THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have THE BEE sent to their address by leaving an order at this office.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Bee in Chicago.

THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places:
Palmer house.
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Auditorium hotel.
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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 August 26, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, August 20	26,080
Monday, August 21	23,823
Tuesday, August 22	23,808
Wednesday, August 23	23,844
Thursday, August 24	23,807
Friday, August 25	23,769
Saturday, August 26	24,365

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

SEAL } SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this 26th day of August, 1893.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for July, 1893, 24,258

THE BEE'S SPECIAL TRAIN.

THE BEE is pleased to announce that a special newspaper train has been chartered via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, to run from Omaha to Lincoln daily, which will enable THE BEE to serve its patrons throughout the South Platte country with *the very latest news*. At Lincoln close connections are made with trains south and westbound, which make it practicable for THE BEE to cover a vast territory with a complete newspaper. Heretofore we have been compelled to go to press at a much earlier hour than is now done under the new arrangement.

The superiority of THE BEE'S telegraphic news is conceded throughout the west. Its special cable news, unrivaled press dispatches and its special telegraphic service from every important point have gained for this paper an enviable reputation not alone confined to this state.

With improved facilities for reaching the people at a seasonable hour by THE BEE special newspaper train, there can be no doubt that our patrons will continue to show their appreciation of newspaper enterprise.

WE ARE all ready for the voting to commence.

WE KNOW plenty of men who could use that $2,000,000 bequest as well as Chauncey Depew.

IT IS a relief to know that a man can be a democrat and a bimetallist at one and the same time.

EVERY little helps. So thought the duke of Edinburgh when he took his inheritance of Saxe-Coburg.

WOULD it not be advisable for that Lincoln job office to revise its advertisement which speaks about the new maximum freight rates going into effect on August 1?

THE appeal for aid for those rendered destitute by the South Chicago fire is being generously responded to in the World's fair city. Hard times do not blunt the edge of charity.

SOME of the eastern socialistic firebrands seem to be forgetting that freedom of speech in this country still leaves every one responsible for consequences of his utterances.

NOW that the national encampment of the farmers alliance has come to an end, we are patiently waiting for the announcement of the next stand of the professional populist agitators.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER announces his opposition to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues. And many people are still wondering for what the last national democratic platform was proclaimed.

A KANSAS state bank commissioner has formally proclaimed the insolvency of all the New York City banks. This proclamation is on a par with some of the other emanations from the present state officials of Kansas.

SENATOR HILL need have no fear about being awed by power or corrupted by federal patronage. Federal patronage has not been going very much in Tammany's way since Grover resumed his place as office dispenser.

THE school board of New York City wants only $4,979,106.82 to run the schools during the year 1893-4, an increase of $454,276.59 over the preceding year's estimates. The increase alone would suffice to support the schools in a fair sized city.

IN SPEAKING of Senator Peffer, the Chicago *Tribune* deplores that so fine a state as Kansas should be represented in the senate by "such a blind booby misleader." The *Tribune's* sympathy for Kansas as a state is perfectly proper; but if Peffer were only in the house he might find enough boobies in Kansas to make up a respectable constituency.

IN CONNECTION with the bogus bond swindles, we wish to impress it upon our readers that we are in no respect to be held responsible for the assertion made in advertisements now being circulated and credited to THE BEE in a way calculated to leave the impression that they are recommended by this paper.

IS CONFIDENCE RETURNING?

According to a reported statement of the comptroller of the currency, the reports from the banks throughout the country indicate a greatly improved condition of affairs within the past week or two. There were only a few bank failures during the past week, which were more than offset by the number of suspended banks that resumed, and the comptroller is given as authority for the statement that currency is becoming plentiful again and the worst of the panic is over. This assurance from a public official who has the best possible opportunity to know what is going on in financial circles will be received by the country with confidence, and especially so when it is supported by other testimony. An interview with a number of the principal officers of savings institutions in New York resulted in obtaining some very reassuring information. The president of one of the largest savings banks in that city said that there were strong indications that confidence had begun to return. He said that since the banks had notified depositors that they would require thirty and sixty days notice of the withdrawal of any sum over $100 from the banks not over 1 per cent of the depositors had put in such notices at all, and many of those who had given notice were sending in withdrawals of the same. Reports from a number of the savings banks of New York show that very few of those who a month ago manifested a desire to withdraw their money from these institutions have availed themselves of the privilege of doing so at the expiration of the time which they were required to give notice. One banker said he was convinced that of all the notices his bank had received but a very small proportion indeed was inspired by lack of confidence, but rather were given as a precautionary measure solely.

