# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1892

of a few owners of silver mines? With

free coinage any man could take 3711

### THE DAILY BEE

# E ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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b All business letters and remittances should be eddie seed to i he Bee Publishing Company. Omaha Drafts checks and postoffice orders to be made pr shie to theorder of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

BWORN STATEMENT OF CHILDLATION Bisle of Neiraska. 1 George B. Tiscunck, secretary of THE BEE Pab-Habing company, does solehult swear that the netual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending Ceteber 15. 1822, excepting the extra 3 o'clock edition, was as follows:

Sunday, October P.	295,045
Monday, October 10	21,878
Tuesday, Cetober IL	23,833
Wednesday, Cctober 12	24.050
Thursday, Cctober 13	24,795
Friday, October B	24,219
Saturday, October la	24,352

24.453 Average. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pro-nee this lath day of October, 1892 N. P. FKIL, [Seal] Notary Public.

Average Circulation for September, 24,622.

WHAT has become of the crazy sub treasury scheme? It certainly cannot be too nonsensical for its parents to use in this campaign.

OHIO people have to be reminded every other week that they have two senators and that the other one is Mr. C. S. Brice of New York.

WHEN a paper that has been soliciting boodle for the election of Grover Cleveland talks about "the ethics of corruption" we are forcibly reminded of Satan rebuking sin.

R. G. DUN'S commercial report for the past week shows only 215 failures, against 259 for the corresponding week of last year. These are grievous figures for the calamity folks.

SIOUX CITY papers have commenced the erection of a new bridge across the Missouri at that point. Building bridges is a delightful diversion and we indulge in it here in Omaha every few weeks.

MITCHELL, S. D., has done a great deal of advertising for that state by its magnificant corn palace. But all the good done in that way will be overturned if that state allows its voters to return a calamity party majority.

THERE are stories set afloat by democratic papers of the colonization of negroes in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. This is simply the old cry of "wolf." Look out for a similar game being projected just now by the democrats of those states.

THE Canadian people are still quarreling among themselves about annexation. Over here in the United States the sub

HENCE THOSE STEERS. The last joint debate between Crounse and Van Wyck was held at Fremont Saturday. Like all the other joint discussions between these candidates for the governorship It was more of a hippodrome than a debate of political issues. Three-fourths of General Van Wyck's time was taken up in explaining how he got his wealth, why he voted for the creation of national banks and why he wants them abolished now and many equally glaring contrasts between the doctrines ke is now advocating and

his owe acts as a congressman and sen-

ator. A fitting climax of the debate was Van Wyck's attempt to hold the republican party responsible for the decline in the price of cattle. "The cattle business," exclaimed Van Wyck, in a passion, "has grown steadily worse for six years and last year was the worst of the six." And turning to the assembled multitude he should: "Ala't that so? Would it not have been better for us to

have turned our steers out to grass and to have haved our corn to market?" Now we candidly admit that we do not

know as much about farming as Horace Greeley did, and for the sake of harmony we will concede that those steers ought to have been sold off the grass iustead of feeding them on 40-cent cora. We also realize that the republican party ought to have bulled the price of steers in the market and Harrison should have issued his proclamation commanding all cattle buyers to keep up high prices under penalty of being court martialed! In default of such action it might possibly have been good policy for the republican party to keep down the price of corn, so that General Van Wyck would have been saved from mortgaging one of his farms in trying to fatten those steers. But how about hogs? The price of hogs has been steadily going up. Does not that fact offset the gievance that General Van Wyck harbors against the rapublican party on account of his steers? A majority of our farmers cannot afford the luxury of raising steers, but the poorest among them has a pig or two. The hog market has been booming ever since corn went up. Ain't that so? It would seem to us that a forchanded farmer like General Van Wyck who scents calamity from afar might have foreseen that the iniquitious republican

financial policy and the bounty on sugar were sure to depress the price of steers and make Jersey cattle raising an expensive luxury. Crounse seems to have had the tip

from Washington. He sold his high priced steers four years ago and put his money into hog and hominy. That explains why Crounse exhibits such faith in Nebraska farming. Those steers ought to have been turned out to grass six years ago, general.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

The phenomenal movement of wheat from the west to the markets of the east is a fruitful theme of discussion among speculators and dealers in this cereal, and the best authorities are entirely unable to account for it. The crop is below the average and both foreign and domestic demand has thus far been light,

Wheat is so tow that it hardly seems possible for it to fall lower, but if the foreign demand does not immediately increase it is not easy to see how even the present prices can be maintained with such enormous shipmonts flowing from west to east. There is promise of a good European demand but it has not yet begun. It will have to be patiently waited for.

