to the wire which conducts it to the external circuit. S) a dynamo may be said to consist of one or more powerful magnets; an armature or series of coils of wire rotating in the field of the magnets; and brushes

o carry off the current to the outer circuit. Telegraphing Meteorological Reports. The attempt which is now being made to tilize the telephone in the systematic transmission of reports of approaching storms to central stations, from whence they can be forwarded to meteorological stations for warning purposes, has led to the considera-tion of the possibility of a further use of the telegraph in assisting the work of the weather oureau. It has been suggested that the meteorological reports would gain greatly in value if they contained statements from electricians in every large center of tele-graphic communication as to the electrical phenomena exhibited in the atmosphere. At tue different stations the wires could be opened at certain definite times of the day or night and in a very few moments information could be obtained by the use of the testing instruments as to the quantity of eletricity as well as the quantity of moisture present in the atmosphere. That atmospheric electricity has a marked effect on telegraph wires is well known, and at the ime of the recent aurora it was even pessiole to send messages without the use of bat Electricity for Farmers.

The question of the construction of electric

roads in country districts, and the general distribution of electricity for use in farming perations, is considered in a recent paper by W. N. Black. Mr. Black considers that he most hopeful solution of the problem difficulty and discouragement that surrounds the American farmer of today is to be looked for in the general distribution of ower over the whole country, ower over the whole country stations, and its utilization, stations, and its utilization, but for transportation, but for car country fron nerely for transportation, the work of the farm, now carried on so expensively, laboriously and ineffici ently by the muscular power of men and animals. It needs but little study of the actual figures to appreciate how enorg would be the magnitude of the saving if this most flexible and tractable of all agents could be made to do even a con small portion of the farm work of the United It will be cheaper and more sensible to render the improved highways unneces sary than it will be to get the highways." Mr. Black estimates that electrical high ways can be constructed for \$3,500 per mile in districts where the grade is not more than 0 per cent. Where light trestles or embankments were needed the expenditure would be greater; but probably over 90 per cent of the roadways of the United States could be covered at this cost and as there would be, taking an average section of ten miles square, about 100 miles of road, the total cost for the district would be only \$350, With a central station large en drive all the road wagons of the district that would be in use at any one time, the capitalization would be less than \$10 per acro, and the interest account less than 60 cents per annum to the acre. But Mr. Black proposes

a much wider application of electricity than this capitalization would meet. His idea is that this application should be thorough, and should include the supplying of power for all agricultural purposes, for manufacturing and for electric light as well as for transpor tation, and he estimates that this could b, done on a capitalization of \$3,000,000 for the 100 square miles of territory. He maintains that the interest on this sum, \$3 per acre, is instantional. asignificant when the total value of the p duct on a properly bullivated acre of fertile soil is considered. Mr. Black losists that electricity is demanded in the country incomparably more than in town with its paved atreets, its steam engines and its gas mains. The farmers need electricity greatly more than they need money at I per cent.

Preparing for the Electric Light. One of the signs of how general is becom-ing the appreciation of electricity and the desire to enjoy its beneuits is the practice which now obtains of making provision for electric light wiring in houses newly erected in parts or suburbs of cities in which there is no central station, and where, quently, some time may expse before a cur-rent is made available in the district. An example of this has just occurred in New York. A leading and well known west side physician is completing the erection of a costly house on West Eighty-first street, and although the electric street mains are still two miles away he has had the build-ing tubed and wired for about 120 lights, and ence as soon as the current is brought to his door he can switch it on without disturb-ing walls or decorations. He has also made elaborate provision for the use of electric light and nower, not only as part of the do-mestic economy, but as a special feature of convenience and assistance in the consulta tion rooms

The Electric Light in Campaigning.

One of the features of the present political campaign is the substitution of the electric torch for the time-honored oil torchlight of former presidential campaign parades. The electrical supply factories throughout the country have been besieged with orders, in many cases amounting to thousands of dollars, for electric torches, lanterns and heimets. Besides these simple devices arrangements are being made in many quariers for elaborate lighting effects arranged on a platform, with elaborate a complete lighting plant, so that it can be drawn all over a city and at the same time carry its own current. Many of these miniature installations will exhibit beautiful designs and figures of vari-colored light and will be a very interesting feature of night parades. The managers of campaign clubs can secure ome valuable bints on this subject from more than one enterprising theatrical manager who has during the past season produced some marvelous spectacular effects by means of the electric light.

Counting Coins by Electricity.

A new counting machine for bronze coins has been placed in the London mint, The machine has four distinct sets of counting apparatus, each of which can be worked independently of the others, and when all four are in full work upwards of 3,000 bence can be coulded by the others. be counted per minute. Two tables are placed on a platform and the coin is raised to the level of these by a lift worked by an electric motor, which also drives the count-ing machines. A pair of the machines is fed from each of the two tables, the coins passing from the table down an inclined from plate forming a flat hopper, from which they issue in single file through a channel of suitable width. The next process is the gripping of the come by a pair of rubber driving wheels, and their forcing past the rim of a thin disc provided with recesses in its cir-cumference to fit the circular edges of the coins. As the disc is thus made to revolve, the cous are pushed forward, falling into a bag placed to receive them. When the bag is full the counting wheel is stopped automatically, and the bag is removed.

Firing Naval Guns by Electricity. It is proposed in all future steel navy vessels to make arrangements for firing the guns by electricity, and when automobile torpedoes are supplied they will also be fitted so that they can be discharged from the bridge, or from some point at which the direction of the torpedo tabe is indicated, By a complete electrical firing system the whole offensive energy of the ship can thus be brought under the direct control of the captain, and at close quarters or in smooth water, when the guns can be kept constantly on the object, the fire of the ship can be de livered effectively from the bridge.

NEBRASKA ON WHEELS. Arrangements Made for the Route of the

State Advertising Train. The Nebraska exhibit train is being arranged at the Union Pacific yards, foot of tary Hodgin states that the train will be ready to exhibit to the Omaha people at the union depot by 10 o'clock this morning, and will remain on exhibition until time to leave-4:40 p. m .- over the Burlington road. 'If there was ever a palace on wheels," said Mr. Hodgin, "the Nebraska exhibit train will be one this year, and it is certainly very important for every business man in Omaha to visit this train next Monday."

The following schedule has been arranged for the next few days: Leave Omaha over the Burlington road, 4:40 p. m., Monday, the 26th instant. Stop thirty minutes at Plattsmouth, Neb., arriving in Briggsville, Ill., Tuesday morning, September 27. Exhibit at Briggsville from So'clock to 10 a.m., September 27. Kirk-wood 10:30 a.m. to 2 p. m., September 27. Monmouth 2:30 p. m. to 8 p. m., September 27. Yates City 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., September 28. Eilenwood 3:30 p. m. to 6 p.

... September 28. Will arrive in Peorla the night of the 28th and remain there Thursday and Friday, Seo tember 29 and 30, exhibiting at the State Fair grounds. Leave Peorla the night of the 30th for Galesburg, and remain in Galesburg Saturday and Sunday, October 1 and 2.

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molest that you are liablet o be married in one of them before you know it. The little urchin brother, under the sofa, can be made a man of too, with his choice of one of the nobbiest lines of boys' suits ever made up. We make them and we make them goot. They look like tailor-made, they wear like tailor-made, in fact they are

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