There is great encouragement in these reports. The reduced number of failures or suspensions of national banks is an exceedingly wholesome sign, indicating, as it does, that the weaker institutions have been pretty thoroughly weeded out and that those which have weathered the storm are on a firm foundation. The number of banks that have been closed since the beginning of the year considerably exceeds a hundred, but probably quite three-fourths of these will have resumed business before the end of the year, and in case congress shall authorize the issue of national bank notes to the face value of the bonds deposited to secure circulation, as it seems likely to do, it is not to be doubted that by the beginning of next year the banking facilities of the country, as well as the bank circulation, will be greater than ever before.

Equally important is the fact reported from the east that the withdrawal of deposits from the savings banks for the purpose of hoarding has practically ceased. Doubtless the same is true of other sections of the country. It is the case here, and so far as we are informed it is generally so. It is a gratifying evidence of returning confidence, but what is now to be desired is that the money which has been withdrawn from the banks and is in hiding shall be returned, so that it may get into circulation. It has been estimated that fully $150,000,000, and possibly more, is being withheld from circulation by individual hoarders, and while this is relatively but a very small sum it means a great deal when held in inactivity at a time like this. There can be no doubt that its reappearance in the channels of trade would have a wonderfully revivifying effect. It is also to be remarked that the banks seem to be manifesting rather more confidence, and it may be pertinently suggested to these institutions, though it is to be presumed they already understand it, that they have the most important and influential part to play in the restoration of confidence. Indeed, complete confidence cannot be regained without them, and therefore it is their highest duty to use every proper effort to promote and stimulate it.

We are disposed to think that there is soundness in the opinion of the comptroller of the currency that the country has seen the worst of the financial stress, and if such be the case a steady change for the better is safely to be counted upon.

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

Two events of the past week have served to show that the time has not yet come when the color line is to be entirely disregarded. The first of these events is the refusal of certain of the southern Epworth league societies to patronize a hotel at Chicago which, under the auspices of the league, has opened its doors to members without regard to color. The action of these societies is all the more surprising inasmuch as they seem to go far out of their way for the very purpose of drawing public attention upon themselves.

The Epworth league is a distinctively religious organization closely connected with the Methodist church, which counts among its membership no small number of negroes. Christianity has from the very inception been one of the strongest factors working toward the universal brotherhood of man. It knows neither master nor slave, neither rich nor poor. The chief tendency of its teaching is the solidarity of all mankind. While it is true that almost all the great churches split at one time upon the dividing line of slavery, yet since its abolition they have been looked to to exert their influence in the direction of reconciliation. Few people want to see the two races intermingle in all their social relationships. This is desired by neither party. But for a religious organization to take pains to find a pretext to revive race antagonism cannot be too severely deprecated. So long as there is no compulsion for any of the societies to patronize any particular hotel a boycott is something entirely out of place.

The other event referred to is the institution of proceedings against several prominent citizens of Lincoln because they refused admission to a fashionable bathing resort to a person on account of his color. This is nothing more than a rehabilitation of the old civil rights controversy, involving the question whether such an institution is sufficiently of a public character to come under the statutes regulating such subjects. The case will no doubt bring up an interesting point under our constitution, because the latter was accepted by congress only upon "the fundamental condition that within the state of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color." The words "any other right" are much more comprehensive than those found in any previous or subsequent legislation by congress. They mark the height of the equal rights movement. How far they extend will probably be decided should these cases be appealed to the court of last resort.

The negro problem is undoubtedly one of the most serious with which we shall have to contend in the not remote future. These incidents are but evidences that it is still with us, that it continues to crop out at unexpected times and places. The solution is yet to be indicated, and until it shall be indicated both races should be counseled to avoid friction whenever possible.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY IN ENGLAND.

In every country of Europe of any magnitude the telegraph forms part and parcel of the postoffice and is owned and operated by the government. Yet nowhere has postal telegraphy commended itself more to the people of all classes than in England, and in the experience of England the advocates of federal acquisition of the telegraphs in this country find one of their strongest arguments. The English system was acquired from private corporations under conditions most burdensome to the government, and notwithstanding the handicap with which it started, it has attained a success that is conceded by all. No proposition to return to the regime of the private monopoly would for a moment receive the serious consideration of any material number of intelligent British citizens.