FISHING FOR GERMAN VOTES.

A little junta of German mugwumps grains of pure silver to the mint and demand a dollar. In other words, we offer in New York city has taken upon itself the responsibility of dictating the course that should be pursued by the German-American element of this country in the present political crisis. Some of the men who have united in an appeal to German-Americans to support Grover Cleveland are connected with large corporations which have asked favors of the Harrison administration and have been disappointed. The point which they attempt to make is that Cleveland is a friend of the poor laboring man. They are not laboring men themselves, because they are rich, but they nevertheless assume to be very solicitous for the welfare of the laboring Germans of this country. But another German-American, Louis Schade, owner and publisher of the Washington Sentinel, who has always been a strong democrat, did not take the same view of the case when he declared before the Chicago convention: "The Knights of Labor and kindred associations are intensely hostile to Mr. Cleveland for rea-

sons which they consider justified by his course as president." He also said that the soldiers were strongly opposed to Creveland on account of his pension vetoes; that they voted solidly against him in 1888 and would surely do so again. It happens that a very large portion of the workingmen of this country are Germans, and it is also true that the German element in the union army was large. Thousands of men who now wear the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic are numbered among the brave sous of Germany. They must share in the general resentment of the veterans against the pension record of the ex-president, whom they are now asked to support for re-election. The point which chiefly deserves attention, bowever, is the appeal to Germans to support Cleveland on the ground that he is a friend of the laboring man. By what act of his administration did he show any solicitude for the interests of the wage earner? He was always an enemy to the policy by which the interests of American industries have been protected and promoted and the wages of laboring men maintained. He stands today upon a platform that declares unmistakably for free trade. He is the special favorite of the men who have for years sought to destroy the protective principle. He has plainly proclaimed his enmity to the tariff laws inder which industries of great magni-

tude have been built up in this country and by which our workingmon have been protected from the competition of foreign pauper labor.

The idea that the democratic candidate is deserving of German support because no is a friend of labor is absurd, and it is an insult to the intelliand yet the shipments surpass those of gence of this important element of our any previous year at this season. The population to appeal to them upon that

### **ROYAL WINCHESTER SCHOOL** mor and the wage carner desire the government to pay the silver producer 30 cents more than his commodity is worth when it can show no such consid-Prototype and i xemplar of All Preparatory oration to them?" What peculiar claim Schools in English-Speaking Lands. has the producer of silver to such favor from the government? Why should

more be paid for silver than its market WILLIAM OF WYCKHAM'S WORTHIEST WORK price, and the whole people taxed, for such would be the effect, for the benefit

Carser of an Extraordinary Man of Sturdy Yeoman Blood Who Rose to Be Chancellor of England-Treasures of the Old School's Archives.

[Copyrighted IS92.] WINCHESTER, Eug. Oct. 3.-[Correspondonce of THE BEE, |-There is a very rich and eminent man of my acquaintance who in moments of honest confidence often confesses to me that his nostrils are never assauled by the rigorous aroma of boiling caubage and corned beef that he is not instantly possessed of an almost uncentrollable impulse to bodily assault and drive out his many servant masters, sell his house and belongings, free himself from the abject slavery of his present aristocratic surroundings, fling social distinction and honors to the winds, and at a plunge return to the care-free, zestful and humble habits, appetites, gratifications and ways of the old farm home in which he was born.

Similarly with men, when the shadows begin to lengthen, an almost overwhelming heart-hunger comes whenever the eyes. turning from the storner affairs of life, fail upon the faded walls of some old school. It does not matter whether it be a historic spot like Winchester, a treasure house of memorles and associations verily interwoven with the best of civilization's making; some modest village seminary, where lads and or the little old red country school house you and I used to know, with its tiny blackboard and sheet iron stove, and roundabout ground worn brown and smooth by the coming and going of barefoot cuildren. One is fossilized quite if the heart is not strangely stirred where all these budding hopes have been and are, if the eyes do not mist as the boy you were takes your band in his and leads you back with him into the sweet young paths again

### Mother of English Schools.

All this gentle influence will reach and touch you at Winchester college. There is a grave and stirring charm besides. Its great antiquity alone fills you with reverence, for in reality old Winchestor is the mother school of all preparatory schools in all English-speaking lands. Harrow, Rugby, and even old Eton under the snadow of Windsor castle, are all modern in comparion with Winchester, Even Marton college Oxford, is structually only about 100 years older, while New college, Oxford, whose founding was the real birth of the Euglish university mits broad sense, was still an afterthought in the inception of the mind which gave England her great university and college system, for Wyckham the founder of both, simply built the university at Oxford that he might send to who should be prepared for it at royal Winchester.

This William of Wyckham was an extra ordinary man. His career was one of many examples of sturdy plebeian blood having the iron in it to carry its possessor past all bounds of caste or class to the lasting fame of personal achievement. He was born in ham. His tather's name was John, and because of his stature he was nickuamed "Long John." He was as tall and huge a man as the late "Long John" Wentworth of Chicago. The gigantic figure of his son Will-iam looms through the mystery of the time grandly. The lad was educated at the then royal city of Winchester at the expense of Sir John Scures; in 1346 entered the househeld of Bishop Edvagton, prelate of Winchester: the latter turned him over to King Edward III, and by that king he was at once employed in architectural art. It was Wyckham who built the great tower or "Round Table" of Windsor, which was to be he meeting place of the newly founded order of the Garter.

## William of Wyckham's Work.

In 1364 he was made keeper of the privy eal, then in 1367 bishop of Winchester, and the same year he was appointed chancellor

# ments. Four are of rifles, called the King's Royal Rifles, four from the Rifle brigade, called the Prince Consort's Own, while two are the Thirty-seventh and Sixty-seventh territorial troops. Recruits are constantly being drafted into service at the different stations in England and to the distant commands in South America, Africa and India.

Built for Pretty Mistress Nell-The building new used as barracks at Winchester was originally intended for a palace by Charles II., who built it for Nell winchester was originally intended for a palace by Charles II., who built it for Nell Gwynne, with whom he lived at Winchester, but Charles died before the palace was finished. When the king brought "pretty Nell' with the time becaute for the pretty finished. When the king brought "pretty Neil" to Winchester he begged Ken, then a dignitary in the cathedral and alterwards known as Bishep Ken, to accept the fair orange girl as his guest at 1 s house at the cathedral close, but he pere nparity refused. So the king was obliged to assa lodgings for Nell in St. Peter street. Charles, however, showed no resentment to Ken, but after-wards promoted him to be bishop of Wells.

The gray old mass of college buildings is reached through the close alongside the cathedral, thence passing into College street under the archway of St. Swithin's church. The outer gate opens directly into the quadrangle, on the east side of which is the war den's residence. From this through another gateway, called "middle gate," above which is "election chamber," the great quadrangle is entered. Here the whole of the principal offices form one length of about 100 feet The southern side is formed by the chapel and hall, and the western side chiefly by the kitchen. Beneath the hall, adjoining the great hall staircase, is a passage called ' "sov enth chamber passage." This leads into a lesser quadrangle known as "school court."

### School Surroundings.

On the south side of this is the school, and the chapel cloisters extend along the eastern side. At the western side are the buildings of the "commoners." These are scholars, not foundation or free scholars. A passage between the school and the cloister wails leads to "the meads." These are the playrounds of the college. To the west of the meads and divided from it by an ancient wall is the "sick house" or hespital, and about this are ploasant grounds locally known as "sick house meads." The school can in no degree have the same interest from a modern standpoint as ample Harrow, huge and most venerable Eton, or that most beau tiful and perfect of all English public schools (the term "public" schools having an en tirely different application here from that in our country), the Rugby of Hughes' delt cious "Tom Brown," and one instructively backs the odd, antiquated and curious within these ancient walls.

In the college bursary is an ancient vellum pedigree tracing the descent of King Henry IV. from Adam, and the old college plate contains a very line specimen of a "loving cup" and a curious and very large autique salt cellar, while in the college library are some Saxon charters, and charters from the Conquest to the raign of Charles II. One of the curiosities of the library is Raleigh's "Briefe Description of the Newe Founde Lande of Virginia." Above the sacristy, at the northeast of the chapel, is as quaint a muniment room as that made famous by Cnatterton at Bristol. The original window shutters are encased in iron, and the caken ironbound chests still contain the ancient deeds and charters of the college. Here also are the traveling cases for the miter of Wil liam of Wyekham, the worm-eaten lockers fo the copes and the curious drawers i. which the title deeds and bulls were placed, all re-maining as they were in the fourteenth cen-

### **Carvings of Homely Allegory.**

tury.