The cause of postal telegraphy, so universally espoused throughout Europe, finds its firmest friends in the men who are actively engaged in its administration in both high and low positions. Of these, Mr. W. H. Preece, chief electrician to the postmaster general in England, whose views are given on another page of this issue, is an illustrious example. Mr. Preece is a practical electrician; he has been given entire charge of the public telegraph and telephone systems of England and he is an authority on all matters electrical in nature. When Mr. Preece says that government telegraphs are "an undoubted success in England," he knows whereof he speaks by reason of a long and active connection with their management and operation. He considers the telegraphs there even more republican than here, because they belong to the people, are maintained by the people, and are supervised directly by the people who use them. And as evidence of their wide, popular employment we have the fact that 69,685,480 messages were transmitted during the year 1891-2, being an increase of over 3,000,000 over those of the preceding like period.

As to the part played by politics in the postal telegraph department, Mr. Preece is emphatic in saying that "in England the civil service is entirely distinct from politics." Every person connected with the postal telegraph is appointed for merit, and holds his place during good behavior. He is entitled to affiliate with whatever political party he chooses. Not long ago an English operator, when asked as to what he would do should his superior question him on the point of his politics, said that he would have that official called to account on the floor of the House of Commons. Mr. Preece's words are equally explicit: "I can speak for myself that I do not know the politics of a single man on my staff, and I am quite sure that not one of my men know mine."

All the chief arguments against postal telegraphy are easily controverted by reference to the experience of the government in England. The distinguishing feature of public ownership of telegraphy is that such a system affords facilities to every town and village "irrespective of the fact that they pay or do not pay." It does not, as is the custom with us, leave unprofitable stations entirely without telegraphic communication. It encourages the dissemination of news and intelligence instead of discouraging it. It places the price of sending telegraphic messages within the reach of the poor instead of confining the use of the system to the rich and comparatively well-to-do.

THE SHRINKAGE IN INDUSTRIALS.

As everybody understands who has given close attention to the course of financial events during the past four or five months, the disclosures regarding the condition of certain trusts and the forced liquidation resulting therefrom played no small part in shaking confidence and disturbing credit. When it was developed that the National Cordage, the General Electric and the Distilling and Cattle Feeding combinations were practically insolvent there was naturally created a feeling of distrust toward all the industrial stocks. The reasonable assumption was that all of them had been pursuing virtually the some reckless policy which was shown to have characterized the management of the trusts whose insolvency had been exposed. In these cases it was found that there had been not only over-capitalization and excessive valuation, but on the part of the officers of these combinations the most unscrupulous speculative manipulation of the securities. As a writer who is evidently familiar with the whole management of these combinations says, all sorts of rose-colored reports were put in circulation when the stocks of these companies were placed on the market. Alluring statements of enormous earnings to be made from the combination of numerous properties and their operation under one management were scattered broadcast, and for a time large dividends were declared in order to carry out the deception. Money was taken from the capital account and diverted to dividends, and the plants were allowed to deteriorate in order to keep down expenses and swell earnings for the purpose of paying largely unearned dividends.

This condition of affairs could not, of course, go on perpetually. The day of reckoning had to come, and when it was discovered that the insiders had unloaded an enormous amount of stock upon a gullible public the break came. Everybody familiar with the course of the stock market knows what the consequences were to the industrial stocks. They went down with a crash. According to a statement just published the market value of the stocks of fifteen combinations most prominent in the market has fallen over $239,000,000 in 1893 alone. This is equal to about 52½ per cent of the market valuation of these stocks. All these companies were largely over-capitalized at the beginning. Fictitious values were placed upon plants, patents, good will, etc., all of which took the form of stock. These developments and the enforced liquidation of the combinations could not fail to have a most damaging effect upon confidence and credit.