Perhaps the most grotesque carvings are to be found in the inner or great quadrangle above the windows. They refer to the uses of the several apartments. On the hall and kitchen entrance are the bagpipe and psaltery. Over the kitchen window Excess is represented by a head vomiting. Opposite, as Frugality, is a burear with his ironbound money chest. And over the masters' win-dows are the Podarogue and the Listless Scholar, Some of the largest freeplaces to be found in England are still in use in the rooms ball is as odd an old jumble of stone, carved oak and colored glass as the nucleat guild hall of Coventry; the cryptlike beer cellar is still devoted to its old inspiring uses, and "fagging," that relie of medieval college day parbarism, still flourishes in this venerable ichooi.

There are nearly 500 boys at Winchester college. I have seen them "in hall," at chapel, in cloisters, in a "hot" in football, and in nearly all their various moods and duties of everyday college life; but the time

Chicago Inter Ocean: Mr. Hardy-I he your wife is an excellent conversationalist? Mr. Heffer-Excellent: I should say i

Truth: There is a young man in Chicago so

areful that in calling he always knocks for ear that if he came with a ring she might onsider it a proposal.

Washington Star: "Don't you find your profession very tiresome?" asked the patient

TO MY WINTER GIRL.

New York Herald.

ot especially. Why did you ask?"

profession very tiresome?" of the dentist.

# IN THE CHINESE LEGATION Translator Ho Arrested for Threatening to

**Publish** Official Secrets.

PERMITTED TO SEE ANYONE NOT

Re Will Be Returned to China by the Minister at the First Opportunity-Mrs. Harrison's Condition not Improved.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER, 513 FOURTEENTE STURET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16. The trouble in the Chinese legation grow-

ing out of the Shepard-Mitkiewicz affair har culminated in the arrest of Mr. Ho, the translator of the legation, who has been locked in his room at the legation by the minister preparatory to sending him back te China. Since the publication of the developments in the Mitkiewicz matter it has been almost impossible to get beyond the outer door of the legation. The minister and his first secretary have been denied co all comers. This, it would appear, is tecause Mr. Ho has been suspected of the intention of writing a letter to the newspapers con corning the Chinese concessions. He was also suspected of giving information about the minister to the people in New York, who are now sueing Mitkiewicz. Mr. Ho has no resource.

### Western Pensions,

The following western pensions granted are reported by Tan BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Burean of Claims: Nebraska-Original-Paul W. Wolford, Daniel P. White, Francis M. Clay. Addi-tional-William W. Frazler, George W. Sabin, John Wolfe, William J. Oliver, Supplemental-Luman E. Ames. Increase-Andrew M. Garrett, Renewal and crease-Franklin Taylor. Original widows, etc. Jean Beith (mother),

Iowa-Original-John R. Marker, Samuel St. Clair, Thomas A. Ferguson, Londoree F. Oweus, Thomas M. Rogers, Mero Webster, William P. Pace, Charles F. Otire, William Agan, John A. Cross, James Gibbs, William F. Scott, Joseph Fisher, Eli Harris, Additional-Otto E. Huene, Joseph P. Scofield, Edward L. Lemert, William Kirk, Lemiel M. Knisey, James Oblinger, Heber D. Holcomb. Supplementary-Albert H. Southwick. Increase-Sanford Hogle, John P. Campbell, Mosce E. Craford (Craw-ford.) John L. Wolfe. Re-issue-Benjamin P. Crooker, (deceased.) Jefferson Stanioy, Original widows, etc.-Mary E. Crooker, Joannah E. Owen, Ruty Ann Ary, (mother,) minor of William D. Moore, Hannah L. Doty Mary J. Beebe, Marguerito C. Benson Mexican survivors-John M. Bolt.

South Dakota: Original-John Frankman, Perry C. Dewey.

## Mrs. Harrison's Condition.

Mrs. Harrison's condition is much the same. She rested woll last night and passed a quiet, restful day, but it can not be said that her condition shows any improvement The president spont the greater part of the day with her. He received no visitors. In the afternoon he went for a short walk. It is possible that Mrs. Harrison's serious condition will disarrange some of the plans for the party going to Chicago to attend the World's fair dedication. The occasion is one which demands official representation, but it is possible that many members of the cabinet and others who, under ordinary con-ditions would attend the coremonial, will not go, out of respect and sympathy for the president. P. S. H.

### DEUCEDLY CLEVER.

Atchison Globe: You can't go out on a lark at night, and rise with it the next morning.

Milwaukee Journal: People who are always looking for trouble generally run when it looks for them.

Indianapolls Journal: Watts-Were you ever afflicted with insomnia? Laishforth-Once. It's great, isn't it? Fel-low end go ahead and drink two dozen hours out of the twenty-four.

from the preceding administration.

round. Among those who have in-

# to buy silver of the world and we offer to pay a dollar for what is sold in the markets of the world for considerably less-at present about 67 cents. The in

evitable result of such a policy would be to reduce the standard value of our dollars down to 67 cents, and every practical man knows what effect this would have. Gold would be driven out of circulation and the whole business of the country would have to be readjusted to the single silver standard. In this operation and in all the consequences of the change it would not be capital that would suffer, because capital always can and always will protect itself in such circumstances. The loss and hardships of the change would fall upon the producers and laborers of the country, who are not in a position to discount the future and provide safeguards against the evils of a

> THE Harrison administration has a very strong claim upon the farmers of the country for what it has done in behalf of their interests, in this respect contrasting very strongly with the last democratic administration. The single fact of securing the removal of the prohibition against the admission of our pork into the markets of Germany. France, and other countries of Europe, by which our meat exports have been largely increased and their value enhanced, ought to commend the present administration to the support of every farmer in the country who raises hogs for the market. The work of the Agricultural department in eradicating contagious pleuro-pneumonia, in establishing regulations for the treatment of cattle on board ship by which cruelty and avoidable losses are prevented, and in obtaining and publishing valuable information for the use of the practical farmer, should command the hearty appreciation of every man engaged in farming. Not the least of the valuable things done by this administration is the introduction of Indian corn as human food in the leading countries of Europe, an undertaking that was discouraged by Cleveland's commissioner general at the Paris exposition. There are most encouraging reports of the growth of the European demand for corn, and there is every reason to expect that within a few years the export of this cereal will constitute one of the most extensive and profitable parts of our foreign commerce. In a number of other ways the Harrison administration has benefited the agricultural interests of the country and shown a concern for it that was wholly absent

debased and depreciating currency.

IT is not fair to judge Nebraska's present prosperity by the number of nortgages filed, because in many cases millions of dollars have been paid on these mortgages which do not appear on the records, and the bulk of the loans represents purchase money. The condition of agricultural Nebraska will compare favorably with that of any other state in the union.

ject is seldom mentioned. Our friends across the border are at liberty to come in or stay out, We have plenty of territory for the present.

IT IS a matter of gratification to know that the Young Men's Christian associa tion of this city is in such a prosperous condition. There is no better work in this world than the diverting of young men's attention to the means of growth and improvement mentally, morally and physically.

A FEATURE of Omaha street improve ment that surprises strangers is the extraordinary size of the stone blocks used for curbing. They are often six inches in thickness, two feet in width and twelve feet in length. The curbing is laid to stay, but the pavements are too often laid to be renewed.

THE recent encampment of the state militia of Georgia was held at an expense 20 per cent below the estimate of the legislature. This is the first time that a legislative estimate was ever known to be too high. The usual plan is to make a low estimate and then appropriate money for the deficiency afterwards.

IF THE "reform" legislature of 1891 exceeded the republican legislature of 1889 in appropriations to the amount of a half million dollars, how much would the same crowd, if elected this fall, beat their record of two years ago? This is a question in mathematics which the people can best solve by voting against those legislators in every instance.

THE petticoat paper of these parts is shocked over the execrable English which the editor of THE BEE ladies out to his patrons. This is indeed lamentable, but the editor of THE BEE has never ladled out such execrable rubbish and stupid fakes as are ladled out every day by the petticoat organ to a forbearing if not credulous community.

THE efforts of democratic correspondents to predict a republican defeat in Iowa this year are most ridiculous. There has not been a democratic victory in Iowa on a presidential year for over thirty-five years. Anti-prohibition carried the state twice and will carry it at any time, but it is not a question this year and republicans, who espouse it and incidentally vote the democratic ticket to do so, will vote as republicans this year.

THE speculative fever that a few years ago caused the building of 8,000 miles of railroad in the United States in a single year has abated to such a degree that last year's railroad building was not more than one-fourth as great. While so great a falling off reduces an important field of employment for labor, it is still an encouraging sign of the times. It proves that business is gotting down to a solid basis, and that wildcat schemes for the sudden acquisition of wealth are no longer popular. Railroads are now built when they are needed.