The point to be considered in connection with this showing is that the trusts still remain, and that as long as such is the case they must continue to be more or less of a menace to financial confidence and credit. There can be no assurance that these combinations will not pursue in the future the same reckless and unscrupulous policy that they have practiced in the past. Just at present they are compelled, in common with all other business interests, to pursue a careful and conservative course, but there is no reason to doubt that as soon as the financial skies shall clear most of them will be found returning to the former methods of speculative management and reckless manipulation which were responsible for the condition of affairs already noted. It is not in evidence that there has been any change in the principles or policy of these combinations. They are simply under constraint. When the opportunity offers those in control of them will not hesitate to adopt whatever policy they may find expedient or practicable to recoup themselves. The question that naturally suggests itself is, how much longer are these combinations to be permitted to exercise so large an influence upon the financial affairs of the country and to continue to be a menace to confidence and credit, as well as destructive to trade competition? There is a federal statute intended to suppress them. How long must the country wait for an adequate effort to enforce the law against trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and in hostility to the public interests and welfare?

AN EXPERIMENT is being tried in Washington with the municipal lodging house, the outcome of which will be watched with no little interest by citizens and students who are devoting themselves to sociological problems. The Washington municipal lodging house was opened January 1, 1893, and already its officers are claiming for it the success which was originally predicted for it. According to the last report of the superintendent the tramp element has been reduced to a minimum, and this fact has become evident by the courts, by the police and by the absence of vagrants from the streets. "Citizens," says he, "are less annoyed by these road beggars than has been the case for many years, and though other cities, by their free soups, their free lodgings and their sentimental charity 'doles,' may be encouraging idleness, shiftlessness, poverty and tramps, Washington can no longer be charged with that crime." Since the house was opened, 1,198 different persons were enrolled, 6,419 meals were served, 4,185 nights lodgings were given, employment was secured for sixty-eight and twenty-nine were turned away for refusing to work. All applicants were received who were willing to comply with the rules of the house. All these facts are interesting from one point of view, but before the success of the experiment can be affirmed we must have statistics of cost and expenditure and also a fair comparison of the conditions existing both before and after the municipal lodging house was established. No adequate judgment can be arrived at until it is subjected to a much longer test of time.

THE immigration laws of the United States, while intended to apply to all aliens coming to this country with a view to gaining a residence here, have always been administered with respect only to those who are transported from Europe as steerage passengers. The idea that those laws can be violated by steerage passengers only is, of course, based upon a narrow view of the subject, but the reason therefor has probably been the small number of cabin immigrants and the difficulty of distinguishing them from returning European tourists. But that this is not a strict enforcement of the law has been recognized by the immigration commissioner. The latter says he will do nothing just at present, but that after the World's fair has been closed, he expects the Treasury department to require that all immigrants, whether they travel in the steerage or cabin, be manifested with his department. He is of the opinion that a great many skilled contract laborers have been coming into the country as cabin passengers, and this he thinks will be prevented by manifesting them. The main difficulty will arise with those who deny that they intend to gain a residence in this country. This class has thus far been able to avoid all legal regulation.

NO ONE ought to have any objections to the University of Pennsylvania or any other educational institution advertising itself as much as it desires. The University of Pennsylvania is a great educational factor. It has secured the services upon its faculty of men who are enterprising and progressive, and nothing so well illustrates their enterprise and progress as the way in which they have manipulated the government printing office to sing their praises at the government expense. When the federal bureau of education wants to help the cause along by publishing an account of the work of Benjamin Franklin, there is no necessity of parading the virtues and attractions of the University of Pennsylvania in a volume of four hundred and fifty pages just because Franklin once had minor relations with that institution. If the members of the faculty were only as energetic in carrying on their labors at the university as they are in their attempts to secure endorsements from bodies, such, for example, as the American Bankers association, which knows nothing about their work, and to have their advertising matter printed and distributed at the expense of the people, the university would get along without any advertising whatever.

NOW FOR the final stage in the house silver debate.

Two Good Signs.
Philadelphia Press.

Congress and the country both show signs of improvement.

The Casting Away of a Fad.
Washington Post.

The prohibition fad has been an expensive luxury for the Iowa republicans, and they know when they have had enough.

Temperance Improvement.
Indianapolis Journal.

Francis Murphy is authority for the statement that there is less drinking now, because it is harder for men to obtain positions. The stress of competition is so much keener that the drinking man has no chance. A civilization which makes men cease intemperance is a good thing.

Dogs Balk Exploration.
San Francisco Chronicle.

The unexpected always happens in Arctic exploration. Peary never dreamed that he would have any difficulty in getting all the dogs he wanted along the Greenland coast, yet it looks now as though his expedition would be ruined because money cannot buy the few dogs that he requires for his sledges. It would be an ignominious end of high hopes were Peary forced to turn back because of this petty obstacle.

Newspapers a Necessary of Life.
New York Sun.