New York Commercial Bulletin disci the subject exhaustively in all its aspects and finally acknowledges that it cannot solve the riddle. Speaking of the shipments of last week and the week before that journal says: "In the two weeks together the aggregate has been nearly 18,000,000 bushels, but it has never been more than 16,000,000 bushels in any two consecutive weeks before. During the ten weeks ending on October 8 the receipts of wheat at the principal western ports were about 77,000,000 bushels. Last year, during the same weeks, with an immense crop to be disposed of and a good European market to supply, the receipts were only 67,000,-000 bushels, in 1890 about 26,000,000 bushels, in 1889 about 34,000,000 bushels and in 1888 less than 34,000,000 bushels. "It is something quite beyond ordinary comprehension," says the journal

juoted above, "that wheat should coninue to come forward in exceptionally large quantities but from a comparatively small crop, to meet the lowest prices ever known. Nor can it be said that an urgent foreign demand helped to stimulate the movement. The export demand has been light, and the exports in September much smaller than a year ago. The supposition that a domestic

demand was the moving force is inadmissible, for the stock in visible supply increased during the month of September about 10,000,000 bushels, and rose to the unusual aggregate of 47,900,000 October 1, exceeding last year's visible supply by 20,000,000 bushels. To all appearances there was nothing to draw wheat forward into the stores of commercial cities in such quantities."

The problem does not appear to be an easy one to solve, but two theories that may have some value are advanced by Omaha dealers who are usually well informed concerning crop, movements. One is that the farmers of the west were caught last year by heeding the advice of the alliance to hold their wheat. They followed this advice to such an extent that they finally sold a great deal of wheat on a failing market, realizing less than they might have done. Again the general disposition of farmers is to hold their wheat when the market is rising and to sell it when there is a downward tendency, and last year's experience may have increased their inclination to get rid of their stock this year before prices should fall lower than they are at present. Another theory is that the remarkably dry and pleasant weather that has provailed in the west this fall has led the farmers to get their wheat off their hands as soon as it was ready in order to escape the risk always involved by wet weather. The western farmer as a rule has no place to store his crops. He threshes his wheat from the stack, puts it in sacks and gets it to market when the weather is favorable. Last year the threshing was delayed in many locali-

wheat movement at present. What will be the effect upon the market? That is the important question. be. Furthermore, why should the far-

ties by rains, as it usually is. Perhaps

this theory is the best that can be

offered in explanation of the remarkable

vested capital in the various industries of the country, particularly in the new west, a considerable proportion are Germans. Are they anxious for free trade and the ruinous competition with Europe that would certainly follow? Among the wagecarners of the west there are also many thousands of Germans, and their number is constantly increased by immigration. Do they favor a policy by which wages would inevitably be reduced to the European level? If they are mindful of the condition of the working classes in free trade England at present, they need no argument upon this subject.

It will hardly do for the democracy to appeal to the German-American citizens of this country in behalf of Grover Cleveland. The fact that the appeal is signed by a few German mugwumps and millionaires will not add to its persunsiveness.

AN OF1-REFUTED CHARGE. The charge that the legislation of 1873, under which the coinage of the silver dollar was discontinued, was passed hastily and without due consideration has been so often shown to be utterly groundless that it is surprising anyone having respect for popular intelligence will continue to make it. The history of the matter conclusively shows that the discontinuince of the coinage of the silver dollar was recommended by the secretary of the treasury several years before the act of 1873 was passed, and the matter was considered in two congresses. Several reports were made on the subject, and if any member of congress at that period was not familiar with it it was because of inattention to

what was going on. General Van Wyck asked in a recent speech why the coinage of the silver dollar was stopped in 1873 and who wanted it stopped. It is hardly possible that the populist candidate for governor does not know that it had been practically stopped for years, for the reason that the commercial price of silver was so high that no one wanted it coined into dollars. At the time of the passage of the act of 1873 the silver in a dollar was worth 103 cents, and the producers of silver consequently took it into the market instead of to the mint. They were entirely willing then to regard and treat it as a commodity, but now when the same amount of silver is worth in the market less than 70 cents they demand that it shall be given another character. There was virtually no opposition to the legislation of 1873. so that it is essentially correct to say that everybody wanted it.