The newspaper has become a necessity to Americans and to be shut out from a knowledge of what is going on in the world would be as great a hardship to them as any other except lack of food, clothing or shelter. The life is more than meat, and the body more than raiment; and the satisfaction of the mind is as legitimate as the satisfaction of the bodily wants, and of a higher order. The newspaper is the university and the library of the people, the common school of manhood. It is the great debating club of politics, the exchange of business, the record of each day of human experience. It is necessary to the proper discharge of the political duties of the citizen.

But a newspaper, at least a good newspaper, is more than a necessity. It brings into the narrowest life some sense of the vast life of the world. It is full of tragedy and comedy, wit and passion, the heroic and the humble, the crime and the merriment of nations. It is a great realist history. It is a daily commentary upon human nature.

The Grand Army Encampment.
Philadelphia Record.

The approaching twenty-seventh annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Indianapolis, promises to prove of special interest from several points of view. Owing to the attraction of the World's fair, the attendance of veterans is expected to be unusually large, and provision has been made for fully 100,000 men. The fact that the encampment is to be held at Indianapolis, where the order was organized in 1866, besides bringing up many reminiscences, will also invite comparisons as to numbers.

It is a splendid proof of the vitality of the Grand Army that up to a year ago it continued to increase, but the last official report, showing a membership of 407,781, admits that it has practically reached its maximum strength, and that a rapid decrease must soon begin. There is no ground for supposing, however, that the Grand Army will suffer any diminution of enthusiasm or in the feeling of comradeship among its members; and although the depleting ranks will lend to future meetings more and more of a pathetic aspect, the time for holding the last encampment will be many years hence.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

What a plight the democracy of Iowa would be in if Horace Boies should move out of the state.

The paucity of news from Gray Gables indicates that a sixty-mile zone has been established around Buzzards Bay.

If Carter Harrison annexes one of the fair maids of New Orleans the Crescent City will be made a suburb of Chicago.

Next to the silver question the great difficulty confronting the democracy is to find ways and means to placate Bill Springer.

The recent downpour of beer among the reds of New York caused a stringency in the till of the anarchist organ and it suspended.

Kentucky has discovered a native, John Caldwell, who knows not the taste of blue grass dew. He will probably be tried for treason.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts emulates Governor Boies in declining a third nomination before it is offered. The example will be continued to acceptance.

The financial question will not be fully elucidated in congress unless the Nebraska statesman from Stinking Water gets his collar and elbow cinch on the question.

Although Senator Voorhees talked on all sides of the question in a friendly spirit, it is given out that henceforth he is persona non grata to the court of Colorado.

Mme. Patti will sail for America on her regular annual farewell tour October 28. She will be accompanied by Mme. Fabri, Signors Galassi, Lely and Novera, a maid, a valet, a cook, a monkey, two parrots and a pug dog.

The bugologist of Mr. Morton's department allows brilliant opportunities to pass his door without an interrogation. There are swarms of gold bugs and silver bugs and a cloud of humbugs in Washington, and he hasn't said a word.

Twenty-four hundred bottles of Teutonic booze were poured on the thirsty earth at Downs, Kan., a few days ago. As the fluid cut serpentine tracks through the parched dust a colony of temperance women sang lustily, "We'll Tap Another Keg Tonight."

A movement is on foot in South Carolina to have John C. Calhoun's body, with the sarcophagus erected over it by the state legislature some years ago, removed from St. Philip's neglected graveyard in Charleston to Fort Hill, where was his home and where the college he wished for has lately been established.

Our recent guest, the Princess Eulalia, has gone to Royan, a French watering place, where she will remain three weeks. Upon her return to England, which will be in semi-state, the infanta will visit Queen Victoria and several members of the Orleans family. Meanwhile her little sons are staying in England with their governess, an English woman, and the infanta herself will take up quarters in a furnished house on Westbourne terrace.

Edison declares that if he was so disposed he could cause a panic among the dealers in precious stones. He says that he can manufacture fine sapphires for next to nothing, and that he can produce rubies superior to the natural stone for $5 a pound. As rubies are sometimes more valuable than diamonds, he could set the jewelers crazy within a week if he felt disposed to do so. The artificial production of precious stones he regards a mere scientific diversion, however, and has no intention of bearing the market.

When a mild summer zephyr laid low a portion of Cherokee, Ia., the New York Tribune of July 19 called editorial attention "to this mysterious manifestation of nature's power, which seems to be almost peculiar to the west," and urged that a scientific investigation of its causes be made. A similar manifestation of nature's power" having swept New York and adjacent states, an investigation should be instituted before the wreckage is cleared away. Of course the "manifestation" is not peculiar to the east—oh, no. "It is possible that if the causes were known, something might be done to prevent" a repetition of the catastrophe in the east.

Cereal Production in the Central West.

At this particular time, when great agitation is abroad in relation to certain of the important mining interests of the west, and some doubt and distrust are being sown concerning the general industrial condition, it appears specially opportune to ask public attention to the progress and present state of those industries which, it is believed, more exactly guage development, and upon which actual permanency rests.

It would not be a difficult undertaking to recapitulate the history of western grain production from its beginning up to the present time; we, however, shall confine ourselves to a review of the expansion which is recorded as having taken place during the term reaching from 1880 to the close of 1889, and which is amply set forth by a comparison of the data furnished by the sections on cereal production contained in the national census reports which are made at the close of those respective decades.

At the end of the decade closing with the year 1879 the total area of land under cereal production in the state of Nebraska was 3,502,146 acres. By the end of the ten years terminating with 1889 the areal extent had grown to 7,961,969 acres, which shows that during the brief space of one decade the land devoted to the production of grain and corn in this state had increased by 4,459,823 acres, or no less than 127.3 per cent.

From Nebraska we may proceed to Colorado and observe what has transpired during the same term of years in that state. Colorado is not only younger in respect of the period of settlement, it is also less an agricultural state than Nebraska, and yet we find that during the ten years from 1879 to 1889 its acreage devoted to cereal production had increased by 222.2 per cent. In 1879 the total extent devoted to grain and corn production was 116,733 acres, and by the close of the following decade that area had become augmented to 350,986 acres. It is not the purpose of this article to make a comparison of the values of respective industries, but rather exclusively to call attention to the development of the interests of agriculture; yet it is specially gratifying to find, at the moment when one section of public thought is afraid that the future of Colorado may almost be given up, that its ground industry and the foundation of all other interests, is developing at such a rapid rate.

If Kansas be included in the present consideration we find the increase of cereal production as notable almost as in the examples already given. In 1879 the grain and corn production of that state covered 5,776,150 acres, and by the close of 1889 the area had grown to 10,574,180 acres, showing an expansion expressed by the sum of 4,798,030 acres, or 83 per cent. It is, however, when we come to the Dakotas that expansion in cereal production is met with which is nothing short of stupendous. In 1879 both the states were designated "Dakota," and their combined area under cereal cultivation was 453,238 acres. In 1889 the areal extent devoted to the growth of grain and corn in South Dakota was 3,701,604 acres, which was an increase during ten years of 3,354,871 acres, or 964.5 per cent. In North Dakota, during the same term of years, the area under cereal cultivation rose from 106,505 acres to 3,233,993 acres, which gives an increase of 3,127,488 acres, or no less than 2935.5 per cent.

If we now consider in aggregate the five states whose individual rates of development have already been given we shall be amazed with the contribution of this combined area to the corn and grain production of this country, and to the cereal supply of the world. At the close of 1879 the recorded areal extent under cereal cultivation in the said five states was 9,847,654 acres, and at the end of the decade closing with 1889 that area had increased to 25,822,732 acres, an increase of practically 16,000,000 acres in the short term of ten years. If we consider the meaning of this vast expansion expressed in bulk production of bushels of grain and corn, and in this way come to an approximate estimate of the monetary value of the colossal increment of products our amazement can only exceed itself. It has been shown that the increased areal cultivation was 16,000,000 acres. The average yield of corn, wheat and oats is found to be about 22 bushels per acre; 16,000,000 acres at 22 bushels per acre gives an increment of bulk production of 352,000,000 bushels. Now, taking the normal value of wheat at 65 cents, corn at 35 cents and oats at 20 cents, the normal average price of the three cereals may be put at 40 cents per bushel; if then our increment of 352,000,000 bushels be valued at 40 cents per bushel, we obtain the great sum of $141,000,000, which expresses the value of the product in cereals in 1890 over, and in excess of, what it was recorded to be in 1880, and the actual increase of production which occurred during the past ten years within the specified area of the central west portion of the country that has been considered.