The populist advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver is remarkable in view of the fact that the classes who make up the large majority of that party would be the greatest sufferers from the adoption of that policy. A debased currency works greater hardship to the producer and the wage earner than to anybody else. This is the universal and uniform experience, and must in the nature of things continue to

### The Record Unassailable. Glob -Democrat.

It is a significant fact that the record o the present administration is not assailed by the democratic speakers. They practically admit, that is to say, that it is unobled tionable. Why, then, should any change be madef

# An Imported Yawp.

Chicago News Record, A New York clergyman thinks that Columbus, so far from being a great hero was, in fact, a rather cheap and despicable person. The clergyman does not seem to appreciate the privilege of having been born in America.

### A Kangaroo Ballot. **Umeinnati** Commercial.

Pennscivania always casts a big vote, but with a kangaroo ballot this year nearly two feet wide and more than four feet long, it s the biggest thing of the senson. Patriots in that state will present the appearance stuffing the ballot box with horse blankets.

### Disposing of Our Surplus. Indianapolis Journal

It is a matter of surprise that wheat ex ports from the United States have actually been beavier during the past fortnight that in the corresponding weeks of 1891, amount ing to 4,000,000 bushels a week. This export indicates that Europe needs the surplus in this country, as it did a year ago.

### Anything for Office. Chicago Mall.

Democrats and sore-head populists are fus ng on the legislative tickets in Minnesota. These instances and similar ones elsewhere should be kept in view constantly by the republicans everywhere. The democrats and neople's party crowd hare to gain by trickery and subterfuge what they know the Ameripeople will never give them in a fair standup fight.

### Anxious to Be Elected. Boston Advirtiser.

The announcement that Mr. Cleveland has contributed \$10,000 to his own campaign "appeal" of Chairman Harrity and Dickin on had been most potent were it not already snown that the ex-president gave the mone before the "appeal" was issued. From the size of his contribution, however, it is evi-dent enough that Mr. Cleveland is quite anxlous to be elected.

### Picty and Penury. Alchigon Glebe

"The more money you put in a bank," ays a religious exchange, "the less treasure says a religious exchange, "the less treasure you may up in heaven." We don't believe it. If this is true, all the shiftless poople in the world will occupy front seats in heaven, while the hard working people that mind heir own affairs and try to amount to some thing, will not get their at all This is put ing a premium on prodigality, laziness and improvidence.

### A Calamity That Can Be Avoided. Greeley Heral I (dem.

The election of the people's party ticket in this state would be a disaster to our young and growing commonwealth. It would be a backward turu in the wheel of progress, from the evil effects of which it would take years to recover. Capitalists would withdraw their party from this state is they have largely money from this state, as they have largely from the state of Kansas, and the farmers who can new borrow money on real estate security at from 7 to 8 per cent would be required to pay 10. Mon who are in debt would be the greatest sufferers from the im-parment of our credit. Not a mile of rail-road would be built in our state for years to come. Let not such a dire calamity happen.

pointed chancellor, from 1389 to 1391, and the plowboy of Wyckham had become virtual ruler of England. Whatever his political or strictly ecclesiastical ability and power, his fame will chiefly rest upon his architectural skill and his educational foundations. He transformed Winchester cathedral and was national in genius, feeling and purpose. He is regarded as the father of the perpendicufar style of architecture, and his own chantry cathedral here, built by himself, is on of the most matchlessly beautiful creations in stone to be found in all Britain. It stands etween two pillars in the nave of the cathe drai, in the south tier, and curiously enough the great prelate placed his own monument on that part of the cruciform plan of the ca thedral which originally corresponded with the pierced side of the Savior on the cross There is no doubt of Wyckham's niety He was determined to improve the intellect tual and social condition of the clergy. His college was dedicated to the Virgin Mary Solemn processional entrance was made into the structure at 90'clock on the morning of March 26, 1363, a few months less than 500 years ago. The name of every officer, feilow and scholar who took part in that historic ceremony, carefully registered in a vellum book, is still preserved. And the school that "Wyckham's seventy poore scholars" then entered is standing here today just as Bishop Wyekham built it, apparently brave and stout enough to shelter "Wyekhamites" as ts alumni are proudly called, for another half thousand years.

### Well Worn Winchester.

Winchester is not only an old school town, but it is an ancient cathedral city and por-naps the oldest city in Englacd. It was "royal Winchester" 1,000 years, tradition ays, before London was more than a marshy fishing village huddled about the gate of Belin. Ludor Rous Hudibras founded it 892 Bein. Labor Rous Hudioras foundation to be B.C. So there is antiquity here outside of the flinty walls of the quaint old school. King Rufus was buried here and here St. Switchin lies. Cerdic was crowned in the heathen temple which preceded the cathedral, and the bones of Canute, Wina, Alwin, stigan and Emma, who trod the heated plowshares unscathed, are gathered in mortuary chests over the side screens of the cathedral choir. But the real Winchester, dear to the hearts of Englishmen, is not the Briton or Roman Winchester, but the city which is represented by the square Norman tower and the ridge of the mighty nave risby the graceful tower and turrets of Wyckham college to the south.

The shiny reaches of the Itchen stream show here and there entrancingly. Split up with numerous crystaline threadings, you come upon their vagarous wanderings un-expectedly and aiways with a sense of sur-prise and delight. In the bystreets are many curious old nests of homes, little stone pens with tiny windows, heavy overhanging ables, chimneys a fourth as large as the houses, strangely carved casements, low and narrow doors strong enough to withstand a siege; all covered by musses of ivy so packed and dense that they seem like habitations cut out of verdure-matted rock.

### Smocked Louts and College Dons.

Again the ancient city is given color and iterest to the stranger by the presence a all times, as in all English provincial towns or sleepy old cathedral cities, of sturdy coun-try folk from roundabout. It is as though a or a market had just been held or was about to open. Heavy jowled stock buyers are here. Frocked yearen look wonderingly into little shop windows as though they held the marvels of Regent street or the Strand. Smocked louts from near hamiets dawdie about the strepts, snappy eyed farmers' wives have come, and best of all there are bevies of countryside lasses with all the radiance of English roses in their flaming, In and out of this motiey crowd glide

cloaked masters, pass deans and deacons, dart bright faced Wyckham boys, or prance the military; for Winchester is not only a and the the military for which step is but shift a cathedral lown, a college town, and the London of Wiltshire for all its thriving country folk and farmers, but it is one of the important military centers of England, being about equidistant from Aldershot, its greatest military station, and Portsmouth, its greatest naval station. It is especially a station for recruits, a depot for ten regi-

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chen their forms. faces and thrill my own old boy's heart is when, the year's work all done, they gather in the of England. He was for a second time an Why, that woman can talk all night, sir. pleasant meads and pour forth their home ongings in that sweetest of all songs of nome going and college parting, "Dulce, Domum." whose tender strains will remain ong after these old walls are mingled with he dust of their builders:

> Sing with a sweet molodious measure. Vaft enchanting lays around Home, a theme replete with pleasure! Home, a grateful theme resound!

"It struck me as one continual grind." Home, sweet home, an ample treasure Home, with holy blessings crown'd! Home, perpetual source of pleasure! Home, a nobie strain resound. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

## You fied from me in early spring To enter on your summer's reign; But now the summer's past and gone, AMUNEMENTS.

# Barney Ferguson and "McCarthy's Mis-

at the Farnam Street theater vesterday, and last night people were turned away. The play is a wild and rolliel n : farce, with a sprinking of specialties. There is not much art in it, but its extravagant absurdities are musing to a large class of theater goers Marguerite Ferguson introduces severa taking novelties. In the course of a Skirl lance she turns a handspring and a flip-flap, and later she does a creditable contortion act.

Dear one come back to me again. I ask not where you've been these months That in the city I have tolled. How many men you've firted with. How many hearts you have despoiled. haps" did the banner business of the seasou I erave no rectaning with you, sweet, grains of constancy But now the air is getting crisp, I only say, "Come back, come back."

So heed thee, speed thee, Time filts by: All summer long I've scrimped for thes. My cash awaits thy winning smile. My winter girl, come back to me.



# In your eye

This talk about summer going to last all winter.



Reports are coming in now of snow blocades, snow 5 feet deep, ulsters, big heavy ones-we've got 'em when wanted. In the meantime, while the selection is creamy, it would be just as well to lay in your fall suit. \$10

to \$20. White shirts, laundered or not are as serviceable now as ever and neckties of all sorts and descrip. tions at 25c up, are not to be found in as gool qualities as we carry. Always in style. Fall unlerwear and hosiery in endless variety awaits your inspection. If we sold hats at hat store prices and sold as many as we do, we'd get rich fast, but as it is, we sell a good service able stiff hat for \$1.65 and others better for more money

Browning,King&Co

Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Satur- | S.W. Cor. 15th & Doight: St days, when we close at 10 p. m.