We might, with great interest, extend our considerations, and so far as to indicate the expansion of cereal production over the area treated of in comparison with its growth in other sections of the country. That would lead us beyond the purpose of this article, which is expressly to set forth the increment of values which has taken place in one direction of industry, and within the section of the country in which we are directly concerned.

It must be understood, however, that our observations have been wholly confined to the cereal production, and do not embrace in any sense the consideration of all branches of the land industry, nor do they approach an expression of the total increment in agricultural products and values. The extended tracts devoted to the production of hay, the increase in cattle raising and hog feeding, have not been alluded to, and there are certain new branches of agricultural enterprise such as the growing and production of sugar, which have actually come into existence during the past decade.

But let us look more closely at the nature of the industrial development which we have considered, and particularly in respect to its claims to conditions of permanency. Over the full breadth of the agricultural area, where increase of cereal production has occurred, houses and homesteads have been planted, and the owners and tillers of the lands have become permanently located. Following the settlement and occupation of the lands, small centers of population and business have been chosen, and villages and towns have been established. These towns are the necessary outcome of the settling of farms, and they are both absolutely essential one to the other. These facts and circumstances are of the very nature of permanency. The lands are improved, homes and farmsteads are fixed, and there they will remain. There are other enterprises which are boomed into being, and hold up until the noise of them subsides, and then they are dropped and forgotten. The development of which we have spoken is a structural part of the permanent growth of the country. It was the beginning of the country's growth, the country will grow as it grows, and it will behold the advent and disappearance of hosts of enterprises and schemes.

We have called attention to this particular section of the country because we are persuaded that the local authorities and people are without any approximate conception of the vastness of growth of the industrial conditions in which they are located, and that, at this time, when even local distrust is about, they may realize how they stand in comparison with a decade ago, and how permanently strong they have become. And we have based our statements upon the data furnished by the national government in order that capital at a distance may form some just understanding of the magnitude and growth of the permanent industrial conditions and of the security with which investments may be placed in the central west.

WALTER MAXWELL.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

All work is hard work for a lazy man.

The heart, not the head, is the real master of the man.

The golden calf never grows into a cow that gives milk.

Polishing a rascal's head never makes his heart any whiter.

No matter how much religion we profess, all that counts is what we live.

It is breath wasted for the man to pray for a revival who will not pay his debts.

The man who has no business of his own to attend to generally goes to bed tired.

The more the church mixes with the world the less it can do toward saving sinners.

There is no greater blockhead than the one whose mistakes never teach him anything.

You will miss it if you undertake to measure a man's religion by the length of his face.

There are more than a thousand different ways in which a conceited man can brag of himself.

If the time ever comes when the devil can't make a lie look as white as the truth he will have to quit.

The man who starts out to use up the bible will be too old to enjoy his victory by the time he gets through with his job.

SABBATH SPICE.

Elmira Gazette: The chef makes no pretensions as a sharpshooter, but he can hold his own at the range.

Tid-Bits: "The pleasantest way to take cod liver oil," says an old gourmand, "is to fatten pigeons with it and then eat the pigeons."

Washington Star: Many a young man has a great future ahead of him. The great difficulty is that it persists in keeping there.

Lowell Courier: A good breeze is essential for a yacht race and it is no wonder that the owners of the boats find it hard in these times to "raise the wind."

Kate Field's Washington: "What would you call Miss Blaubelt's type of beauty?" "Well, I don't know; it seems to me to be pled."

Puck: "Please, lady, kin I have a fit on your lawn? I feel it a-comin'." "Go around to the back and have it on my daughter's new tennis court. It needs rolling."

Philadelphia Record: Philadelphia Girl—Does Waldo ever kiss you? Boston Girl—If by the word "kiss" I apprehend you to mean osculatory demonstration, I may say that he does not.

Indianapolis Journal: First Visitor—You say your time for sight-seeing is limited? Second Visitor—Yes. I feel that I ought to spend one day seeing the fair and that leaves me only nine days for doing the plaisance.

Washington Star: "Did yez iver notice the goat at 'is meals?" said Mrs. Dolan. "Not in particular," replied her husband. "He's a credit to us. He always picks out the tomaty cans wid the grane labels an 'em."

A JOKE IN THE RAW.
Indianapolis Journal.

A man; a maid;
A leafy glade;
A savage dog; a father;
Then well mix up
Young man and pup
And dad—and you have your joke
all compounded without any further pother.